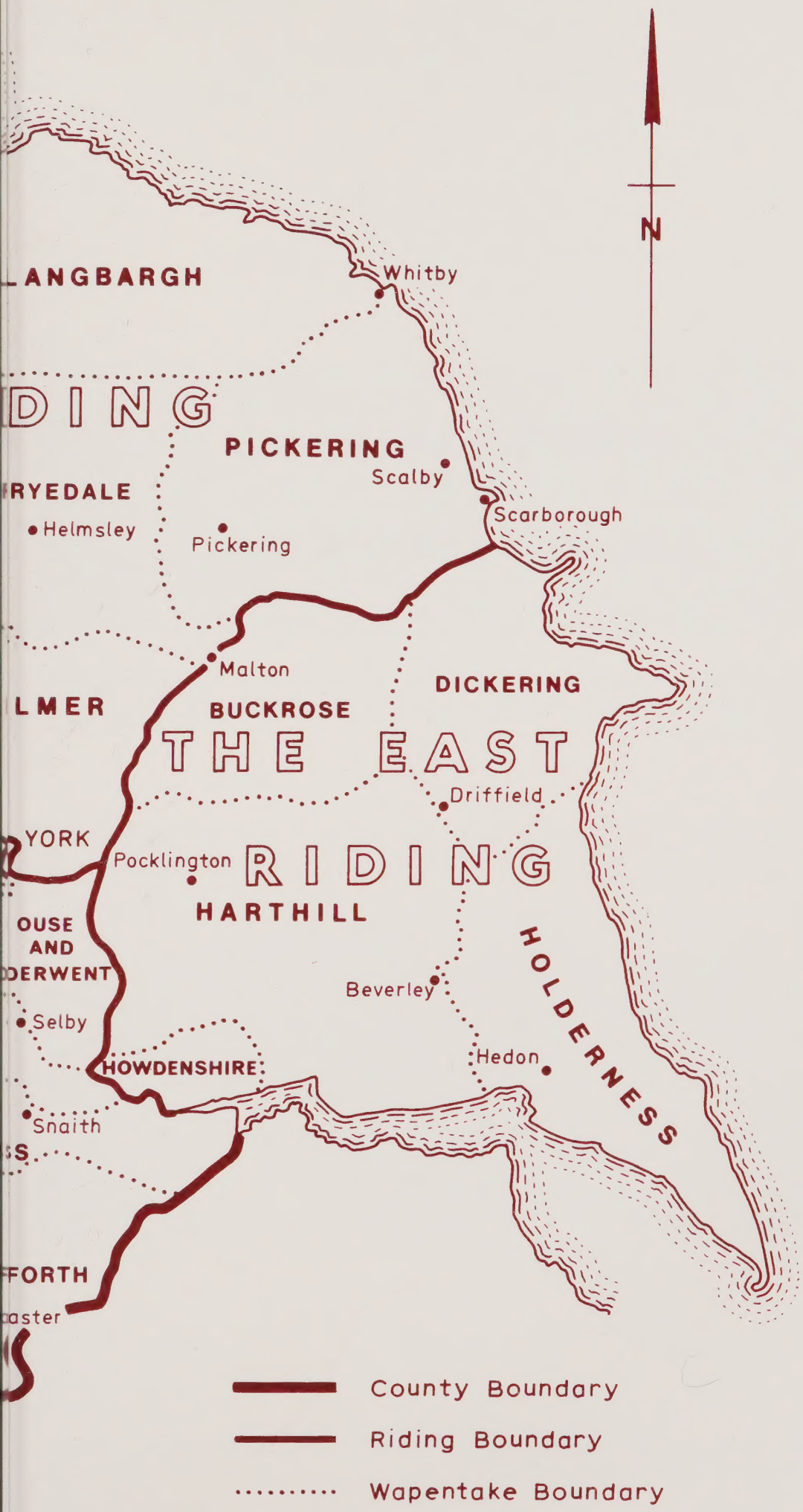
Yorkshire Hundred and Quo Warranto Rolls 1274–1294

At midsummer 1274 Edward I returned to England from crusade, and ordered a major investigation of matters that concerned the crown, in particular encroachments upon his rights and the misconduct of local government officers. The inquiries were made hundred by hundred, and wapentake by wapentake (the local government divisions of the south and the north). Subsequently the king sent justices into the English shires, who required claimants to prove by what authority they held delegated royal powers: they were summoned by the writ *quo warranto* (by what warrant). The two sets of records became known as the hundred rolls and the quo warranto rolls. Such inquiries had been made before, but the investigations made between 1274 and 1294 were particularly searching. The only edition of the English hundred and quo warranto rolls was published at the beginning of the nineteenth century in specially created type, designed to reproduce the appearance of the original manuscripts; it contains a number of errors and omissions.

For the present edition, the surviving manuscripts in the Public Record Office for the Yorkshire hundred and quo warranto inquiries have been collated, edited and translated; the text provides a valuable source for many aspects of late thirteenth-century Yorkshire society, in particular the government of the shire. The present edition is the first published translation of the records for any English county.

Dustjacket illustration:
Design incorporating drawings from the Yorkshire hundred rolls. Text is Public Record Office JUST 1/1076, m.76d and SC5/8/3,m.8d (Crown copyright).

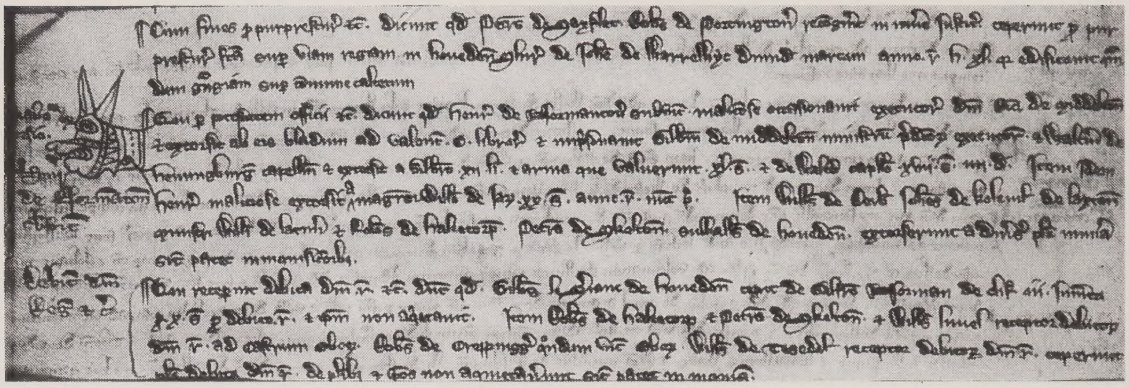
GILLING
Richmond
ALLERTON
-SHIRE
EWCROSS
HANG
NORTH
Northallerton
BIRDFO
Thirsk
HALIKELD
STAINCLIFFE
Ripon
CLARO
Boroughbridge
THE WEST
Knaresborough
RIDING
SKYRACK
AGBRIGG
Pontefra
OSGOL
MORLEY
STAINCROSS
TICKHILL
0 miles 20
0 km 30


N
LANGBARGH
Whitby
DING
PICKERING
Scalby
RYEDALE
Helmsley
Pickering
Scarborough
Malton
DICKERING
LMER
BUCKROSE
THE EAST
Driffield
YORK
Pocklington
RIDING
HARTHILL
OUSE
AND
DERWENT
HOLDERNESS
Beverley
Selby
HOWDENSHIRE
Hedon
Snaith
FFORTH
County Boundary
Riding Boundary
Wapentake Boundary

Digitized by the Internet Archive
in 2022 with funding from
Yorkshire Archaeological & Historical Society

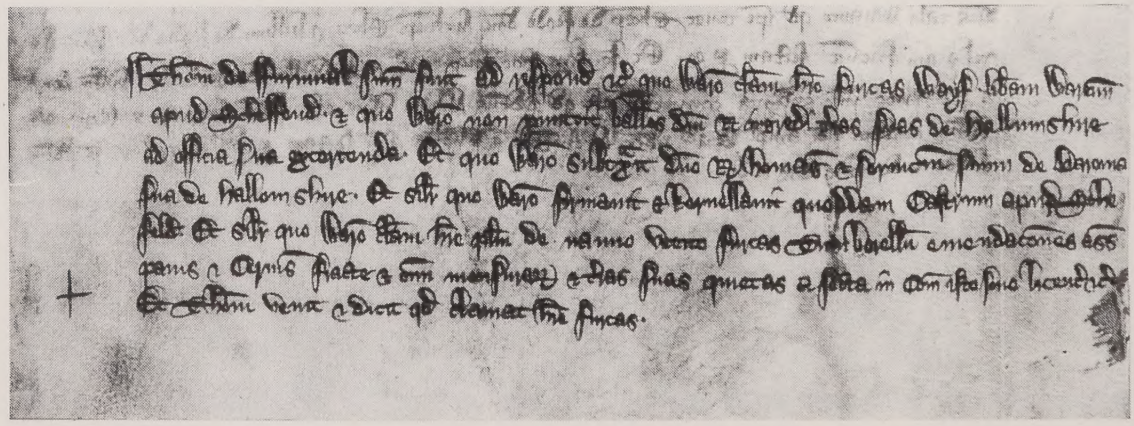
https://archive.org/details/YASRS151

YORKSHIRE HUNDRED AND QUO WARRANTO ROLLS



Above: Extract from the Yorkshire hundred rolls of 1274-1275 for Howdenshire, relating to Henry de Normanton and others who had abused their official powers. See text pp. 103-4. (PRO SC 5/8/3, m.8d.)

Below: Extract from the Yorkshire quo warranto proceedings of 1279-1281 against Thomas de Furnivalle, relating to his claims in Sheffield and Hallamshire. See text p. 124 (JUST 1/1076,m.76d.)



Illustrations and text are Crown copyright material in the Public Record Office, reproduced by permission of the Controller of H. M. Stationery Office.

THE YORKSHIRE
ARCHAEOLOGICAL SOCIETY
FOUNDED 1863 INCORPORATED 1893

RECORD SERIES
VOLUME CLI
FOR THE YEARS 1993 AND 1994

YORKSHIRE HUNDRED AND QUO WARRANTO ROLLS

EDITED BY BARBARA ENGLISH

PRINTED FOR THE SOCIETY
1996

Editorial matter © Professor Barbara English 1996

Hon. General Editor
SYLVIA THOMAS

RECORD SERIES COMMITTEE
Mr G. C. F. Forster (*Chairman*)
Mr W. Bentley
Dr L. A. S. Butler
Dr R. M. Butler
Dr W. R. Childs
Dr N. A. Cookson
Professor M. C. Cross
Mr P. B. Davidson
Professor R. B. Dobson
Mr T. W. French
Professor D. Palliser
Dr G. Redmonds
Dr E. Royle
Professor D. M. Smith
Dr R. T. Spence
Mr J. Taylor

ISBN: 0 902122 75 4

Contents

	Page
Introduction	1
Bibliography	16
Glossary	18
Abbreviations used in the text	21
Texts	
Articles of inquiry of 11 October 1274	23
Yorkshire hundred rolls of 1274–1275	29
Yorkshire quo warranto rolls of 1279–1281	121
Yorkshire quo warranto rolls of 1293–1294	191
Additional Yorkshire claims made in 1293–1294	263
Index of personal names	283
Index of place-names	315
Index of subjects	337

INTRODUCTION

The hundred rolls and quo warranto rolls were sets of records created by the government of Edward I, the results of inquiries into a number of matters that concerned the crown. Many such inquiries were conducted by government, both before and after the 1270s, but the investigations made between 1274 and 1294 were particularly searching, and in addition the survival rate of the records was good, so that the documents have become well known as important sources for the government of the shires of England in the second half of the thirteenth century. Most of the records have been in print since the beginning of the nineteenth century, when they were published by the Record Commissioners in specially created type, designed to reproduce the appearance of the original manuscripts.[1] The present edition is the first published translation of the records for a whole county.

Edward I returned to England in midsummer 1274 from crusade in the East, and, in consultation with his council, decided to investigate improper alienations or encroachments on royal lands and privileges, and also to inquire into the misconduct of local government officers, which was believed to have multiplied during the troubles of the previous reign. For the purposes of the investigation, the country was divided into circuits, and commissioners were appointed, on 11 October 1274, to travel round each circuit.[2] For Yorkshire the commissioners named were Thomas de Bolton and William de Pereton: from the records it is apparent that William de Chatterton also acted, perhaps as a substitute or as an assistant.[3] The commissioners arranged the days and places of their sessions, and ordered the sheriffs to summon juries who would answer the 40 or so articles of inquiry asked in each district.[4]

A jury was selected for each significant subdivision of the shire, that is, for each hundred (or wapentake in Yorkshire), city, borough, liberty or large vill, and on the day appointed the jury was sworn in; the articles of inquiry were read to the jurors and they were given time to draft their replies, which are often called 'verdicts' in the records. The investigation was based, primarily, on the hundred, and the replies were delivered to the exchequer as rolls: hence the modern name of hundred rolls. In the

[1] W. Illingworth (ed.), *Rotuli Hundredorum Temp. Hen. III & Edw. I in Turr' Lond' et in Curia Receptae Scaccarii Westm. Asservati* 2 vols., (London, 1812, 1818); W. Illingworth (ed.) *Placita de Quo Warranto* (London, 1818).

[2] H. M. Cam, *The Hundred and the Hundred Rolls* (1930, reprinted 1963) p. 40 (hereafter cited as Cam, *Hundred*); *Calendar of Patent Rolls Edward I 1272–1281* p. 59.

[3] Cam, *Hundred* p. 258; below p. 7.

[4] Cam, *Hundred* pp. 40–2.

thirteenth century the records of 1274–1275 were nicknamed 'ragman rolls', from the chaotic appearance of dozens of separate rolls festooned with little parchment strips bearing the seals of the jurors. The inquiry seems to have been completed by 25 March 1275, with commendable speed, especially as the commissioners' journeys were made through the winter.[5]

No action was taken by the 1274–1275 commissioners as they travelled the country, as the investigation was designed to collect information rather than remedy facts. The king's government dealt with some of the problems common to most parts of the country by promulgating the Statute of Westminster I in 1275, which dealt with the granting of bail, the collection of debts and some other matters. Subsequently, perhaps because of the difficulty of using the unwieldy ragman rolls, many, perhaps all, county returns were reduced to extracts, written continuously on membranes sewn together. At many points the extract rolls refer to the original ragman rolls by such phrases as 'as appears in the inquiries' or 'verdicts'.[6]

Wherever they can be tested, the extract rolls record the information of 1274–1275 without updating it. A reference to Michaelmas 'just past' is further explained as 1274.[7] It can be calculated from the dates of the charters that rights of warren exercised by charter 'for the past 15 years' or 'the last 20 years' place the extract record into the 1270s.[8] The time of William de Eboraco, provost of Beverley, is referred to as '30 years before' and he ceased to be provost in 1244.[9] The references to the export of wool (article 39 of the inquiries) always stop around 1274. Finally all the former Yorkshire sheriffs named occur before 1274: Alexander de Kyrketon is referred to as 'the present sheriff', and he first accounted as sheriff in 1274. Phrases such as 'two years ago' in the extract rolls can confidently be related to a 1274–1275 base.

The process of making the extracts was probably carried out after 1280 and before 1294. The date of 1280 was established by Cam, using the evidence of the entry that ends the Yorkshire extract roll.[10] This entry is written in the same hand as the rest of the extract roll and implies that at the time the extracts were being made three 'verdicts' were already missing, and that they had been lost from the custody of William de Saham and his colleagues. Saham was chief justice on the Yorkshire circuit in 1279–1280, so the extract rolls were not created before 1280; Cam suggests they were made before 1290, but gives no reason for that date, and it seems safer to assume that the extracts were completed before the quo warranto cases came to an end, in 1294. Indeed, the emphasis on time in the verdicts (for example, on p. 30) suggests a post-1290 date, for it was

[5] Cam, *Hundred* p. 40.
[6] Below pp. 30, 34 etc.
[7] Below p. 74.
[8] For example, below p. 38, and *Calendar of Charter Rolls I 1226–1257* pp. 360, 468.
[9] Below p. 59; C. T. Clay (ed.), *Early Yorkshire Charters VII (Honour of Skipton)*, Yorkshire Archaeological Society Extra Series 5 (1947) p. 250.
[10] Below p. 118.

in 1290 that the king agreed that franchises which had been exercised continuously since 1189 would be accepted.[11]

Some counties have both the original ragman rolls and also extract rolls; some counties have only one or the other.[12] In the case of Yorkshire the ragman rolls no longer exist, and it is the extracts, forming a later thirteenth-century summary of the 1274–1275 rolls, that are translated here. The Yorkshire extracts cover all parts of Yorkshire, except for the three places noted on the roll as missing, Helmsley, Driffield and the chapter of St Peter's, York, and possibly also Ewcross wapentake, and the archbishop's liberties of Beverley and Ripon (places that seem likely to have made returns, which cannot now be found).

The hundred investigation of 1274–1275 were followed by other similar but even more detailed inquiries for 1279–1280. Although some of the questions asked were the same as they had been in 1274, in addition there were questions about the minutiae of landholding, which produced replies that have been compared to the entries in Domesday Book. These detailed returns of 1279–1280 only survive for parts of southern and eastern counties, lying in a band from Suffolk to Oxfordshire, and it is not known if the whole country was covered.[13] Because the returns of 1279–1280 were also compiled on the basis of the hundred, they too are called hundred rolls. The tenurial information of 1279–1280 used by economic and social historians such as Vinogradoff, Kosminsky and Hilton, and the recent edition of Warwickshire material by John, is based on these last returns.[14] The existence of different separate sets of documents with the same name has inevitably led to some confusion. Historians habitually refer to three sets of documents as hundred rolls: those of 1274–1275 (ragman rolls), the very detailed returns of 1279–1280, and the extract rolls of 1280–1294. For Yorkshire, the only available material is the extracts of 1280–1294 drawn from the earlier survey of 1274–1275.

In 1274–1275 there were 39 questions or articles that were common to all the circuits.[15] Cam demonstrated their similarity to the articles of the eyre which were a familiar element of English government, developed from the twelfth century onwards.[16] In 1274–1275, however, the list of articles was longer than formerly and more detailed information was sought, particularly in two areas of interest: royal rights, including royal demesne and franchises, and maladministration by government or seignorial officials. The articles of the inquiry carried out in Yorkshire are printed

[11] *Statutes of the Realm* I (1810) p. 107.

[12] Cam, *Hundred* pp. 48, 259. A reprint of the Record Commission's volumes, together with an edition of previously unprinted hundred rolls, is being prepared by Dr David Roffe.

[13] J. B. Harley, 'The Hundred Rolls of 1279', *Amateur Historian* 5 (1961) pp. 8–19.

[14] P. Vinogradoff, *Villeinage in England* (1892); E. A. Kosminsky, *Studies in the Agrarian History of England in the Thirteenth Century* (1956); R. H. Hilton, *The English Peasantry in the Middle Ages* (1975); T. John, *The Warwickshire Hundred Rolls of 1279–80: Stoneleigh and Kineton Hundreds*, British Academy Records of Social and Economic History, New Series 19 (1992).

[15] Cam, *Hundred* pp. 39, 248–57.

[16] H. M. Cam, 'Studies in the Hundred Rolls: some aspects of thirteenth-century administration', in P. Vinogradoff (ed.), *Oxford Studies in Social and Legal History* VI (1921) pp. 16–29.

below (p. 23–6). The last five questions, relating to city and borough payments, tolls, murage and pontage, weights and measures and church courts, seem to have been asked only in Yorkshire.[17]

The hundred rolls of 1274–1275 contained detailed information about many aspects of royal rights and local franchises, going back in time, sometimes with a wealth of detail, for 50 years or more. The first third of the questions (numbers 1–14) covered the king's lands and fiefs, and then moved to those who exercised royal privileges (such as wreck, or pleas of the crown). The second third (numbers 15–36) dealt with maladministration by sheriffs and bailiffs and other officials of the king or of his lords. The last questions concerned a number of miscellaneous matters: the illegal export of wool (article 39), taxation, advowsons and so on. The hundred rolls contain references to many places, many people of all ranks, and a wide range of subjects, sometimes in considerable detail, which illustrate life in Yorkshire in the mid thirteenth century. For the fair at Hornsea, for instance, the tolls for rye, barley, oxhide, horsehide and sheepskin are listed.[18] It is reported that one man stole a codfish from another while at table.[19] A plaintiff was tied to a stake in York prison, naked, and denied food until he withdrew his accusation.[20] Many people were fined for having cloth of the wrong width, or for having illegal weights and measures. The janitor of Scarborough castle scattered oats on the castle moat, so that when Scarborough pigs came to eat the oats, he could fine the pig-owners.[21] In the Ainsty, which had been particularly badly administered, the jurors recorded that a thief in prison had begun to accuse some of the mayors of York of crimes, and was quickly hanged before he could say any more.[22]

Initially it seems to have been the king's intention to use parliament to investigate the many infringements of royal rights reported by the hundred jurors. In addition a special extract roll, the 'roll of ministers', contained information drawn from the hundred rolls that could be used against officials: it is mentioned in the Yorkshire text.[23] The commission to investigate the ragman complaints against officials seems not to have operated. The parliamentary investigations of people exercising royal rights were postponed over and over again, to the irritation of the magnates who were repeatedly summoned, prepared to substantiate their claims, and then dismissed for lack of time for the hearings. To remedy the delays of the parliamentary process, in 1278 the Statute of Gloucester decreed that in future claims to liberties would be heard in each county before the king (*coram rege*) or by the circuit justices. In practice the cases seem to have been heard by the judges in the

[17] Cam, *Hundred* p. 50.
[18] Below p. 36.
[19] Below p. 46.
[20] Below p. 51.
[21] Below p. 107.
[22] Below p. 91.
[23] Below p. 45; although the ministers' roll has not survived for Yorkshire, it does exist for a group of other counties, Cam, *Hundred* p. 48.

counties, and in 1290 this was recognised when it was decreed that claims would be heard by the circuit justices only.[24]

Under the 1278 arrangements, when the king or his justices came into any county to hear cases, the sheriff proclaimed that all claimants of franchises had to claim their liberties, or lose them. Anyone who claimed to exercise royal privileges or to hold royal land could be summoned by a writ of '*quo warranto*' ('by what warrant') they did so. Records of these claims and lawsuits form the second part of the present volume, being translated from the quo warranto rolls which were kept (together with records of other legal business of the eyre) by the justices on circuit, and ultimately returned to the barons of the exchequer to be stored in the treasury. Quo warranto cases on the county circuits continued until 1294, when on the outbreak of war with France the king abandoned the quo warranto campaign 'as a favour to his people and on account of the Gascon war'.[25] During the years when quo warranto cases were brought, about 1600 cases were heard in England, of which 187 are recorded in the Yorkshire quo warranto rolls printed in this edition: 101 in 1279–1281 and 86 in 1293–1294.[26]

Although writs of quo warranto had been used before Edward I's reign, the king began to use the writ much more widely from 1278. There are records of two major quo warranto campaigns in Yorkshire, where the justices came in 1279–1281, and again in 1293–1294. Cases of quo warranto could arise from evidence presented in the ragman rolls, from evidence presented among the pleas of the crown in other assize rolls, and, the most important source in Yorkshire, the claims lodged by the franchise-holders themselves.[27] In the case of Yorkshire the ragman rolls seem to have been of minor importance. The ragman rolls and the extract rolls were organised by territorial divisions: the quo warranto proceedings were brought against a landholder's exercise of rights in all divisions. The quo warranto rolls do not always echo the form or content of the information in the extract rolls.

It is easier to follow the progress of quo warranto cases in 1293–1294 than in 1279–1281 because the documentation is fuller. At the beginning of their sessions in 1293–1294, the justices received claims, sometimes called bills or billets, from those who wished to register their franchises or tenure of royal land; 166 of these original claims have survived.[28] They are for the most part small strips of parchment, typically about 15 cm wide by 5 cm high, written in Latin, rarely in French, and usually endorsed with

[24] *Rotuli Parliamentorum* I (1783) pp. 36–7; D. Crook, *Records of the General Eyre* (1982) p. 144 (hereafter cited as Crook, *Eyre*). An excellent account of many aspects of the quo warranto proceedings is given by D. W. Sutherland, *Quo Warranto Proceedings in the Reign of Edward I, 1278–1294* (1963) (hereafter cited as Sutherland, *QW*), and of the general impact of Edward I's reforms by T. F. T. Plucknett, *Legislation of Edward I* (1949).

[25] G. O. Sayles, *Select Cases in King's Bench* III, Selden Society 58 (1939) p. 28.

[26] The figure of 1600 from Sutherland, *QW* p. 58.

[27] Discussed by Sutherland, *QW* pp. 60–9.

[28] 165 in JUST 1/1110 and one, relating to Scarborough, in JUST 1/1111. Claims or billets have survived for five other eyres (Crook, *Eyre* pp. 40–1) but the Yorkshire ones are the most numerous. They were formerly filed on a string, and are now bound into four books.

the name of the person who handed the claim into the court on the first day. It was on the basis of these claims that the quo warranto writs were prepared, and in the eyre of 1293–1294 it can be seen that the court records of the proceedings based on the writs follows the wording of the claims very closely. The court officials must have prepared the writs at great speed once the sessions began although they did not test all the claims. Of the 166 cases that have survived from the 1293–1294 eyre, only three cases began without a claim, and in two of those it is noted that the landholder answered freely without a writ.[29] On the other hand, only half (88) of the 166 claims were tested in the courts.

A further supplementary record of the 1293–1294 quo warranto sessions in Yorkshire is a roll into which were copied charters produced in evidence by landholders, in support of their claims.[30] After 1290 possession from the beginning of Richard I's reign conferred a valid title: hence the roll begins with transcripts of charters of King Richard I and continues to those of Edward I.

In 1293–1294 it is clear that the claims and the cases are very closely related. Did the 1279–1281 court follow the same routine, of claims submitted and royal charters produced and registered? Certainly the charters seem to have been dealt with in a similar way, though no roll of copies has been found. But many of the 1279–1281 defendants, such as Monceaux or Folenfaunt[31], came to court and said they had not claimed a particular right: this seems to indicate that sources of information other than individuals' claims were used to initiate cases. Some entries point directly to the ragman rolls:[32] in other cases, however, franchises tested in 1279–1281 had not been included among the evidence on the hundred rolls.

The quo warranto rolls contain detailed information about Yorkshire in the thirteenth century, though unlike the hundred rolls they tend to cover the upper ranks of society only, and to be chiefly concerned with rights of warren and the assizes of bread and ale. Unusual quo warranto cases include those of the provost and chapter of Beverley and the archbishop of York, both possessing highly privileged liberties, and the borough of Scarborough which made long and detailed claims.[33]Much genealogical detail is included in some cases: Baldwin Wake, for instance, based his claim on his ancestor who came with the Conqueror, and the bishop of Durham's privileges derived from a charter of King Egfrid.[34] There is much information about the existence of markets and fairs. Some of the legal pleading is interesting, although, as discussed below, it does not seem to have been very effective.

[29] Below pp. 194, 199; the third was the unusual case of the earl of Cornwall, pp. 167–8.
[30] PRO KB 138/110
[31] Below pp. 136–7, 141.
[32] For example that concerning Brampton, below p. 178, and the references to a thew on pp. 55, 169.
[33] Below pp. 275–6; 158–60, 161–2, 254–9; 106–8; 179–80, 279–82.
[34] Below pp. 125-6.

The judges of the quo warranto sessions of 1279–1281 in Yorkshire were John de Vaux (chief justice), Roger Loveday, John de Mettingham and William de Saham. Although Thomas Siddington was a judge on the circuit his surviving roll contains no Yorkshire quo warranto pleas. For 1293–1294 the judges were Hugh de Cressingham (chief justice), and Robert Swillington; from the same sessions four other judges, William Ormesby, John Wogan, John Lovel and William Mortimer, likewise either heard no quo warranto pleas, or else their records of them have disappeared.[35] The king's attorneys, who sued for the crown, were in 1279–1281 Alan de Walkingham and (very occasionally) Gilbert de Thornton; in 1293–1294 the royal attorney was Roger de Hegham. The sessions in Yorkshire lasted from May 1279 to March 1281, and from June 1293 to July 1294. The judges kept approximately to law terms, so that there were recesses in summer, at Christmas and Easter.[36] The places where the judges sat are not recorded in the quo warranto rolls, but during these two eyres it is believed that the judges heard pleas (not necessarily of quo warranto) at York, Scarborough, Whitby, Clifton, Knaresborough, St Peter's, York and St Mary's, York.[37]

Because the Yorkshire ragman rolls no longer exist, there is no record of the names of the jurymen who made returns in 1274–1275, answering the stream of inquiries directed to them. Entry after entry begins 'they say' but there is no indication of who 'they' were. In Staincliffe it is recorded that there were twelve jurors, and there something of the procedure of inquiry can be discerned:

> They say that Gilbert de Clifton, bailiff of Staincliffe, insulted William de Chatterton, justice assigned to take these inquiries, with very bad words and offered threats, because he [the justice] suggested to the jurors of the country that they should not fail by reason of any fear to speak the truth about the earl of Lincoln's bailiffs...when Reginald Blanchard of Waddington appeared before the 12 jurors of that wapentake to show the offences offered to himself and others of the country by the earl of Lincoln's bailiffs, Gilbert, learning of this, took and kept his goods....[38]

The hundred jurors, unlike the omniscient quo warranto jurors, often returned that they did not know the answers to the questions put to them: that they did not know by what warrant, nor by whom, nor, frequently, from what time an encroachment or malpractice had existed.

[35] Crook, *Eyre* pp. 171, 173–4.

[36] Dates from Sutherland, *QW* pp. 216, 217 and Crook, *Eyre* pp. 148, 173. For the legal careers of the judges and attorneys, see G. O. Sayles, *Select Cases in the Court of King's Bench under Edward II*, Selden Society 55 (1936) introduction and appendix I; also Foss, *The Judges of England* (1848–1864, 9 volumes); John Sainty (ed.). *A List of English Law Officers*...,Selden Society Supplementary Series 7 (1987). Hegham and Thornton are also in the *Dictionary of National Biography*. Hegham is called Hengham in the *DNB* and in legal secondary sources, but Crook, *Eyre* p. 171 confirms that the rolls record his name as Hegham or related forms, without an 'n'.

[37] From the evidence of the rolls or of final concords: see Crook, *Eyre* pp. 148, 173.

[38] Below p. 50.

During the quo warranto inquiries, a jury was not, as in the hundred inquiries, present at the beginning of the process. It was, however, frequently called subsequently in order to decide the facts. Both sides (king and landholder) could ask for a jury: the phrase used in the rolls was 'let inquiry be made'. Often, in spite of the order to make an inquiry, the juries were never summoned, or if they were, their answers were not recorded. Many entries simply end at the phrase 'let inquiry be made', and around a third of the cases were left incomplete. If the jury did meet, the entries relating to the meeting and verdict were added later to the rolls, and the results were recorded as 'by the verdict of the country' or 'it is publicly witnessed'.

In those cases where the juries met, although the jurors were sometimes anonymous, the rolls sometimes name the leading juror or jurors ('William de Holteby and his colleagues'), or name every man in the jury. The number in the jury varied from twenty-four down to ten; although twelve was the commonest number, especially in the proceedings of 1293–1294, there were, surprisingly, also juries of seventeen, fifteen and thirteen.

There was not one constant jury for the Yorkshire quo warranto proceedings, nor for any sub-division of the shire: nor do the same names occur regularly. The lists of names of jurors contain many changes of personnel, and there is also variety between the leading jurors or spokesmen. Although a number of names feature more than once, each case seems to have led to a different selection of jurors, as some of the phrases imply 'the jury chosen for this' or even 'the jury in the case between the king and Franco le Tyeys', who were also asked for a verdict on the case of John le Vavasur.[39] Once the jury was recalled because they had been 'too little examined' and had given, according to Baldwin Wake, wrong information; the recalled jury altered their former verdict.[40]

There does not seem to have been any rule that there were different jurors for different ridings or districts of Yorkshire. William de Holtby, one of the names most frequently mentioned in the 1279–1281 eyre, was a leading member of juries dealing with, for instance, Bedale, Wharfedale, Masham, Helmsley, Howsham, Seaton Ross, Leeds, Teesdale and Roche; John de Meaux was a leading member of juries dealing with Acaster Malbis, Scalby, Hinderskelfe, Levisham, Market Weighton, Kilnwick Percy, and Stokesley. It is difficult to imagine that these and similar men could have had the detailed knowledge required to answer questions about widely scattered areas of England's largest county. There must have been some other method, not now discernible, of obtaining local knowledge: perhaps, as Cam found to be the case in 1274–1275 in other counties, localised verdicts of the vills and wapentakes filtered through the main county juries of leading men.[41]

[39] Below p. 123.
[40] Below p. 164.
[41] Cam, 'Studies in the Hundred Rolls', and Cam, *Hundred* pp. 44–5.

Although the principle behind the selection and use of the juries now seems obscure, it might be much more obvious if it were possible to discern in what order the cases were taken. But, as will be outlined below, the order of cases on the rolls changes between the rolls of different justices. It is possible that one jury was used for each day, or series of consecutive days, of the hearings, but if so, that pattern can no longer be identified.

The status of the jurors is only revealed twice, during the proceedings of 1279–1281: for one jury of thirteen men, the first six men were described as knights and the remaining seven, presumably, were not knights, and in one case the king's attorney asked for the inquisition to be taken 'both by knights and other proven and lawful men of the district'.[42] The jurors seem to have been drawn from the minor landholding class. They may have been the greater landholders' stewards or deputies, who regularly attended county court to represent their lords. William de Holtby was the seneschal or steward of Roger de Lascelles, and in the case concerning Lascelles, the clerk noted that Holtby did not take part: 'afterwards by Richer de Wassaunt and his colleagues of the jury (except William de Holtby then seneschal of the aforesaid Roger), it was found...'.[43] On another occasion, however, Roger de Mowbray seems to have been allowed to vet the jury.[44] The Lincolnshire adjournments, which use a different formula from the Yorkshire cases, indicate that juries are to be taken from the neighbourhood concerned, but are not to be of the landowner's affinity.[45]

From the hundred rolls it is possible to see the divisions of Yorkshire in 1274 (see endpapers). The county was divided into three ridings, and further subdivided into wapentakes. York itself was not in any of the ridings, but was named as a city. The hundred rolls recorded the recent division of the castle and honour of Tickhill from Strafforth to form two wapentakes, the recent separation of Allertonshire from Birdforth and Howdenshire from Harthill,[46] and the uncertain status of three wapentakes within the liberty of Richmond, that is Hang, Gilling and Halikeld, which 'used to belong to the North Riding, which are now in the hand of John de Britannia'.[47] The Lady of Middleham had removed some land from one riding into another.[48] The first record of Ewcross as a wapentake name was in 1219; there is, however, no reference to it in the surviving hundred rolls, nor to any of the nine vills said to be contained within Ewcross in 1316 (Ewcross wapentake is not included in the surviving documents of Kirkby's Quest of 1284–5, the next general survey of Yorkshire after the hundred inquiries): it could be that a Ewcross return was never made to the hundred commissioners (because of its remoteness

[42] Below pp. 135, 178.
[43] Below p. 166.
[44] Below p. 228.
[45] Lincolnshire roll of 1281–1282 (JUST 1/498).
[46] Below pp. 55, 84, 101.
[47] Below p. 69.
[48] Below p. 50.

and sparse population), or that the return was made but subsequently lost.[49] Ewcross, Agbrigg and Morley are not given definitive boundaries on the endpaper maps, for, unlike the other Yorkshire wapentakes, there are no boundaries shown for these three divisions on the earliest maps (of the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries). Howdenshire and Allertonshire were units of wapentake size, but not called wapentakes; instead they had the older suffix of 'shire'. Holderness too had an ambigious status as a wapentake.[50] In many cases the operation of the wapentakes, and the meetings of the wapentake court, can be seen, however opaquely, in the hundred rolls and in the references to suits owed to courts in the quo warranto rolls.

Only Scarborough was referred to as a borough in the heading of its return, although many places had burgesses. Several vills were important enough to return their own verdicts: Driffield, Hedon, Pocklington in the East Riding; Easingwold and Huby, Helmsley, Malton, Northallerton, Pickering, Richmond, Scalby, Thirsk, Whitby and Yarm in the North Riding; Boroughbridge, Doncaster, Pontefract, Selby, Tickhill in the West Riding. Five liberties, St Mary's, York, St Peter's, York, Byland abbey, Whitby abbey and Knaresborough, made separate returns, as did the soke of Snaith.

The hundred inquiries and the quo warranto cases may have succeeded in preventing further encroachments on royal rights: but little was recovered. The quo warranto proceedings, in Yorkshire at least, were very unsuccessful, and between the two Yorkshire eyres that heard quo warranto pleas, the king's chances of success declined; and the chances of the cases being concluded declined even more sharply. In nearly half the cases in the first eyre and a tenth in the second the verdict went against the king. Many cases end with this or a similar phrase: 'Hugh in this matter *sine die*, and the king takes nothing by his writ'.[51] In the first Yorkshire hearings the king gained something (not necessarily everything his attorney sought) from the process in only eleven cases out of 101; in the second in only two (one of which ended with the abbot of the great Benedictine house of Selby being taken into custody, which must have caused a sensation).[52] Many of the cases were unfinished, so that neither side was left with a clear decision: 45 out of 101 in the first eyre were not completed, 75 out of 86 in the second eyre. Some of them were adjourned, and further proceedings on some of these can be found among the Lincolnshire quo warranto rolls; others were left unfinished in the record without comment. In the undecided cases, however, it must have seemed as if the king had

[49] A. H. Smith, *Place-Names of the West Riding of Yorkshire* VI, pp. 1, 217, 219; *Feudal Aids VI* p. 201; R. H. Skaife (ed.), *The Survey of the County of York taken by John de Kirkby* (Surtees Society 49, Durham, 1867). Ewcross wapentake was let at farm before and after 1251: W. Brown. (ed.), *Yorkshire Inquisitions* I (Yorkshire Archaeological Society Record Series 12, Leeds, 1892) p. 25.

[50] See, for instance, S. Bassett (ed.), *The Origins of Anglo-Saxon Kingdoms* (1989); B. English 'Holderness in the early middle ages', in *Journal of Regional and Local Studies* 13 (1993) pp. 44–50.

[51] For example below p. 149. Sutherland, *QW* pp. 151–3 analyses the king's successes in the Yorkshire eyre of 1279–1281, and although his figures are not the same as given here, the general impression is that the quo warranto proceedings were a failure for the crown.

[52] Below p. 236.

lost, for he had been the plaintiff, and the possessors of franchises were allowed to continue to exercise them until and unless there was a verdict against them.

MANUSCRIPTS

The hundred roll extracts are in the Public Record Office.[53] Only one MS exists, and the document is written continuously in one hand, covering both front and back of membranes of varying sizes, which are stitched at the head. Yorkshire entries are on the first 10 membranes, followed by Somerset entries and other counties. Annotations of different dates on the roll include on the outer membrane 'Rageman Bag' 'Inquisitiones 4=E=I in diversis com.' and at the top of m.2 'Anno iiijto E. primi coram Willelmo de Saham et sociis suis Justic' etc.' The roll is generally well written and easy to read, although some of the margins and the ends of lines have become damaged. The left-hand margin carries a number of notes on the text, written subsequently; these notes were working references, presumably for government use, and are generally abbreviated names, subjects or offices such as 'bailiff'. They have not been transcribed in this edition, except where they add new information. A sample drawn from the passage referring to the vill of Doncaster, for instance, shows that the left-hand margin contains, written against lines 1–3, 6–8, abbreviated Latin forms for Robert de Veteri Ponte, Bawtry, P. de Merlay, the king, treasure found, wool, the church and the abbot of St Mary's, York. It is these left-hand margins and sometimes the headings that contain occasional drawings of faces and animals, one of which may be seen in the frontispiece of the present volume.

For the quo warranto rolls there are a number of parallel texts, and may once have been more. Each roll is made up of a number of membranes, the heads stitched together, about 60–70 cm long and about 20 cm wide, written on both sides. Each justice had his own roll, created presumably by his clerk. For the 1279–1281 Yorkshire quo warranto proceedings there survive the rolls of Vaux the chief justice, Loveday, Mettingham and Saham. Some of the Yorkshire cases were adjourned to Vaux's and his colleagues' sessions at Lincoln in 1281–2; and for some Yorkshire cases the Lincoln record is all that has survived. Many of these cases adjourned to Lincoln were then adjourned again, generally because either the defendants or the jurors did not appear, but some were settled. Transcripts, or in some cases summaries, of the Lincoln hearings are appended to the relevant cases in the present text. For the 1293–1294 proceedings there survive the rolls of Cressingham the chief justice, the Rex roll and a very small number of entries on Swillington's roll.[54]

[53] PRO SC 5/8/3.

[54] All these quo warranto rolls are in the Public Record Office. The surviving rolls of 1279–1281 are those of Vaux (JUST 1/1076), Loveday (JUST 1/1059), Mettingham (JUST 1/1063) and Saham (JUST 1/1069). The surviving rolls of 1293–1294 are those of Cressingham (JUST 1/1093), the Rex roll (JUST 1/1086) and of Swillington (JUST 1/1099 and 1/1111 m.5.) See Crook, *Eyre* pp. 148–9, 171, 173–4, who lists the justices and the surviving rolls.

In all these rolls, the cases were written in before the answers, which implies that someone, presumably the king's attorneys, had decided which of the claims was to be tested and had prepared the roll in advance of the hearings. In the case of the eyre of 1293–1294, where the evidence is most plentiful, it seems likely that the wording of the claim by the holder of the franchise was copied into the writ and copied from the writ to the roll almost verbatim, except that where the claimant had written 'AB claims to have free warren in all his demesne lands of...' the clerks changed the formula to 'AB is summoned to answer the king concerning the plea by what warrant he claims to have free warren in all his demesne lands of...'.

Summaries of subsequent proceedings were added to the rolls as the cases were heard; generally in two stages, first the defendant's answer (which in most cases appears to have been written at the same time and by the same person as the original entry) and second, if required, the findings of the jury and any further business, in another hand as a later addition. These were not verbatim or particularly full records: Year Books give more of the flavour of what actually happened in courts.[55] Sometimes the record of proceedings overran and had to be continued in another place, or on an additional membrane sewn on: more often the proceedings did not fill up the space assigned. Sometimes there was no record of any proceedings, but only the record of the summons. Occasionally the clerks would note 'AB in mercy for many defaults': cases did not proceed in the defendants' absence. Among the parallel rolls of the justices, some rolls are much fuller than others; generally the chief justice's roll contains the most complete record. It is puzzling that none of the parallel rolls puts the cases in the same order, which must have made court proceedings very difficult. For example, Vaux's roll of 1279–81 opens with the cases of Brian son of Alan, Geoffrey de Nevill and the abbot of Selby: Saham's roll of the same date opens with the cases of the bishop of Durham, Roger de Lascelles and the prioress of Wilberfoss. It is still difficult, in the peace of the Public Record Office, to work through the long membranes of the quo warranto rolls looking top and bottom, face and dorse, for one particular entry, and in the thirteenth-century court there must have been much flicking over of membranes to find, for instance, the Mowbray case on all the rolls.

Scattered through the public records are other materials relating to quo warranto pleas. The claims made to the eyre in 1293 are referred to above, and notes on these have been added to the present text, with additional claims not tested in court included on pp. 263–82. Royal charters proffered to the justices in 1293–1294 in support of claims were transcribed into a roll now known as KB 138/110, which consists of 12 membranes of transcriptions of royal charters issued within a time span from the reign of Richard I to 1293, with witnesses and dates where applicable. Although from its endorsement the roll seems once to have contained Lincolnshire

[55] Early Year Books were published in the Rolls Series and some later ones by the Selden Society, and by the Ames Foundation of Harvard University. For Year Books see W. C. Bolland, *A Manual of Year Book Studies* (1925).

charters, those that remain all relate to Yorkshire. References to these charters have also been made in the present text.[56]

Some cases were continued, or adjourned, in the rolls of other counties, where they are referred to as 'foreign pleas'. The main source of foreign pleas relating to Yorkshire is the Lincolnshire roll of 1281–1282, mentioned above; there is one continuation of a 1292–1293 case in another roll.[57] A few cases are preserved in Chancery Miscellanea, and the published list of this class records files of quo warranto cases in 1279 for the bishop of Durham (Crayke, Howden and Northallerton), and the abbot of Whitby (the liberty); and in 1293 for Eston (Appletreewick), Leyburn (Bawtry, Kimberworth and Austerfield), Lardener (his liberty) and the archbishop of York (liberties in Beverley, Ripon and elsewhere).[58] No Yorkshire cases of quo warranto from this period have been found in the published Year Books. There may be undiscovered material in unpublished records of King's Bench, of Parliament, in Exchequer memoranda or in manuscript collections. In general, however, the surviving material relating to the Yorkshire hundred inquiries of 1274–1275 and the Yorkshire quo warranto inquiries of 1279–1281 and 1293–1294 has been included in the present edition.

[56] The editor is grateful to David Crook for drawing her attention to the roll KB 138/110, rediscovered at Chancery Lane in May 1993; misleadingly catalogued, its nature had not previously been recognised.

[57] For the Yorkshire pleas adjourned to Lincoln and heard there in 1281–2 the entries appear at the end of the Lincolnshire rolls, and have been printed in *Placita de Quo Warranto* pp. 431–44. New information contained in the adjourned pleas, taken from the original rolls JUST 1/498, is appended to the cases in the present edition. One further Yorkshire quo warranto of 1292–3 is recorded among the pleas of divers counties, JUST 1/1097. The statement about surviving Yorkshire quo warranto pleas heard in other counties is based on the printed *Placita de Quo Warranto* and on Crook, *Eyre:* the editor has not checked all manuscript assize rolls.

[58] *Chancery Miscellanea* Part VIII, List and Index Society vol. 105, (1974). These have not been added to the present edition.

EDITORIAL PRINCIPLES

The hundred rolls, with only one text, provided least problems. In the case of the quo warranto rolls, the chief justices' rolls were taken as a basis and material added from the parallel rolls where necessary. Other texts are referred to by the initial of the judge whose roll it was, e.g. L for Loveday, M for Metham: these initials are listed with other abbreviations below, on p. 21. Additional material from other texts appears in the translation in square brackets, as do editorial notes.

The original texts of the hundred rolls and the quo warranto rolls have been compared with the printed editions produced by the Record Commissioners in the early years of the nineteenth century.[59] These volumes sometimes provide valuable assistance in deciphering damaged or stained parts of the MSS which were more legible in the 1800s. There are however many errors of transcription in the Record Commissioners' texts, and for the Yorkshire eyre of 1293–1294 the editor of the 1818 edition used the Rex roll, which contains less information than the chief justice's roll used here.

Once the texts had been established, the rolls were translated. In general the translation is literal, with the following exceptions. The Latin texts use the words 'said', 'the same', 'aforesaid', 'above-named', 'above-written' very frequently, and these have been eliminated, except where elimination might lead to confusion. A phrase such as 'asks that the aforesaid Philip say if the aforesaid lord king gave his aforesaid ancestor the aforesaid liberty' has been translated 'asks that Philip say if the king gave his ancestor the liberty'.[60] As in the above example, 'lord king' which occurs constantly has been shortened to 'king'. Many of the conjunctions with which Latin clerks habitually began sentences, particularly 'And' and 'Also' have been eliminated, as have many occurrences of 'etc.'. Words crossed out in the original rolls, or marked for deletion, neither of which is a common occurrence, have been omitted unless they convey additional information, so that the text can be read as the clerk intended. Minor variations from parallel rolls which do not change the sense have not been included. Capitalisation and punctuation have been modernised. Where a new membrane of the rolls begins with a title which merely continues the previous entry ('still at Harthill' for instance), this has been omitted.

Place-names have been given modern equivalents, as spelled in the volumes of the English Place-Name Society volumes for Yorkshire, with the thirteenth-century variants found in the main text (not the variants sometimes found in the parallel texts) included in the index, in brackets after the modern form. The index also assigns the place to the appropriate riding of the historic county of Yorkshire before the local government reorganisation of 1974. If an element of the modern name is not rep-

[59] *Rotuli Hundredorum Temp. Hen. III & Edw. I in Turr' Lond' et in Curia Receptae Scaccarii Westm. Asservati; Placita de Quo Warranto.*
[60] Below p. 198.

resented in the thirteenth-century form, that element is included in square brackets: so that Wharram [Percy] indicates that the manuscript has only the thirteenth-century equivalent of Wharram. Unidentified place-names are enclosed in single quotation marks in the text and printed in italic in the index.

All surnames have been left unmodernised, as they are in the text, but without any false expansion: for instance if the clerk wrote Sutton', suggesting there might be an appropriate Latin ending, that has been ignored, and the name left as Sutton. Other names that are clearly incomplete, such as Warenn' for Warenne, are marked with a final apostrophe. Surnames are grouped together in the index under the most common or nearest to the modern name, for example, Green, Greene, Grene. If the clerk wrote 'Sagittarius' as a surname in one place, and 'Archer' in another, those forms are left as he wrote them, but are cross-referenced in the index. Christian names with two modern equivalents, such as Alicia, Alice, Johanna, Joan, have been left in the first, Latinised form. Readers of medieval manuscripts will know the difficulty or impossibility of distinguishing certain letters, c from t, and the dreaded minims of i, n, m and u, and are asked to look benevolently on the editor's attempts to offer the most likely combination of letters in place-names and surnames.

Dates have been given as in the text, with the modern equivalent in square brackets. Numerals have been changed from Roman to Arabic forms. The phrases 'carucates of land', and 'bovates of land', have been abbreviated to car. and bov. Other abbreviations are listed on p. 21, and a glossary of terms that might be unfamiliar is provided on pp. 18–21.

The editor has been helped by many people during the years that it has taken to complete this volume. In particular she is grateful to Sylvia Thomas, the editor of the series, for the meticulous way in which she has read and improved the text: to David Crook of the Public Record Office for help throughout the project in identifying the original documents and their satellites, David Roffe for allowing me to read his introduction to the Hundred Rolls project at the University of Sheffield, Nessie Macmillan of Beverley for assistance with the more intractable Latin constructions, Christopher Elrington of the VCH and David Hey of the University of Sheffield who read the whole text and made many improvements: Barry Harrison, Bernard Jennings and Stephen Moorhouse who helped with the identification of place-names. Keith Scurr of the University of Hull drew the maps on which the end-papers are based. The British Academy provided a generous grant for research costs. The expense of publishing the volume was greatly assisted by a grant from the Marc Fitch Fund, and by the continuing help of the Elisabeth Exwood Memorial Trust for the work of the Record Series. My family and friends, and colleagues and students in the Department of History and in the Brynmor Jones Library at the University of Hull, have always encouraged and supported me in this long-running project.

BIBLIOGRAPHY

Unpublished primary sources

Public Record Office
SC 5/8/3 (Yorkshire hundred rolls extracts)
JUST 1/498 (Mettingham) mm.22–27d Lincolnshire quo warranto 1281–1282
JUST 1/1059 (Loveday) mm.25–33d Yorkshire quo warranto 1279–1281
JUST 1/1063 (Mettingham) mm.15–26d Yorkshire quo warranto 1279–1281
JUST 1/1069 (Saham) mm.1–12 Yorkshire quo warranto 1279–1281
JUST 1/1076 (Vaux) mm.76–87d Yorkshire quo warranto 1279–1281
JUST 1/1086 (Rex) mm.1–29 Yorkshire quo warranto 1293–1294
JUST 1/1093 (Cressingham) mm.1–25d Yorkshire quo warranto 1293–1294
JUST 1/1097 (Cressingham) m.2d diverse county pleas 1293–1294
JUST 1/1099 (Swillington) m.27 Yorkshire quo warranto 1293–1294
JUST 1/1110 (Claims) mm.1–167 Yorkshire quo warranto 1293–1294
JUST 1/1111 (Swillington) m.5–5d Yorkshire quo warranto 1293–1294
JUST 1/1111 (Claims) mm.6–8 Yorkshire quo warranto 1293–1294
KB 138/110 (Charters) Yorkshire quo warranto 1293–1294

Published sources and secondary works

Anon., *Feudal Aids 1284–1431* 6 vols (London 1899–1920)
Anon., *The Book of Fees commonly called Testa de Nevill* 3 vols (London, 1920–1931)
Bazeley, M.L., 'The Extent of the English Forest in the Thirteenth Century', *Transactions of the Royal Historical Society* 4th ser. 4 (1921) pp. 140–72
Bowers, R.H., 'English Merchants and the Anglo-Flemish Economic War', *Seven Studies in Medieval English History and Other Historical Essays presented to Harold S. Snellgrove* (Jackson, Mississippi, 1983) pp. 21–54
Brand, P.A., 'Edward I and the Judges: the "State Trials" of 1289–93', in P. R. Coss and S. D. Lloyd (eds.), *Thirteenth Century England* I (Woodbridge, 1986) pp. 31–40
Brand, P.A., '"Quo Warranto" law in the reign of Edward I: a hitherto undiscovered opinion of Chief Justice Hengham', *The Irish Jurist* new series 14 (1979) pp. 124–72
Brown, W. (ed.), *Yorkshire Inquisitions* I (Yorkshire Archaeological Society Record Series 12, Leeds, 1892)
Cam, Helen M., 'Studies in the Hundred Rolls: some aspects of thirteenth-century administration', in *Oxford Studies in Social and Legal History* VI (Oxford, 1921) pp. 103–13
Cam, Helen M., *The Hundred and the Hundred Rolls* (London, 1930)
Cam, Helen M., 'The Quo Warranto Proceedings under Edward I', *Liberties and Communities in Medieval England* (London 1963) pp. 173–82
Cantle, A., *The Pleas of Quo Warranto for the County of Lancaster* (Chetham Society New Ser. 98, 1937)
Clanchy, M.T., 'The Franchise of Return of Writs', *Transactions of the Royal Historical Society* 5th ser. 17 (1967) pp. 59–82
Clay, C.T., *Early Yorkshire Families* (Yorkshire Archaeological Society Record Series 135, Leeds, 1973)
Craster, H.E., 'An unpublished Northumbrian Hundred Roll', *Archaeologia Aeliana* 3rd Ser. 3 (1907) pp. 189–90
Crook, D., *Records of the General Eyre* (London, HMSO, 1982)

Dunham, W.H., 'The chronology of Hengham's dismissal', *English Historical Review* 47 (1932) pp. 88–93

Farrer, W. and Clay, C.T. (eds.), *Early Yorkshire Charters* 13 vols: Vols 1–3 and index (Edinburgh, 1914–1916); Vols 4–12 (Yorkshire Archaeological Society Record Series, Extra Series, Leeds, 1935–1965)

Greenway, D., 'A newly discovered fragment of the Hundred Rolls of 1279–1280', *Journal of the Society of Archivists* 7 (1982) pp. 73–7

Harley, J.B., 'Population trends and agricultural developments from the Warwickshire Hundred Rolls of 1279', *Economic History Review* 2nd Ser. 11 (1958) pp. 8-18

Harley, J.B., 'The Hundred Rolls of 1279', *Amateur Historian* 5 (1961–3) pp. 9-16

Hilton, R.H., *A Medieval Society: the West Midlands at the end of the Thirteenth Century* (Cambridge, Cambridge University Press, 2nd ed. 1983)

Hilton, R.H., *Social Structure of Rural Warwickshire in the Middle Ages*, Dugdale Society Occasional Paper 9 (1950), reprinted *in The English Peasantry in the Middle Ages* (Oxford, Oxford University Press, 1975)

Howell, M., *Regalian Right in Medieval England* (London, 1962)

Illingworth, W. (ed.), *Placita de Quo Warranto* (London, 1818)

Illingworth, W. (ed.), *Rotuli Hundredorum Temp. Hen. III & Edw. I in Turr' Lond' et in Curia Receptae Scaccarii Westm. Asservati* 2 vols, (London, 1812, 1818)

John, T., 'The Coventry Hundred Rolls' in P. R. Coss, ed. *The Early Records of Medieval Coventry* (London, British Academy, 1986)

John, T. (ed.), *The Warwickshire Hundred Rolls of 1279–80: Stoneleigh and Kineton Hundreds* (London, British Academy, 1992)

Kaye, J.M., 'The Sacrabar', *English Historical Review* 83 (1968) pp. 744–58

Kosminsky, E.A., 'The Hundred Rolls of 1279–80 as a source for English Agrarian History', *Economic History Review* 3 (1931) pp. 16–44

Kosminsky, E.A., *Studies in the Agrarian History of England in the Thirteenth Century* (Oxford, 1956)

Lapsley, G.T., 'John de Warenne and the Quo Warranto proceedings in 1279', *Cambridge Historical Journal* 2 (1927), pp. 110–32

Lloyd, T.H., *The English Wool Trade in the Middle Ages* (Cambridge, 1977)

Maddicott, J.R., 'Edward I and the lessons of baronial reform: local government, 1258–80', in P. R. Coss and S. D. Lloyd, *Thirteenth Century England* I (Boydell, Woodbridge, 1986) pp. 1–30

Palmer, R.C., *The County Courts of Medieval England 1150–1350* (Princeton, 1982)

Pollock, F. and Maitland, F.W., *History of English Law Before the Time of Edward I* 2 vols (Cambridge, 1898)

Powicke, F.M., *King Henry III and the Lord Edward* 2 vols (Oxford, 1947)

Powicke, F.M., *The Thirteenth Century, 1216–1307* (Oxford, Oxford University Press, 2nd ed. 1962)

Prestwich, M., *Edward I, King of England* (London, 1990)

Raban, S., 'Fresh light on the 1279 Hundred Rolls: some Huntingdonshire evidence', *Historical Research* 61 (1988), pp. 111–12

Reaney, P.H. and Wilson, R.M., *A Dictionary of British Surnames* (London, 2nd ed. 1977)

Rhodes, W.E., 'Edmund Earl of Lancaster', *English Historical Review* 10 (1895) pp. 19–49, 209–37

Roffe, David (ed.), *Stamford in the Thirteenth Century: two inquisitions from the reign of Edward I* (Sheffield Studies in the Hundred Rolls; Stamford, 1994)

Skaife, R.H. (ed.), *The Survey of the County of York taken by John de Kirkby* (Surtees Society 49, Durham, 1867)
Smith, A.H. (ed.), *The Place-Names of the East Riding of Yorkshire* (English Place-Name Society 14, Cambridge, 1937)
Smith, A.H. (ed.), *The Place-Names of the North Riding of Yorkshire* (English Place-Name Society 5, Cambridge, 1928)
Smith, A.H. (ed.), *The Place-Names of the West Riding of Yorkshire* 8 vols. (English Place-Name Society 30–37, Cambridge, 1961–1963)
Spitzer, A.L., 'The legal careers of Thomas of Weyland and Gilbert of Thornton', *Journal of Legal History* 6 (1985), pp. 62–83
Stone, E. and Hyde, P. (eds.), *The Oxfordshire Hundred Rolls of 1279* Oxfordshire Record Society 46 (1968)
Sutherland, D. W., *Quo Warranto Proceedings in the Reign of Edward I, 1278–1294* (Oxford, 1963)
Wolffe, B.P., *The Royal Demesne in English History: the crown estate in the governance of the realm fom the Conquest to 1509* (London, 1971)
Wrottesley, G., 'The Staffordshire Hundred Rolls, temp. Henry III and Edward I', *Collections for a History of Staffordshire* 5 pt 1 (1884) pp. 110–17
Young, C.R., *The English Borough and Royal Administration, 1130–1307* (Durham, North Carolina, 1961)
Young, C.R., *The Royal Forests of Medieval England* (Leicester, 1979)

GLOSSARY

Advowson—right of presentation to a church living
Aid(s)—tax(es)
Amends—penalty for breach of regulation, especially in these texts for breach of assizes of bread and ale
Amercement—financial penalty, fine
Appeal—to accuse
Appellant—an accuser, plaintiff
Approver—an informer, accuser; a prisoner who accuses others
Assize—legal proceedings; also royal ordinances
Assizes (bread, ale, cloth)—ordinances regulating quality and quantity
Barony—substantial feudal estate
Blanch farm—*see* White farm
Bloodwite—penalty for shedding blood
Bornewing—view of frankpledge
Borough—privileged town, with burgage tenure
Bovate—measurement of land: an eighth of a carucate
Burgess—possessor of a burgage tenement in a borough; leading townsperson
Carriage—local tax on goods
Carucage—tax levied on each carucate
Carucate—measurement of land: eight bovates
Chase—large hunting ground and the right of hunting over it
Chief, to hold in chief—to hold property directly from the crown
Chiminage—toll paid for passage through a forest
Concealment(s)—*either* suppression of facts to the harm of another *or* the holding of land against the king's rights
Coram rege—before the king, the name of a court, not necessarily presided over by the king himself

Coroner—officer who kept the pleas of the crown, and investigated sudden death and treasure trove
Country, by the—by the verdict of the country, i.e. by a jury
Cucking-stool—instrument of punishment, sometimes used for ducking
Danegeld—tax on land
Demesne—estate occupied by the lord himself rather than his tenants
Deodand—inanimate cause of death by misadventure, e.g. tree, cart
Disseisin—dispossession
Distrain—to seize goods or chattels in order to exact a penalty
Distraint—goods or chattels seized
Dortol—local tax paid at the entrance to a market or fair
Duel—judicial combat to settle a lawsuit
'Elsewhere'—quo warranto writs originally covered named manors and 'elsewhere' ['*alibi*'] but after 1280 this was ruled out; *see* below p. 131.
Escheat—property forfeited to the lord, for lack of heirs or for crime
Escheator—one who administered escheats
Extracts—in some contexts, copies of royal writs
Eyre—a journey; justices in eyre were travelling, circuit or itinerant judges
Farm—fixed payment as opposed to a variable sum
Fee—a feudal estate in land or other property; also called fief
Fee-farm—property held by rent, not services; also the rent paid
Fence month—a time of closure of forests to protect deer whilst fawning
Feoffment—to be put into possession of a fee or fief
Fief—a feudal estate in land or other property; also fee
Fine—in some contexts, payment to court by suitors for non-attendance
Fine—in some contexts, a legal agreement marking the end of a lawsuit
Foreign—out of the manor, district or county, not necessarily distant
Forinsec—obligation owed elsewhere than to the immmediate lord of the property
Frankpledge—system whereby a group of ten men were made mutually responsible for each other's behaviour
Free alms—property held without worldly services, recompensed by prayer
Fresh force—recent dispossession of property
Gabulage, gable tax—tax paid on houses
Gallows—instrument of hanging, and also the right to hang criminals
Geldable—liable to the king's taxes
Gibbet—instrument of hanging
Gild Merchant—association of merchants
Grange—outlying monastic property, farm
Granger—man in charge of a grange
Hamble—to maim dogs' feet to prevent them hunting
Hanse—association of merchants
Hay—in some contexts, an enclosure
Hidage—tax levied on each hide, the southern equivalent to the carucate
Honour—important feudal territorial estate
House gavel—house tax
Huctol—local tax paid at a market or fair
Hue and cry—outcry; duty to follow escaper after outcry
Hundred—administrative district; also the court of the district
Infangthief—jurisdiction over thief caught within the manor with this privilege
Inquiries—in the context of the hundred rolls, the jurors' verdicts

Intrinsec—pertaining to the manor or jurisdiction
Itinerant—*see* Eyre
Jewry—in some contexts, the state of being indebted to a Jew
Law of England—used by the clerks in these texts to describe the right of a widower, in certain circumstancess, to hold his wife's property after her death: in law more generally called 'the courtesy of England'.
Lastage—toll paid at fair or market
Liberty—privileged area
Lot—*see* Scot
Mark—sum of money (13*s* 4*d* in old money, two-thirds of £1)
Measures—privilege of testing measures of weight and length
Mensurage—a local tax based on measure
Multure—obligation to grind at the lord's mill
Murage—local tax granted by the king to build and repair town walls
Murdrum—fine imposed on the district for an unsolved death
Octave—eight days, a week
Outfangthief—jurisdictional rights over persons from a liberty condemned in another's court
Pannage—privilege of feeding pigs
Parceny, parcener—share of inheritance, sharer
Park—enclosed area for game
Passage—toll paid for crossing a particular area
Pedage—toll paid for crossing a particular area
Pillory—wooden frame for punishing offenders
Pontage—toll paid for crossing a bridge
Prise—compulsory purchase; also custom levied upon wine or food
Quo warranto—name of writ from its first words 'by what warrant?'; also the proceedings begun by the writ
Redisseisin—repeated dispossession
Regard—*see* View
Return of writs—privilege of executing and returning royal writs
Riding—the third division of Yorkshire (East, North or West)
Riding—duty to ride with the king
Sack of wool—the measure of wool, about 365 lbs.
Sacrabar—a form of lawsuit
Sake—rights of jurisdiction
Scot—urban collective tax ('scot and lot')
Scutage—payment in lieu of military service
Seisin—possession of property
Seneschal—steward
Serjeanty—type of tenure of property
Sheriff's aid—tax paid to the sheriff
Sine die—permission to leave without a further court date fixed
Sokage, soke—local area of jurisdiction
Sokeman—freeman under jurisdiction, a tenant in sokage
Stallage—toll for a stall in a market
Suit—obligation to attend court
Sumage—toll paid for carriage on horseback
Tallage—payment of tax, often from the king's demesne lands but also used generally

Team—archaic term covering some sorts of jurisdiction
Themantale (tenmantale)—also called tithing or frankpledge, whereby a group of ten men were made mutually responsible for each other's behaviour
Thew—a cucking-stool
Throughtoll—local tax for crossing the town or city
Toft—house plot
Toll—payment for passage or transport
Tourn—sheriff's court held in the hundred or county
Tumbril—instrument of punishment, probably the same as the cucking-stool
Twentieth—a tax, a twentieth of the value of goods and chattels
Utlode—local toll
Verderer—keeper of the forest
Verdicts—in the context of the hundred rolls, the full record of each hundred, which no longer exists for Yorkshire
View—official inspection of the king's forest; also called Regard
Vill—a township or community
Waif—right to take wandering or unclaimed animals
Wake—a feast or festival, as in village feast
Wapentake—administrative district; also the court of the district
Ward—under-age or unmarried female inheritor, whose person and property went into guardianship of his or her feudal overlord
Warren—privilege of hunting small game; the area in which this happened
Watch—duty to guard the town
Waynon—a Yorkshire measure of weight
White farm (blanch farm)—rent paid in silver rather than in services or goods
Withernam—right of distraint, pleas concerned with distraints
Wreck—right to goods washed up on shore
Year and waste—in some circumstances the feudal lord had the right to possess land for a year and extract what he might from it

ABBREVIATIONS IN THE TEXT

ac.	acre
bov.	bovate (an eighth of a carucate, about 20 acres)
C	Cressingham's roll of 1293–1294 (JUST 1/1093)
car.	carucate (eight bovates)
Claims	Claims recorded in Yorkshire claims 1293–1294 (JUST 1/1110,1111)
d	penny
Endd	Endorsed
L	Loveday's roll of 1279–1281 (JUST 1/1059)
Lincs	Lincolnshire roll of 1281–1282 (JUST 1/498)
M	Mettingham's roll of 1279–1281 (JUST 1/1063)
m	mark (13*s* 4*d*, two thirds of £1)
m.	membrane
mm.	membranes
R	Rex roll of 1293–1294 (JUST 1/1086)
S	Saham's roll of 1279–1281 (JUST 1/1069)
s	shilling
Sw	Swillington's roll of 1293–1294 (JUST 1/1099)
V	Vaux's roll of 1279–1281 (JUST 1/1076)
£	pound

Articles of the inquest put to the hundreds in 1274

Thirty-three of the articles are entered on the Patent Roll for 1274 (2 Edward I m.5) and further articles can be found among the returns themselves. Areas in some counties reproduced the articles in a fuller version than the shorthand used in Yorkshire; there is, for instance, a particularly full set for Northstow hundred, Cambridgeshire. There is great variety in the way the answers were recorded under different articles. Usually the articles were answered in order, but not always. The original articles are not numbered, but there are references to 'the first article' suggesting that they were generally regarded as being in a numerical order. The articles have been printed in both Latin and English by H. M. Cam, *The Hundred and the Hundred Rolls*, pp. 248–57.

1. How many and which demesne manors the king has in his hands in each county, that is, both ancient crown demesnes and also escheats and acquisitions.
2. Which manors used to be in the hands of the kings, predecessors of the king, and who hold them now, and by what warrant and from what time, and by whom and by what means were they alienated.
3. Concerning the king's fiefs and his tenants; who now hold them from him in chief, and how many fiefs each of them holds, and which fiefs used to be held from the king in chief, and now are held through a mesne lord, and through which mesne lord, and from what time have they been alienated and how and by whom.
4. Concerning the lands of tenants of the ancient demesne of the crown, both free sokemen and bondmen; whether through bailiffs or through the same tenants, and through which bailiffs and through which tenants, and by whom were they alienated, how, and from what time.
5. In the same way inquiry is to be made about farms of hundreds, wapentakes and ridings, cities, boroughs and all other rents whatsoever, and from what time.
6. How many hundreds, wapentakes and ridings are now in the king's hand, and how many and which are in the hands of others, and from what time and by what warrant, and how much each year each hundred is worth.
7. Concerning ancient suits, customs, services and other things withdrawn from the king and his ancestors; who withdrew them, and from what time, and who have appropriated to themselves these kinds of

suits, customs, services and other things belonging to and customarily the king's, and from what time and by what warrant.

8. Which other persons claim from the king to have return or extracts of writs, and who hold pleas of withernam, and who claim to have wreck of the sea, by what warrant, and other royal liberties such as gallows, assizes of bread and ale, and other things that belong to the crown, and from what time.
9. Concerning those who have liberties granted by the kings of England and have used them other than they ought to do; how, from what time, and in what way.
10. Concerning liberties granted that hinder common justice and subvert royal power, and by whom they were granted and from what time.
11. Who moreover have recently appropriated to themselves free chases or warrens without warrant, and similarly who have had from ancient time such chases and warrens by the king's concession, and have exceeded their limits and bounds, and from what time.
12. Which lords or their seneschals or any bailiffs, or even king's ministers, have not undertaken execution of the king's orders, or even have scorned to carry them out, or in any other way hindered their being carried out, from the time of the constitutions made at Marlborough in the 52nd year of the reign of King Henry father of the present king [1267–8].
13. Concerning all encroachments whatsoever made on the king or the royal dignity: by whom they were made, how, and from what time.
14. Concerning knights' fiefs of whatever fee and lands or holdings given or sold to men of religion or others to the king's prejudice, and by whom and from what time.
15. Concerning sheriffs who take gifts to consent to the concealment of felonies made in their bailiwicks, or who neglect to attach such felons for favour to anyone, both within and without liberties. In the same way, concerning clerks and other bailiffs of the sheriffs, concerning coroners and their clerks and bailiffs; who have done this in the time of King Henry after the battle of Evesham and who in the time of the present king.
16. Concerning all kinds of sheriffs and bailiffs taking gifts to remove recognitors from assizes and juries, and from what time.
17. Concerning sheriffs and other bailiffs who have amerced those who were summoned to make inquests by order of the king, for default, when sufficient persons came by the same summons to make these inquests, and how much and from whom they took for that reason, and from what time.
18. Concerning sheriffs who have handed over hundreds, wapentakes or riding at high farms to extortionate bailiffs, burdening the people beyond measure, so that they may levy their own farms, and who were those bailiffs, and on whom have they inflicted such losses, and from what time.

19. Whereas sheriffs ought to hold their tourn only twice a year, who have made their tourn more often in a year, and from what time.
20. Since fines for redisseisins or encroachments made by land or water, for concealment of treasure and other such things, belong to the king, and the sheriffs ought to attach them, who have taken such fines and from whom and how much.
21. Who by the power of their office maliciously troubled anyone and so extorted lands, rents or other payments, and from what time.
22. Who have received the command of the king to pay his debts and have received from the creditors some part of the money for paying the rest to them, and nevertheless have had the whole allowed to them in the exchequer or elsewhere, and from what time.
23. Who have received debts of the king or part of debts, and have not acquitted those debtors, both in the time of King Henry and in the time of the present king.
24. Who have summoned any to become knights and have taken gifts from them to have respite, and how much and from what time. And if any magnates or others without the king's order have distrained any to take up arms and from what time.
25. Which sheriffs or any of their bailiffs have not made summons in due manner following the form of the king's writ, or in other way have fraudulently or insufficiently executed the king's order because of prayer, bribe or favour and from what time.
26. Concerning those who have had approvers in prison and have made them appeal faithful and innocent people for the sake of gain, and have sometimes hindered them so that they do not appeal the guilty, and from what time.
27. Who have had felons imprisoned and allowed them for money to go away and escape from prison free and unpunished; and who have extorted money to release [people] from prison on bail when they have been bailed and from what time.
28. Who have taken any gifts or bribes for exercising their offices or not exercising or executing them, or have executed them or exceeded the bounds of the king's commands otherwise than belongs to their office, and from what time.
29. Which sheriffs or keepers of any of the king's castles or manors or those who are overseers of these works, wherever carried out by the king's order, have accounted for more for the same than they have reasonably spent and by this means have procured false allowances to be made to them. And similarly who have retained or removed for their own use stone, timber or other things bought or provided for these works, and what and how much loss the king has suffered for this and from what time.
30. Concerning escheators and subescheators in seisin for the king making waste or destruction in woods, parks, fishponds, warrens within ward-

ships committed to them by the king; how much and from whom and in what manner and from what time.

31. Concerning the same; if by reason of this seisin they unjustly took the goods of the deceased or the heirs into the king's hand until redeemed by them, and what and how much they took for this redemption and what they kept for their own use, and from what time.
32. Concerning the same; who have taken gifts from any for exercising or not exercising their office; how much, and from whom and from what time.

[33–35: no references to these questions in the Yorkshire records]

36. Concerning the same; who have reserved for their own use wardships or marriages at a low price or by concealment from the king, and what damage the king has suffered and from what time.

[37–38: no references to these questions in the Yorkshire records]

39. Concerning those who during the dispute between the king and the countess of Flanders, against the prohibition and order of the late king or the present king have led or caused to be led any wool overseas; how much, and to which port, and by what warrant.
40. Concerning the collectors of the twentieth penny, or common amercements and tallages made in vills and boroughs for the king's need.

[41–44: no references to these questions in the Yorkshire records]

45. Concerning religious men and others who have appropriated to themselves advowsons of churches that used to be in the king's advowson and ought to be, and from what time.
46. Concerning cities and boroughs and demesnes of the king let at farm.
47. Concerning ancient tolls, who have increased them.
48. Concerning murage and pontage granted.
49. Concerning weights and measures.
50. Concerning ecclesiastical judges.

YORKSHIRE HUNDRED ROLLS

1274–1275

Yorkshire Hundred Rolls 1274–1275

[m.1] YORKSHIRE. THE WAPENTAKE OF HARTHILL

How many and which manors etc. [Article 1] They say that King John gave all the demesne of Pocklington with 8*m* rent to one Aveline de Munfichet and her heirs, whom William de Fortibus count of Aumale afterwards took as wife, and he took the rest of the manor from the king at farm for £30 a year, which Henry the last king remitted to William, son and heir of the count, for his right to the honour of Chester which had come to him through one Christina daughter and heir of Alan de Galeweya whom he had married; and William had a daughter, Aveline, who succeeded him in the manor as heir, and was recently seised of the same (except for lands which Remy de Poclinton had from the gift of Isabella de Fortibus, who was dowered from the manor); and now it is in the king's hand through Aveline's death. [Market] Weighton with the whole soke used to be in King John's hands, as escheat by Henry Puset's death; and the king gave half the manor to Peter son of Herbert for one knight's fee, which Reginald his son and heir now holds, except for 2 bov. which the prior of Ellerton holds from the gift of Reginald in free alms, and 3 bov. which the Hospitallers hold through the same, and 6 bov. in Houghton which the Templars hold, it is not known by what warrant. The king gave the other half with the soke to Robert de Ros the elder for one knight's fee, which Peter de Ros now holds of the gift of William de Ros for half a knight's fee, and from that Peter gave 5 bov. to the Hospitallers, it is not known at what time nor by what warrant. In Yapham there are 2½ car. that used to be held from the king in chief, and now are held from Robert de Crepp[inges], formerly the escheator, it is not known by what warrant nor through whom he had entry. John le Archer holds 6 bov. of the 2 car. and the prioress of Wilberfoss holds 2 bov. In Barmby [on the Moor] there are 6 bov. which used to be held from the king in chief, and now are held from the said Robert, they do not know by what warrant. In Waplington there are 2 car. and 3 bov. which used to be held from the king in chief, of which the prior of Drax holds 13 bov. paying Robert 2*s* a year and John le Archer 3*d*. The Templars hold 6 bov.: they do not know by what warrant, but they say that it has been for the past 30 years.

Fiefs etc. [Article 3] They say that many men of religion have been enfeoffed of various holdings in the Mubray fee, but they do not mention the time, except only that they say that the prior of Watton has held Tranby this year from the gift of Adam de Traneby for half a knight's fee.

The Hospitallers hold in the same [place] 9 bov. of the gift of John de Beauver 40 years ago. They say [this] about the fiefs of Peter de Malo Lacu, Roger de Mortuo Mari, William de Craystok, the heirs of Brus, Robert de Ros, Henry de Percy, Chester [*sic*], Johanna de Stotevil, the heirs of Gaunt, the archbishop of Canterbury, the bishop of Durham, St Mary's York, and St Peter's; but they do not mention the time, as appears in the inquiries. So nothing concerning this.

Lands of tenants of the ancient demesne of the crown [Article 4] They say that the king's sokemen of the soke of Pocklington used to hold 3 car. and 1 bov. in Burnby from the ancestors of Ralf de Laseles and Ralf himself, of which the Hospitallers have 1 bov. from the gift, 40 years ago, of Ralf's ancestors; the prior of Warter 4 bov. in the same place from the gift of the same; the prior of Ellerton 4 bov. in Bielby and four tofts from the gift, 50 years ago, of the ancestors of Azo de Flixton, which were of sokeman tenure; the Hospitallers 10 bov. in Fangfoss from the gift of the ancestors of Ralf son of William de Grimethorp; the prioress of [Nun]burnholme 2 bov. and two tofts from the gift of the ancestors of the baron of Craystok.

Concerning suits etc. [Article 7] They say that Tranby used to pay the king 5*s* a year for fines, and they have been withdrawn this year by the prior of Watton; 6 bov. which Arnald de Frains held in Drewton used to pay 18*d* which have been withdrawn for the past 18 years by William de Vesci. The prior of Ellerton has withdrawn suit for 5 bov. in Laytham for the past 6 years; the soke of Catton has withdrawn 1*m* for fines for the past 30 years; the abbot of Meaux similarly, 10*d* for fines for 10 bov. of land in Myton for the past 30 years.

What other persons claim from the king etc. [Article 8] They say that Howden claims to have return of writs, and the plea of withernam, the assize of bread and of ale, wreck of the sea and waif, and similarly claims to answer before the justices by 12 jurors from themselves, and they used to answer with that wapentake [of Harthill] until 7 years ago, in the time of J. de Oketon, while he was sheriff and seneschal of the bishop of Durham; and the bailiffs of Howden do not allow the king's bailiffs to enter the manor to exercise any office, and this from the aforesaid time.

Liberties granted etc. [Article 10] They say that the Hospitallers and Templars burden the people by the exaction of their privileges and their liberties, through the summonses which they make.

Who moreover have newly etc. [Article 11] They say that John de Oketon at Baggaby, William Constabular' of Holme in Holme on Spalding Moor, William de Percy in Kilnwick [Percy], William de Craistok in [Nun]burnholme, Adam de Everingham in Everingham, the prior of Watton in Watton 'Holescoth', the bishop of Durham in Ellerker and Welton, Peter de Ros in Weighton, Reginald son of Peter in the same, Robert de Ros in Storwood, Seaton [Ross] and Melbourne, John de Vesci

in Thornton and Newsholme, Robert de Percy in Sutton upon Derwent, the heirs [interlineated—'inquire'] of Henry de Percy in Catton and Stamford Bridge, the archbishop in [Bishop] Wilton, Beverley and [Bishop] Burton, Ralf son of William in Grimthorpe, Mariadoc [*sic*] de Tweng in Lund and the soke of [Nun]burnholme and Everthorpe, Peter de Malo Lacu in Bainton and Lockington, the provost of Beverley in [South] Dalton, the Lady of Cottingham [interlineated—'inquire'] in the same, the Templars in Weedley, the bishop of Durham throughout all Howden, the abbot of York in [East] Cottingwith, the heirs [interlineated—'inquire'] of Walter de Grendale in Arras, have warren; they do not know by what warrant.

Concerning encroachments etc. [Article 13] They say that Master Nicholas de Hugat by raising walls has appropriated to himself [an area] from the king's highway in Huggate, 40 perches long and 10 perches wide. The prior of Watton similarly has encroached from the king's highway for his sheepfold of Etton, but they do not know how much.

Concerning sheriffs who take gifts etc. [Article 15] They say that Henry de Normanton the sheriff took from Roger de Suthcliffe 40*s* not to attach his son, guilty of a homicide, that is, of John de Arains.
The same took 40*s* from one Thomas Tansterne of Hayton that he be favourable to him in an inquest about a homicide of which he was accused. Richard Thorn, bailiff, took from Richard Thorte indicted for burglary ½*m* that he should not be taken [into custody]. Andrew de Boythorp, bailiff, took from Robert Kidewyld 8*s* for the same. Peter de Gousel from Gervase de Suthkave 50*s* for the same. Andrew de Boythorp took from Hugh Postoyle of Bainton 4*s* for the same. Let it be remembered that Adam de Eyvile parson of Etton and his men by night pursued Lady Rose (who was the wife of Henry de Percy) into the water of Derwent and there robbed her of goods to the value of £100. Henry Hay parson of Etton, John de Malton and their accomplices robbed John Bonbyn [interlineated—'merchant'] in the church of Barmby [on the Moor] of £111, of which they have restored £37 to the merchant, and the rest is still in the hand of the parson.

Who have summoned any to become knights etc. [Article 24] They say that William de Horseden took 1*m* from German Hay for having respite not to become a knight. Richard de Vescy took 5*m* from the same for the same. William le Latimer took 17*m* from the same for the same. John de Oketon took 5*m* from the same for the same. Giles de Gousel took 5*m* from the same for the same. Henry de Normanton took 5*m* from Thomas de Litton for the same.

Who have had approvers in prison etc. [Article 26] They say that John de Oketon took from many men for the said reason, and because he has died, it is not mentioned here. Peter de Percy, while he was sheriff, took 20*s* from John Wagge and Hugh Bude, indicted, that they might be on

bail. The same took from Helen de Seton and her mother ½*m* for the same. Henry de Normanton made an appellant appeal Nicholas the vicar of Hessle, for which the vicar gave Henry 10*m* to have peace. Walter the chaplain of the same vicar gave the same H. for the same reason 9*m* and 11*s*. Peter de Faxflet for the same 10*m*. Thomas de Askelby for the same 100*s*. Thomas de Metham for the same 100*s*. Thomas de Houk for the same £10. James de Mora for the same 100*s*. William le Barne for the same 5*m*. Richard Rus of Beverley for the same 7*m*.

Who have had felons etc. [Article 27] They say that Richard de Vescy took from Thomas Brabezon, captured, who is a common thief, 40*s* that he allow him to go away. The same took from another captured thief 11*s* for the same.

Concerning escheators etc. [Article 30] They say that Henry de Abinton and Stephen Cruste sold 16 oaks from Sir H. de Percy's wood when they were the servants of Hugh de Collum the escheator.

If any during the dispute etc. [Article 39] They say that the abbot of Meaux sold 129 sacks of wool to foreign merchants at Boston fair; also John Playbote of Hessle 40 sacks to foreigners. The prior of Warter sold to John Bonyn merchant of Flanders through Richard Pontif, middleman, 30 sacks. The same Richard sold to the same John 20 sacks of his own buying.

Concerning murage and pontage [Article 48] They say that the burgesses of York take murage. The burgesses of Beverley take chiminage and have taken it for the past 14 years, they do not know by what warrant.

Concerning measures and weights etc. [Article 49] They say that the measure of corn, from the time of archbishop Walter, exceeds the king's measure by a quarter for one waynon.

Concerning ecclesiastical judges [Article 50] They say that all ecclesiastical judges, both of the chapter of York and also of Beverley, of the archdeacons, officials, deans and their deputies hold all kinds of pleas and levy penalties, from which comes countless money.

THE HUNDRED OF SKYRACK [Called 'the wapentake of Skyrack' at the top of m.1d]

How many and which manors etc. [Article 1] They say that the manors of Bardsey and Collingham were once in the hands of the kings of England. The abbot of Kirkstall now holds them, paying the king £90 a year, they do not know by what warrant.

Concerning suits etc. [Article 7] They say that the vill of Menston for two years and the vill of Sturton for ten years have withdrawn suit from the hundred.

What other persons claim from the king etc. [Article 8] They say that the archbishop of York at Otley, Eudo la Zuche at Bingley, hold the plea of withernam. The earl of Lincoln has held the sheriff's tourn at Leeds for 80 years, nor does he allow any of the king's ministers to enter the liberty, to exercise any of their offices, without his own bailiffs. The archbishop of York at Otley has had the sheriff's tourn for the past four years. The abbot of St Mary's York has drawn to his holding in Garforth for the past 30 years the suit that used to be done to the wapentake and the fine. Eudo la Zuche and the archbishop of York have not allowed the king's ministers to enter Bingley for the past 30 years nor Otley for the past four years, to carry out any of their offices, and Eudo has held the sheriff's tourn from the said time. The earl of Lincoln has drawn the vill of Seacroft, which previously belonged to the king's crown, into the liberty of Barwick [in Elmet], and this for the past 30 years.

Who have newly appropriated etc. [Article 11] They say that William de Rither at Scarcroft, the archbishop at Otley, the Templars at [Temple] Newsam, Halton and Colton, Fawkes de Breutre at Harewood and the lord of Parlington at Parlington have appropriated to themselves warren; but they do not know by what warrant.

Concerning fiefs etc. [Article 14] They say that the abbot of Fountains holds half a knight's fee in Harewood which the countess of Aumale holds from the king for one and a half knight's fees, and the fee was alienated by Margery de Ripariis. The same abbot holds Halton, Faweather and half of Cullingworth from the gift of William de Cantulupe 30 years ago, which formerly belonged to the king's crown. The prior of Pontefract holds in East Keswick two tofts and 2 bov. from the gift of Simon de Montealto 40 years ago. The prioress of Syningthwaite holds half the vill of Wike from the gift of the same from the same time. The prioress of Arthington holds one toft in A[rthington] and 20 ac. from the gift of Richard de Stubbes, and one toft and 11 ac. from Henry de Stubbes 24 years ago. The nuns of Esholt hold 1 bov. and two tofts from the gift of John Yedon. The Templars of Newsam hold the vill of Osmondthorpe from the gift of Robert de Stapelton; the same hold the vills of Colton and Halton, they do not know through whose [gift], 40 years ago. The master of St Leonard's York holds half the vill of Bramhope from the gift of Thomas de Disceford four years ago. The same Templars hold in Seacroft 3 bov. from the gift of William de Somervil, and 3 bov. in Killingbeck from the gift of Walter de Kelingbec, and 4 bov. in the same from the gift of the said William de Somervil, and 1 car. in [Potter] Newton from the gift of William Scot 24 years ago, and 1 bov. which is called Okelesoxegange, they do not know through whom. All the aforesaid holdings used to belong to the king's crown. Let it be known that no mention of time is made in the verdicts, except as set out.

[An additional piece of parchment stitched to the roll continues] 'Let it be remembered that at all times the passage of water of the Ouse from

Boroughbridge to York was free and common and quit from paying of toll and customs, until the time of William de Irreby, formerly seneschal of Knaresborough, who by force and injury and by the power of the king of Germany and by the power of his office first took from each boat sailing 12*d* a year, where now is taken ½*m* and more at the will of the bailiffs of Boroughbridge, to the prejudice of the crown and dignity of the realm, as it seems. The bailiffs of Boroughbridge take passage money in the same water, 1*d* for each quarter of hard corn and ½*d* for a quarter of oats. The same bailiffs take 1*d* for each head of man and woman sailing by water from Boroughbridge to York with the current, and ½*d* for each head plying from York to Boroughbridge against the current. Let it be remembered concerning the port of Hull that the archbishop has appropriated to himself what used to be free to all people and merchants gathering there, both foreign and native, in the time when the port was King Henry's, father of the present king, and he transferred it to Sir Saer de Sutton to keep, and through Saer's dereliction the port was transferred to Lord Walter de Grey archbishop of York to keep, which archbishop and his successors have appropriated the port till now, quite unjustly, as is said.' [m.1d] **[Article 14 continued]** The Hospitallers hold 4 bov. in Coldcotes, they do not know through whom. The prior of Holy Trinity York holds in Seacroft 2½ bov. from the gift of William de Somervil. The prior of St Andrew's York has held one toft and 4 ac. of land in East Keswick for 40 years, they do not know through whom, that belonged to the crown, and no mention of time is made in the verdicts. The Hospitallers appropriated to themselves in alms four places in Parlington that used to do service to the king. The Templars of [Temple] Newsam intruded themselves into 3 bov. in Mickley 30 years ago, it is not known by whom. The prioress of Arthington holds in Alwoodley 2 bov. from the gift of Richard de Mora 30 years ago.

Still concerning fines and ancient customs etc. [Article 7] They say that from wapentake fine the vill of Skippon has withdrawn 12*d*, the vill of Barnbow 12*d*, William son of Pagan for his land in Parlington 4*s*, the vill of Halton 4*s*, the vill of Eldwick 6*d*, the vill of Osmondthorpe 4*s*, the Templars of [Temple] Newsam 2½*d* for 3 bov. in Mickley, the vill of Colton and Halton 4*s* 4*d*, half the vill of Bramhope 5*s* 6*d*: they do not know by what warrant and they make no other mention of time in the inquiries.

Concerning encroachments etc. [Article 13] They say that Adam de Couhus narrowed the king's highway in Cow House by ½ perch wide and 6 perches long, and the abbot of Rievaulx continues the same.

Concerning sheriffs etc. [Article 15] They say that Henry de Normanton, formerly sheriff, arrested Robert Vileyn at Bramhope who was indicted of receiving David de Buckelay and Blithe de Ryseford, and Robert afterwards made a fine for 40*s* to have respite until the next county

[court], to which he did not come; and he again made fine with him for 10*m*. The said Robert Vilein, while he was bailiff of Bingley, took 10*s* for redemption from the aforesaid Blithe indicted by the country, and moreover seized all his land in Ryshworth and still holds it. They say Robert took from many much money for concealing their felonies, as appears in the inquiries. Gilbert de Clifton took ½*m* from Walter de Bercroft for redemption of a theft, and from many others, as appears in the inquiries. Nicholas de Melton, the king's bailiff, with Thomas Page, William de Alreton, Adam Grenewerd, arrested John de Gildested who afterwards was outlawed, and led him bound from his house (where they had taken him) for two leagues, and then he made a fine with them for 100*s* so they allowed him to escape. Richard de Baumfeud, J., bailiff of the archbishop of York at Otley, often took pence from various men for a fine for receiving David de Buckel', a common thief, as is shown in the verdicts. Jordan de Arderne, while he was bailiff of Otley, took 9*s* from Robert de Balledam' for the same. John de Crancewyk took from John de Scales 100*s* for having his favour and aid about a suspected theft, of which he was accused and hanged. The same John, William de Alreton and Thomas Page took from William Scot 1*m* for redemption of a theft. Hugh [*sic*] de Normanton, formerly sheriff, took from Hugh de Berwyc indicted by the country 4*m* that he might be on bail until the gaol delivery. Master Adam Byrum took from the same 1*m* for a fine for receiving Robert de Yedun his nephew, an untrustworthy man. Thomas Page took from many by various means and made many extortions, as appears in the verdicts. Nicholas de Melton similarly, and Richard de Daneport similarly, as appears there.

Who have had approvers etc. [Article 26] They say that Ralf Crake arrested John Fox and imprisoned him, and made him appeal four men of Otley for the sake of gain. Robert de Gerford, living in Aberford, was appealed by an approver, and afterwards before the justices he was released, and before he could leave after the said acquittal, Henry de Normanton took 40*s* from him. Nicholas le Hunte gave 4*m* to Thomas de Stratton that he might be in a free prison.

If any during the dispute etc. [Article 39] They say that the abbot of Kirkstall sold his wool to overseas merchants, but they do not know to whom, nor how many sacks, nor to where they carried the wool.

Concerning cloth etc. [perhaps Article 49] They say that Thomas de Aberford in Otley, Robert Doune of the same and Alexander Fullo of Leeds make cloth not of the right width.

Concerning judges etc. [Article 50] They say that Richard de Bamfeud, bailiff of Otley and dean, held in the chapter pleas belonging to the king's crown. Hugh de Sancto Oswaldo, the archbishop's sequestrator, took 2*m* from the executors of the will of Robert son of Syerith and 2*m* from the

executors of the will of Simon the chaplain of Bingley before they could have execution, and also from many others.

HOLDERNESS

Concerning fees etc. [Article 3] They say that the abbot of Thornton holds 2 car. in Flinton of the gift of Robert de Schures, from the fee that Robert holds of the king in chief.

Concerning farms of hundreds etc. [Article 5] They say that that wapentake used to be worth £10 a year; and in that wapentake is a serjeanty which is of the crown, which the ancestors of Aveline (who was the wife of Lord Edmund, the present king's brother) held, together with the wapentake, from the king at fee farm for 60*s*. In the serjeanty the ancestors of Aveline used to have a bailiff, who had the office and power of the coroner through all Holderness. William de Blaungy gave Lord Edmund 20*m* for the said bailiwick, and still holds it. They say that when the escheators of the present king seized the lands which were Aveline's, William gave the escheators 1*m* so that he might keep the bailiwick: but they say that he never levies the farm without extorting it from the country, and so he does many injuries in levying the farm.

What other persons claim from the king etc. [Article 8] They say that the archbishop of York claims at Patrington gallows, the assize of bread and of ale, wreck and waif; Robert de Ros at Roos gallows, the assize of bread and of ale; the abbot of York at Hornsea wreck and the assize of bread and of ale; the Hospitallers and Templars in their fiefs waif, the assize of bread and of ale; Walter de Faucumberge, John de Melsa, Ingram de Munceaus the same in their fiefs; but they do not know by what warrant.

Concerning those who have liberties etc. [Article 9] They say that the abbot of York at Hornsea has a fair through the king's ancestors, but he exceeds the liberty granted in taking toll, as he takes ½*d* for a measure of rye-corn and barley and for the measure by which it is measured ½*d*, ½*d* for the hide of ox or horse, ½*d* for sheepskin, ½*d* from the horse-load of whatever it might be; and he takes chiminage, they do not know by what warrant. He also has gallows, a tumbril and pillory and prison. The abbot's villeins distrain within the bounds of Hornsea for their debts as if they were the king's burgesses, and this has been done for the past three years.

Who newly appropriated etc. [Article 11] They say that the abbot at Hornsea, Southorpe and Northorpe, Walter de Faucumberge at [Rise] have enclosed a park there. Robert de Hilton has similarly enclosed at Swine. Ingram de Munceaus at Barmston, Lissett, Winkton and Hartburn has newly appropriated to himself warren, they do not know by what warrant. They say the counts and countesses who were lords of Holderness

took great amends for trespasses made in their warrens there, as appears in the inquiries, but they did not reserve for the king his forfeit of £10, as is contained in the charters. The archbishop of York obstructs all goods for sale coming into the port of Hull until he has taken his prises at his will. And ... [from here to the end of m.1d, one or two words are missing from the right hand margin of each line] there his own measure to measure corn and he takes for the measure from each ship 4*d*; they do not know by what warrant.

Concerning fiefs etc. [Article 14] They say that the abbot of Meaux has in Wawne 4 car., they do not know from whose gift nor from what time, and at North Grange 1 car. from the gift of the count of Aumale's ancestors; and 13 bov. in Tharlesthorpe from the fee of the ancestors of Simon Constabular', and at Hayholme 1 car. from the Schures fee, and at Sutton 3 bov. from the gift of Amand de Sutton, and at Holmpton 6 bov. from the Fryboys fee; no mention of time is made in the inquiries. The abbot of Thornton holds many holdings in pure alms, but from whose fee, or from what time, is not stated in the inquiries, wherefore.... The prior of Bridlington at Skirlington [has] 3 car. from the fee of Ralf de Schirelinton; the prioress of Swine at Oubrough 2 car. from the Buteler fee; the prioress of [Nun]keeling at Wawne 4 bov. they do not know from whose fee. The prior of Watton at Dringhoe 13 bov. from the Brus fee; the Templars in Beeford 1 car. from the gift of ... de Sancto Quintino; the prioress of [Nun]keeling in [Nun]keeling 3 car. from the fee of Herbert de Sancto Quintino, and from the same fee in Bewholme 2 car., the Hospitallers in Fitling 9 bov. from the count's fee. In all these they make no mention of time.

Who have had approvers etc. [Article 26] They say that H. de Kyrkeby, under-sheriff of R. le Strange, made an approver appeal James de ... and himself extorted from him 40*s*. William le Barn made fine with the same for the same for 10*m*, but he paid nothing at the instance of J. de ....

Who have had felons imprisoned etc. [Article 27] They say that Robert de Hildgard took from Warin de Pagula 20*s* for having peace, they do not know for what reason. The same took from Martin Chanterel ½*m* and from Walter Cobbe ½*m*. for the said reason. John de Spaunton took ½*m* from a certain foreign woman whom he arrested and kept for three days and afterwards allowed her [to go away? Illegible].

Who has liberties etc. [further items under Article 9] They say that Isabella countess of Aumale takes toll at [Ravenser] Odd through Robert Hildyard her bailiff, that is 4*d* from [each] net of every ship coming in to land to dry them. The men of [Ravenser] Odd distrain for their debts as in a borough. The countess makes a port there and caused it to be built from new there, by which the king's ports of Grimsby, Scarborough and Hedon are much harmed, and there she holds pleas as in a borough: they do not know by what warrant.

Concerning ecclesiastical judges etc. [Article 50] They say that Master Robert de Scardeburg, archdeacon of the East Riding, through Robert de Sniyton his official and Henry de Lay his dean, holds all kinds of pleas, both cases about money and also all manner of other offences, from which there is a great profit, £20 a year.

THE WAPENTAKE OF PICKERING [Called 'the hundred of Pickering' at the top of m.2]

How many and which manors etc. [Article 1] [They say] that the manors of Pickering, Scalby and Falsgrave were once in the hands of the king's predecessors, [but now] the lord Edmund, the present king's brother, has the manors of Pickering and Scalby with the soke and with all the forest from the [king's] gift, and the burgesses of Scarborough hold the manor of Falsgrave as will appear below.

Concerning fiefs etc. [Article 3] They say that the abbot of Rievaulx holds a grange, called Kekmarish, which used to belong to the manor of Pickering; and there are contained in the grange around 300 ac. of arable land and 300 ac. of pasture: they do not know by what warrant. They say that many religious men hold many and various holdings from the king in chief, as appears in the verdicts, but whose gift is not mentioned, nor from what time. So nothing in this.

How many wapentakes are in the king's hand etc. [Article 6] They say that that wapentake is in the hand of Lord Edmund from the gift, eight years ago, of the king his father, and it is worth 30*m* a year.

Concerning suits etc. [Article 7] They say that the burgesses of Scarborough have withdrawn suits to that wapentake for ½ car. which John son of Richard de Wallesgrave held, and ½ car. which the heirs of Goscelin de Wallesgrave held, and they have appropriated them to themselves for the past 15 years. The suit which Ralf de Bolebec used to do for the sokage of Levisham was withdrawn by Hugh Bygod, because the late king changed that sokage into military service, through which change the suit is withdrawn.

[at foot: 'delivered by the hand of the treasurer of the exchequer.']

[m.2] **Concerning suits etc.** [Article 7 continued] They say that the prioress of Yedingham holds ½ car. and two tofts in Ebberston, which ought to be the king's escheats as they understand it, but the suit for the land has been withdrawn from the three-weekly wapentake court for the past 30 years. The prior of Malton has withdrawn suit for 7 bov. in Newton which suit ought to be done for the said land specifically, but William son of Thomas does suit for himself and the aforesaid land together. William Malecake has withdrawn three suits, because he used to do four and now he only does a single one. The prioress of Wykeham owes two and has

withdrawn one; Adam de Brus similarly; Alan son of John, John de Vescy, for holdings in Brompton and Snainton, in the same manner. Elena de Percy who owed one suit has withdrawn it: but concerning these no mention is made from what time nor for which of their holdings.

What other persons claim from the king etc. [Article 8] They say that the lord of Pickering has return of writs and extracts, and he pleads withernam and has wreck of the sea, gallows and the assize of bread and of ale. The burgesses of Scarborough have the assize of bread and of ale and claim wreck; they do not know by what warrant.
Alan Buscel has had gallows for the past 16 years; also Nicholas de Hasting, Peter de Gayola and the Templars have had the assize of bread and of ale in Allerston for the past 15 years; it is not known by what warrant. Roger Bygot has had gallows, the assize of bread and of ale in Levisham for the past 14 years; the dean of York the assize of bread and of ale in Pickering, Allerston and Ebberston for the past ten years.

Concerning liberties granted which obstruct common justice etc. [Article 10] They say that the abbot of Whitby has had his verderers for the past 12 years. Elena de Percy has had her wood of Raincliffe outside the view for the past 24 years; Agnes de Vescy similarly [has had] her wood of Trouts Dale outside the view, for a long time, and she holds pleas in her verderers' court and takes thence heavy amercements for small offences, as appears in the inquiries.

Who have newly appropriated etc. [Article 11] They say that Roger de Wrelton has appropriated to himself for the past 16 years a chase for foxes and hares within and without Cropton Forest; they do not know by what warrant. Agnes de Vescy has newly appropriated to herself warren. The burgesses of Scarborough similarly for the past 22 years, and they say that going beyond their bounds within which they claim warren they have often come close to the forest, with the result that the game, through the coursing of their dogs, is bewildered and harmed.

Which lords or their seneschals etc. [Article 12] They say that Agnes de Vescy has not allowed the king's bailiffs to enter the fee of Brompton to do any of their offices for the past seven years, only her bailiffs by her order.

Concerning all encroachments etc. [Article 13] They say that Richard de Lacy, living in Folkton, made an encroachment in the marsh of Cayton and Killerby which contains around 300 ac. The burgesses of Scarborough three years ago narrowed the king's highway by a ditch, in a place which is called 'Amerikesdykes' next 'Damesdales'. Richard de Pikebain of Ebberston erected a house with curtilage in Ebberston by which the king's highway was narrowed. The abbot of Whitby made an encroachment upon the king at Ellis Croft and Lythe Beck, they do not know by how much.

Concerning fiefs etc. [Article 14] They say that the prioress of Rosedale holds 1 car. in Middleton from the fee of Johanna de Stotevil by the gift of Eustace de Stotevil 32 years ago. The prior of Malton holds in Aislaby 3 bov. of which 2 are of ancient feoffment, and 1 from the gift of Hugh Byg[od] 12 years ago. They say that the same religious men [i.e. of Malton] hold elsewhere various [lands] of ancient feoffment but they do not say through whom, nor from what time, as appears in the inquiries.

Concerning coroners etc. [Article 15] They say that William de Ruddestan, while he was coroner, took [gifts] in various ways from many people for doing his office, as appears in the inquiries.

Concerning all kinds of bailiffs etc. [Article 16] They say that William Malecak 15 years ago took 1*m* from Roger de Atton and William de Irton to remove them from an assize.

Concerning sheriffs who have handed their bailiwicks to extortioners etc. [Article 18] They say that John de Oketon, while he was seneschal of Lord Edmund, Robert del Clif, bailiff of this wapentake, and John de Watton, bailiff of the same, leased the serjeanty of this wapentake at so high a farm that the farm could not be raised without causing extortion.

Concerning the fine for concealment of treasure etc. [Article 20] They say that Robert de Kingesford, then bailiff of this wapentake, took 40*s* from Hugh Derling of [West] Ayton for concealing treasure that Hugh had found 18 years before.

Who by the power of their office etc. [Article 21] They say that William Malecak, while he was bailiff, took 20*s* from William Sedeman the forester of Allan Tops because he kept a mare of William's [as] waif, that escaped from the custody of W. Malecak by the negligence of W. Sedeman. William de Linc[oln], while he was bailiff of that wapentake, [took] 30*s* from Henry son of William de Ebreston for suspicion of theft; William Malecak took 20*s* from William Venator for the same, and ½*m* from Giles Long of Pickering for the same.

Who had approvers etc. [Article 26] They say that John de Oketon, Peter de Percy, Henry de Kyrkeby made approvers appeal honest and innocent people for the sake of gain.

If any during the dispute etc. [Article 39] They say that Simon Gumer of Scarborough, William Brun of the same, Peter le Blake of the same, Thomas Utred of the same, Henry Carle of the same and Roger de Morpathe bought and collected wool throughout the country for the use of overseas merchants, they do not know which, nor how much.

Concerning the advowsons of churches etc. [Article 45] They say that the church of Scarborough which the abbot of Cîteaux now holds for his own uses, the church of Scalby which the prior of Bridlington

holds, the church of Hutton Bushell which now is the abbot of Whitby's, and the church of Pickering which is now the dean of York's, used to be of the advowson of the kings of England, but it is not known how they were alienated.

Concerning cities and boroughs and demesnes of the king let at farm etc. [Article 46] They say that the burgesses of Scarborough hold the borough of Scarborough with the manor of Falsgrave at farm for £91 from the lease of the late King Henry [interlineated—'18 years ago'], and it is worth £30 beyond the rent. Scalby with its soke is in the hands of the men of the same soke at farm for £35 through the late King H.

Concerning ancient tolls, who has increased them etc. [Article 47] They say that the burgesses of Scarborough have for the past ten years increased, and still increase, the toll in the vill, of which they do not know the amount. The burgesses of Pickering take heavy toll from all merchants [in the area] between the water of Seven and the water of Skitterick in length, and the water of Derwent and the place which is called Loose Howe in width, when they have no warrant for taking toll except within their bounds, and this they have done for the past ten years.

Concerning murages granted etc. [Article 48] They say that the burgesses of Scarborough have taken murage for two years beyond the term granted them, and have taken it from both non-merchants and merchants, and from each ship coming there 12*d*, and from each boat 6*d*; and they say that they have not applied the third part of their collection on the strengthening of the walls.

Concerning measures and weights etc. [Article 49] They say that William de Malton, chaplain, living in Brompton, has a false measure for wine and corn. The burgesses of Scarborough buy by one measure and sell by another, smaller. Andrew Tinctor of Pickering of Lokerton senior [*sic*], William of the same junior in Pickering, William son of Robert de Lokinton, Geoffrey son of Juliana and Geoffrey Balcok have for the past six years made cloth not having the proper width.

Concerning ecclesiastical judges etc. [Article 50] They say that Master Gilbert de Sancto Leofardo, Master Thomas de Munkegate, officials of the archbishop of York, Master Simon de Clervaus, official of Cleveland, Master Robert de Snytton, official of Master Robert de Scardeburg, Robert de Mychefeud, John son of Hugh de Pikering, officials of the dean of York, held and hold pleas not belonging to testament or marriage, and take heavy amercements.

THE WAPENTAKE OF STRAFFORTH

Which manors used etc. [Article 2] They say that the manor of Doncaster was once in the hand of King Richard; and he leased it to the

men of the vill for 25*m* beyond the set rent, by his charter in which William Earl Warenn' and Simon de Pateshull are named as witnesses; and afterwards this charter was found in the vill of Doncaster by a proper inquiry. Peter de Malo Lacu now holds that manor; they do not know by what warrant.

Which wapentakes etc. [Article 5 or 6] They say that that wapentake, while it was whole, was worth £20 with fines: but the late King H. gave the present king the castle of Tickhill, with the honour and fines and all appurtenances, and the fines and perquisites were then valued at only 100*s* and now [interlineated 'the pleas and perquisites'] are worth 26*m* (besides 5*m* which were certain from the fines), by extortions and great injuries which the bailiffs have made there since, whereby the country is almost destroyed. The rest of this wapentake is worth now 45*m* (besides 10*m* of fines which used formerly to be paid), whereby the country is burdened beyond measure.

Concerning suits etc. [Article 7] They say that 4*s* of wapentake fine for 1 car. in Barnby Dun which the prior of Watton has from the gift of William Foliot were withdrawn after that gift, that is for the past 40 years. Also two gallons of wine at Westminster, value 6*d*, for 10 bov. in Goldthorpe and 4 bov. in Stainton, 2 bov. in Billingley and those the abbot of Beauchief holds from the gift of Daniel Pincerna, have been withdrawn for 20 years. For the past 16 years 2*s* for wapentake fine and one suit a year [have been withdrawn] for the holding that the abbot of Roche has from the gift of Goscelin son of John de Arenthop [*sic*] in the same. The same abbot has withdrawn 11½*d* for wapentake fine for the past 20 years for the holding that was Peter de Waddeworth's; the abbot now has withdrawn for the past 60 years everything for 2 car. in Thurnscoe which were William Paynel's, and which he held from the king in chief from the barony of Hooton [Pagnell], which used to be geldable and come to the summons of the sheriff and the king's bailiffs. The same abbot holds one toft in 'Ravenesdale' from the gift of Simon son of Ralf Tokel which used to be geldable, and the same abbot has withdrawn this for the past 12 years. The Bower ['le Boure'] of Handsworth used to pay 2½*d* for wapentake fine which it has withdrawn for the past ten years through William de Albiniaco. Richard de Mar and William his son have withdrawn for the past 20 years 3*d* for the same fine from the fee of Aubray in the vill of Marr; Thomas de Furnivall 2*s* 2*d* for the past 18 years from North Ecclesfield in Hallamshire. The abbot of Rufford and Edmund de Waddesley have withdrawn suit to the wapentake for the vill of Rotherham where the abbot holds half, for the past 20 years. The prior of St Oswald holds 2 car. in Sherbarrow from the gift of Elias of the same from the barony of Hooton Pagnell, which is held from the king in chief, which used 60 years ago to be geldable and to come at the sheriff's summons and the prior has withdrawn the whole of this for the said time. The same prior holds a quarter of the vill of South Kirkby which used to be geldable

and has been withdrawn, it is not known from what time. The prior of the Hospitallers of Jerusalem has held 4 bov. in Hooton Pagnell from the gift of William Paynel for the past 50 years; and 12 ac. of land there from the gift of Andrew Loterel 30 years ago; and 60 ac. there from the gift of Geoffrey Loterel for the past 20 years, which used to be geldable and now have been withdrawn. The Templars have held 5 bov. from the gift of William Paynel for the past 50 years in Hooton Pagnell and 4 bov. in Bolton [upon Dearne] from the gift of Reginald Malet for the past 40 years, and the vill of Austerfield from the gift of John de Bully, they do not know from what time; and half the vill of [Great] Houghton from the gift of Jordan de Insula for the past 40 years, which all used to be geldable. The prior of Newburgh 4 bov. in Hooton Pagnell from the gift of William Paynel for the past 50 years which used to be geldable; the prioress of Hampole 120 ac. of land in the same from the gift of the same for the same time, and the vill of Hampole from the gift of William son of Thomas de Merston for the past 14 years, and part of the vill of Cantley from the gift of Hugh son of Nigel for the past 20 years which used to be geldable. The abbot of St Mary's York 8 bov. in Warmsworth from the gift of Nigel Fossard for the past 10 years which were geldable; the abbot of Kirkstall part of the vill of Cantley from the gift of Hugh son of Nigel and Peter de Hesacre [interlineated—'20 years']; the prior of Worksop another part of the same vill from the gift of the same from the same time; the Hospital of St Mary's Lincoln another part of the same vill from the gift of the same from the same time, all which used to be geldable. Also the 'dene' and carucate of land which Henry de Rokel' holds in Pickburn for the past ten years; and the house of St Leonard's York holds one toft and 5 ac. of land in 'Ravenesdel' from the gift of Simon son of Ralf Takel for the past 20 years, which were all geldable and from the same time have been withdrawn. But they say that all the aforesaid enfeoffers or their heirs defend all the aforesaid enfeoffed holdings and do service for the rest of the holding which they have in their hand.

What other persons claim from the king etc. [Article 8] They say that the bailiffs of the castle of Tickhill, from the time when Henry of Germany had the castle, had return of writs and extracts, pleas of withernam, a tumbril, the assize of bread and of ale and of all measures and gallows; it is not known by what warrant. The vill of Doncaster in the same way; it is not known by what warrant. Thomas de Furnivall in Hallamshire has in the same way all the aforesaid except return of writs and he holds the sheriff's tourn; it is not known by what warrant. Earl Warenn' has at Conisbrough gallows, the assize of bread and of ale and of all measures, pleas of blood-letting, withernam, and of all other kinds of offences, and he claims waif, and this for the past 20 years; it is not known by what warrant.

[m.2d] **Who has liberties etc.** [Article 9] They say that Ralf de Shefeud seneschal of Adam de Novo Mercato keeper of the honour of Loterel in

Hooton Pagnell gave licence to sell ale against the assize for 40*s*. Ralf took from the vill of [Great] Houghton 6*s* for the same. Robert de Veteri Ponte and his heirs have exceeded the bounds of their warren in Kimberworth for the past ten years.

Who have newly appropriated etc. [Article 11] They say that Earl Warenn' has warren in all his demesnes in Brampton which he has from the gift of Johanna de Brampton, where Johanna never had any; Richard de Barneby in Barnby [Dun] which he leased to the said earl; Peter de Malo Lacu in the wood of Loversall and Balby; the abbot of Roche in Armthorpe, Robert de Wylgheby in Marr, Thomas Furnivall in Hallamshire and an enclosure in the water of Rother; Adam de Novo Mercato an enclosure in the water of Don which was common for the vill of Barnby Dun, Adam de Normanvil warren in Brinsworth, for the past ten years; Roger son of Thomas in the same place which is called 'Boel'; John de Bosevil in all his woods of New Hall, Robert de Eyvile in the wood of Loscoe in Barnburgh, Alexander Cocus of Kirk Sandall an enclosure in the water of Don; concerning all these they do not know by what warrant.

Which lords or their seneschals etc. [Article 12] They say that Roger son of Thomas, William son of Gene de Waytel and Richard son of Hugh of the same, William de Candelby (sheriff's clerk in the last eyre of the justices), Elias Loveman servant of Earl Warenn', have obstructed the execution of the king's orders being done, as appears in the inquiries.

Concerning encroachments etc. [Article 13] They say that Thomas de Pykeburne, Adam Walth[am], John de Watton, William Templer, William le Barnemawe, Thomas Faber, William Glis and the Hospitallers have made an encroachment from the house of William Cocus as far as the wood of Hooton Pagnell. Robert de Munceny and Thomas de Bella Aqua have obstructed the king's highway for the past seven years in Butterthwaite. The prior of Ecclesfield in the same vill, Margery daughter of Elias and Agnes her sister and many others have made small encroachments, as appears in the inquiries.

Concerning knights' fiefs given or sold to men of religion [Article 14] Which fiefs were given in the aforesaid manner appears above in the withdrawal of suits.

Concerning sheriffs who take gifts etc. or who neglect etc. [Article 15] They say that Henry de Kyrkeby, under-sheriff in the time of R. Lestrange, and Richard de Danport, bailiff, neglected to arrest Thomas Ferthing, Hunkum, and William Dun who were indicted for theft before them at their tourn, when they were of the very worst sort, and they are still wandering through the country.

Concerning those who by the power of their office etc. [Article 21] They say that William de Couuhal, Alan son of the chaplain and many

others by order and despatch of Richard de Heydon, seneschal of Earl Warenn', came to the abbot of Roche's grange of Armthorpe, outside the earl's liberty, and took Brother Richard the granger and John the abbot's forester, because John had shot a wild beast with an arrow in the abbot's wood, and it was followed as far as the earl's warren; and they imprisoned them at Conisbrough and kept them until the abbot came there and made fine for the said brother for £40, which he paid in full; but they were unwilling to release John in any way by sureties, but retained him in prison for a whole year. The same Richard [de Heydon] imprisoned Beatrice who was the wife of Gille Cissor of Rotherham at Wakefield for a whole year, who impleaded the earl for a holding in Greasbrough, and how she was freed they do not know. Richard made devilish and countless oppressions, as will appear in the ministers' roll. They say that Nigel Drury, constable of the castle of Conisbrough, took in the vill of Rotherham 6 stone of wool from a chest of a person hanged at Conisbrough and carried off the wool against the prohibition of the bailiffs of the vill. The same Nigel took a horse of Roger le Breton's with a sack full of oats in the king's highway next Conisbrough and brought it into the castle, and he is still in seisin: value of the horse 40*s* and of the oats 2*s*. Henry de Normanton under-sheriff took 12 jurors of the assize of novel disseisin between Roger son of Thomas and William de Wath, and imprisoned them among thieves until they had given him 12*s*; and when Roger afterwards had made a suit for attainder, for which [suit] by the king's writ it was ordered that he should have the same jurors before the justices, he [the under-sheriff] arrested and imprisoned them until they had given him ½*m*. Afterwards when they came to the plea day, William essoined himself, by reason of which the jurors withdrew that day, so that the same H. arrested and imprisoned them, and extorted 6*m* from them. The same H. arrested John de Schires whom he procured to be appealed of homicide, and imprisoned him until he had made fine for 5*m*. The same took a horse, value 40*s*, which was a certain thief's beheaded at Rotherham, and still holds it. Many other amazing injuries are told of the said H. as appears in the ministers' roll, and in other wapentakes, and in the inquiry of this wapentake. Walter de Stokes, the sheriff of York, imprisoned Robert de Wambwell and his colleagues without cause until they made fine for 5*m*. The same Walter and Philip de Gaylesthorp, bailiffs of the wapentake, took from the vill of Wombwell 11*m* imposed on the vill [for] the escape of two prisoners who carried off a surcoat to sell, who (when Bate de Himlingfeld and Robert Bulder had questioned them about these things) went away with their warrant to complain and did not come back. Philip de Gailstorp, bailiff of the wapentake, took 15*s* from Walter de Sancta Maria and 10*s* from William Molendinarius who were accused of homicide, for having peace. The same P. did many other improper things as appears in the inquiries. John de Crancewyk took 100*s* from Richard Bate because he took the inventory of John the chaplain of Darfield stupidly; and afterwards gave that back. The aforesaid Philip took from the same Richard

6*m* and six oxen and 40 sheep for the same. Michael de Brampton took from Adam Barbec 5*s* because he concealed a codfish when Michael was with him at table one day; Richard de Danport and John de Thorp similarly accused John de Derleye of theft and took from him 10*s* for peace. Walter le Fraunceys and Simon de Ledes, bailiffs, took ½*m* from Ralf Fullone for the same, and from Roger de Breteles whom they imprisoned for the same 10*s* and from Thomas de Breteles for the same 4*s*. The same took from Thomas Lorimer 10*s* because they accused him of harbouring a thief at Nottingham. The same Henry accused the vill of Rotherham of an escape, and the vill gave him 40*s* for having an inquiry into that matter, which acquitted it of that, and H. nevertheless took £8 from the vill for that escape. The same H. attached at Doncaster Henry Letard, Robert de Mapeles, William de Walda, without reason, and extorted 50*s* from them. The same H. took 24*m* from the vill of Edlington for an escape, and for having respite for 6*m* took from the same vill 20*s*. Ranulf de Atton, seneschal of Thomas de Furnivall, took 15 sheep, worth 15*s*, which Beatrice la Carpentere drove from her house (for fear of a thief taken in her house) as far as Handsworth, of which he is still in seisin.

Who have had approvers etc. [Article 26] They say that Richard de Heydon, seneschal of Earl Warenn', arrested Beatrice daughter of the chaplain of Wickersley and made her appeal John de Thurcroft, an honest man, who was taken by Peter de Wasconia constable of Tickhill and imprisoned there until he had made fine for £10. The same woman appealed Nigel de Bramleye, an honest man, whom the aforesaid Richard arrested and imprisoned and took from him 10*m* for fine besides his chattels to the value of 5½*m*.

Who have had felons imprisoned etc. [Article 27] They say that John Basset, then constable of the castle of Tickhill, and William Cok his underconstable took 10*m* from Geoffrey Forestarius, whom they had taken and imprisoned for the death of William Felhund of Marr, and they allowed him to escape. Geoffrey de Sandiacr' constable of the same castle took 1*m* from Roger Prestesman of Tinsley, a thief, and ½*m* from Henry Skayf, a thief, so that he would allow them to escape. Ranulf de Atton, seneschal of Sir Thomas de Furnivall, arrested and imprisoned in his lord's castle of Sheffield Thomas de la Grene, Robert de la Grene, Roger Mody, Ralf son of Hugh de Shefeud and many others indicted by the county, and afterwards he allowed them to go away on his own authority, and he took from Thomas 1*m*, from Robert 1*m*, from Roger 3*s*, from Ralf 4*s*. William le Latimer, while he was sheriff, took from Thomas Framifer, taken and imprisoned in the castle of York for the death of John de Mansto[n] (of which he was guilty), 10*m* to release him on bail.

Who has taken gifts or bribes etc. [Article 28] They say that Walter Fraunceys and Simon de Ledes, bailiffs of the wapentake, took 7*s* from the vill of Edlington for having respite of the king's debt. John son of

Richard de la Coteler, suspected of the death of two women and captured, had the king's writ about making an inquest, and H. de Kyrkeby under-sheriff nevertheless took from him 100*s* before he could benefit from the inquest, when it was ready for him.

If any during the dispute etc. [Article 39] They say that Walter Prat and his brothers bought wool, but they do not know how much, nor to whom they sold it.

Ancient tolls; who etc. [Article 47] They say that Richard Achard of Doncaster and Walter de Veer have for the past two years increased the toll of the same vill at the bridge of Bolton [upon Dearne], where no toll was taken before. Roger de la Sale of Doncaster has increased anew the toll of the same in the water of Don at [Kirk] Sandall next Doncaster for the past two years.

Concerning ecclesiastical judges etc. [Article 50] They say and agree with the aforesaid.

THE HUNDRED OF BARKSTON [ASH] [Called 'the wapentake of Barkston' in the heading of m.3]

Which manors etc. [Article 2] They say that the manor of Drax was in the hand of King J. by the escheat of the Normans; and the king gave that to one Hugh Paynel, for the service of two knights in his army whenever he should go into Wales, Scotland, Ireland, Brittany and elsewhere wherever the king might go; and John son of the said Hugh now holds that manor.

Concerning suits etc. [Article 7] They say that the prior of Drax holds 2 car. in 'New Haya' from the fee of J. de Stayngref which used to be geldable, and they have been withdrawn, some part for 60 years, some for 40, some for 30 and and some for 20 years. Richard de Cameleford has withdrawn for ten years the suit for ½ car. in the same which is owed to that hundred. Henry Forestarius of [Temple] Hirst holds 12 ac. of land in the same which used to be geldable, and used to do suit at the hundred, which now has been withdrawn by the claim of the Templars. John Sceyf for 1 bov. in the same, Adam Molendinarius of the same for 16 ac. in that way by the claim of the same [Templars]; and the Templars seek the amercements of those who have been amerced before the justices and have [word missing] held from them. The abbot of Selby has withdrawn for the past 20 years suits and services for [Monk] Fryston, Hambleton, Hillam, Brayton, in part of Thorpe Willoughby, they do not know by what warrant.

Concerning farms of wapentakes etc. [Article 5] They say that that wapentake used to be worth only £10 a year, and now it is put to farm for 32*m*, which is never levied except by great extortions.

What other persons claim from the king etc. [Article 8] They say that the lord of Drax has had gallows, the assize of bread and of ale, for the past 60 years; the prebendary of Ulleskelf similarly, for the past four years.

Who have newly appropriated etc. [Article 11] They say that the abbot of Selby has had warren at Hambleton, [Monk] Fryston, Hillam, Brayton, Thorpe and Willoughby, for the past 40 years; Franco le Tyeys at Lead for the past four years; William de Ryther at Ryther 16 years. The archbishop of York has had a park at Cawood for the past 30 years; concerning these it is not known by what warrant.

[m.3] **Concerning knights' fiefs etc.** [Article 14] They say that the abbot of St Mary's York has held in Bramham from the Malo Lacu fee 200 ac. of land for 30 years from which the suits and other services have been withdrawn; the prior of St Oswald 1½ car. in the same from the gift of Ralf son of Ranulf and Thomas de Arderne for 20 years; the same prior has held in the vill of Oglethorpe 3 bov. from the gift of Ralf de Ryther for the past eight years, whence the king loses the wardship of the ward by reason of Nicholas de Okelestorp. The abbot of Kirkstall holds 1 bov. in Clifford from the gift of Ivo de Langewayt which was geldable; the abbot of Selby has had in Brayton two tofts and 2 bov. from the gift of Hugh de Mare for the past eight years, which used to be geldable. They say that many of the country put themselves into the protection of religious men, as of the Templars, Hospitallers, prebendaries, by which they are withdrawn [interlineated—'and prohibited'] from watch, assizes, inquisitions and this sort of thing, as appears in the inquiries.

Who by the power of their office etc. [Article 21] They say that Ralf de Daneport extorted from Robert Wyppe of Drax whom he falsely accused of harbouring a thief ½*m* for having peace, through the procurement of Ralf de Gaythull. The same Ralf took from many people many extortions, as appears in the inquiries. Henry de Normanton took from Stephen Sibry, Walter Falyas and Henry Ketel, accused of a death, for the death of Henry de Mantelthorpe, drowned, 8*m* that they might be on bail. Nicholas and Robert de Neuby, clerks, and Richard Graffard, under-bailiff of John de Crauncewyk, took goods from the pledges of the said Stephen until they had given them 12*s*. The vill of Brayton paid 20*s* into the exchequer at York for which it was amerced before the justices, and afterwards H. de Normanton levied the same again from the vill. The said Ralf accused William son of Nicholas de Stutton of burning his mother's house, and arrested him and led him to York, and H. de Normanton caused him to be put in prison naked until he had made fine for 40*s*. William son of Adam de Grimeston was indicted at the sheriff's tourn for stealing, and was taken and handed to John Hasard and Gilbert Makefar and others of Grimston to lead to York Castle, and when they had come

there and offered him to Roger Walens the gaoler, Roger let William go, and kept the said Gilbert for three days, until he had made fine for ½*m*.

Who have had approvers etc. [Article 26] They say that Peter de Percy made and compelled one Brasanhele, approver, to appeal Richard de Wikeston, Silvester son of Richard and many others by which he extorted from them 10*m* for having peace, as appears in the inquiries.

Concerning escheators etc. [Article 30] They say that John de Reygate while he was escheator seized the manor of Clifford and took 20*s* from the vill for making a recognition, and a servant of his, Terry, caused seven oaks to be felled and he gave [them] at his will with 12 cartloads of underwood.

THE WAPENTAKE OF STAINCLIFFE

How many hundreds etc. [Article 6] They say that that wapentake is in the hand of Henry de Lacy earl of Lincoln, and the late King Henry handed it over to Edmund de Lacy for 40*m* a year, but they do not know whether at will or at fee farm, but they well say that it is not worth beyond 20*m* a year except by extortion, whence the country is heavily burdened.

Concerning suits etc. [Article 7] They say that 6*d* from Rylstone has been withdrawn for the past 20 years, which it used to pay to the king in the name of farm, by Eustace de Rylleston; also from Calton 8*d*, by Robert de Feyherg', 15 years; also from the vill of Hebden 2*s*, by Nicholas de Ebor', within the past 20 years. The king's bailiffs have sought 3*s* from the vill of Settle in the name of farm, from the time of Richard de Percy, and 3*s* 3*d* from the vill of Gargrave, 18*d* from Kirkby [Malham]: but they have never paid. They have sought 18*d* from the vill of Litton, and 6*d* from the land of Alan de Arneford; but it is said that the late King H. released those rents to the abbot of Fountains. They say that the earl of Lincoln's bailiffs plead in the earl's court of Bashall [Eaves] and Slaidburn all pleas belonging to the wapentake, and withdraw and reserve for themselves all services from Bowland belonging to the king, but it is not known by what warrant; and if a thief should be captured there, he is judged there and hanged at Clitheroe in the county of Lancaster.

What other persons claim from the king etc. [Article 8] They say that at Settle there have been gallows raised for the past 8 years; they do not know by what warrant [margin—'inquire'].

Concerning those who have liberties etc. [Article 9] They say that the abbot of Kirkstall at Thornton, Earby, Kelbrook, Bracewell, Barnoldswick and Middop; also the bailiffs of Skipton in the field of Skipton and Holmbank, the lord of Skipton in the vill of Bradley, Peter de Cestr' the farmer of Carleton there, Robert de Alta Ripa at Lothersdale, Geoffrey de Nevil at Cowling, Thomas de Alta Ripa at Elslack, the bailiffs

of Settle there, the abbot of Fountains in Littondale, Eustace de Rilleston, Robert de Plumpton in the wood of Grassington, Martin de Campo Florido and the abbot of Sawley impound the animals of their neighbours entering their pastures in the aforesaid vills, and take redemption from them, more and less according to their will, that is for an animal 4*d* and sometimes more and less, as appears in the verdicts.

Who also newly etc. [Article 11] They say that the earl of Lincoln has appropriated to himself a chase in the wood of Barnoldswick; they do not know by what warrant. The earl's bailiffs go beyond the bounds of his forest in Middop moor, and have drawn into the forest around 20 ac. of land, and there they have taken 1*m* in amends for animals coming there. The monks of Sawley by going beyond the bounds of the forest of Gisburn have appropriated to themselves 10 ac. of land towards Monubent and 'Moregil', and take amends for animals coming there [margin—'inquire']. The lady of Middleham has appropriated to herself a pasture called Hautreslith, which earlier was common, and she withdrew that [pasture] from one riding to this one [margin—'inquire'].

Which lords or their seneschals etc. [Article 12] They say that Gilbert de Clifton, bailiff of Staincliffe, insulted William de Chatterton, justice assigned to take these inquiries, with very bad words and offered threats, because he [the justice] suggested to the jurors of the country that they should not fail by reason of any fear to speak the truth about the earl of Lincoln's bailiffs; and the said G. said to him that if he had been present when these words had been pronounced, he would have dragged him by the feet: and he added that before half a year he would wish he had not made these inquiries through the whole of his land. When Reginald Blanchard of Waddington appeared before the 12 jurors of that wapentake to show the offences offered to himself and others of the country by the earl of Lincoln's bailiffs, Gilbert, learning of this, took and kept his goods, and did not trouble to give them up by reason of the order of the justices assigned to take the inquiries in those parts, but said that if they [the justices] should come within the liberty of his lord, he would seize their bodies and all their goods, unless they professed to come in the name of the earl his lord.

Concerning all encroachments etc. [Article 13] They say that Brother Peter the granger of Barnoldswick has narrowed the king's highway between Thornton [in Craven] and Bracewell, 20 ft in width and 8 perches in length. Henry Crekebayn and William Bec of Cononley obstructed the king's highway in the same [place]. The prior of Bolton similarly in Ingthorpe in three places, as appears in the inquiries. The abbot of Fountains has obstructed the road which is called Edolftursgate and diverted it, making the road elsewhere. Robert Hiliard, the bailiff of the countess of Aumale (who lives in Holderness), took from merchants crossing by the king's highway half a plough-team and 20*s*; it is not known for what

reason, and he kept them for the use of his lady. Martin de Campo Florido, bailiff of the same countess, took from merchants crossing the king's highway in the field of Holme ½*m* for no fault. John de Aula, forester of Skipton, took from the merchants of Westmorland crossing between Crookrise and Elsey one ox worth 16*s*, of which he is still in seisin. All merchants are very often obstructed there by the foresters of the said wood, so that they can come there less easily. The countess of Aumale, while she held the castle of Skipton, took each year 4*m* from the abbot of Fountains for having free crossing with his carts on the king's highway at Knot Head. John the servant of Robert de Stiveton, the bailiffs of Peter de Cestria at 'Kylecom', William Malory the serjeant of Holme in the parts of Broughton on the king's highway, and Robert de Percy on the king's highway from Painley to the Ribble, obstruct those crossing from crossing freely, unless they make gifts, as appears in the inquiries.

Sheriffs etc. [Article 15] [They say] that when Hugh de Rasegil pursued an appeal against some monks and brethren of Sawley for the death of Walter his brother, those monks and brothers did so much for Henry de Normanton in order that he would accuse Hugh of theft and capture him, that Hugh, realising this, left those parts and did not dare pursue his appeal. When Wylkes de Gloseburne appealed Gilbert de Bosco of Newbiggin of his son's death and prosecuted the appeal in the county, Adam Byrun, keeper of the prison at York, by the procurement of the said G. arrested Wylkes, accusing him of being a thief, and imprisoned him, and bound him to a stake in the prison, naked, and withheld food from him; so that he made fine with H. de Normanton for 40*s* and with Adam for 10*s* for having peace. Brother Peter, the granger of Barnoldswick, cut off the ear of a [deleted—'servant'] villein boy in Bowland who stole two loaves in the grange, worth ½*d* each.

Concerning coroners etc. [Article 15 continued] They say that Robert Brekeles, clerk of John de Horbir' the coroner, took from Gilbert de Bosco's wife 20*s* to make a better inquest about the death of her husband.

Concerning sheriffs who have handed over to bailiffs, burdening the people etc. [Article 18] They say that Robert de Cundeclif, the earl of Lincoln's bailiff in that wapentake, accused Adam Gerebaret of being a thief and took from him ½*m* for having peace. He took from Walter Leve of [Long] Preston one ox, worth 1*m*, for the same. He accused William de Preston the chaplain of harbouring William Bakun, a thief who had died six years before, and took from him ½*m* for having peace. The same Robert caused many oppressions, distraints, rapines, burdens and injuries beyond what can be believed, as appears in the verdicts of that wapentake. Gilbert de Clifton caused the corn of the lady of Goldsborough at Bolton [by Bowland] to be threshed, while the lady was at York, that is, 24 quarters of oat corn, and caused it to be carried to Clitheroe, together with five oxen and one cow, worth 5*m*, and all the other goods found

there, accusing the lady of harbouring John her son, who was not a felon nor in any way indicted, and they believe he is still in seisin of the goods. The same G. caused Richard de Hamerton to be taken, they do not know for what reason, and led to Pontefract, and there imprisoned and kept him until Richard's father had made fine with him for 6*m*. The same G. caused one Robert del Flat to be taken by Gilbert de Ebor' and Alan Caldrun, his under-bailiffs, and they tied him up as a thief and handed him over to the vill of Rimington to keep, so that he made fine with G. for 2*s* before he could escape, and it is said that because of that capture and tying up Robert died. Many other very bad things are said about Gilbert, as appears in the inquiry of this wapentake, and similarly about his under-bailiffs, that is Gilbert de Ebor', Alan Caldrun and William de Went, and others as appears there.

Whereas sheriffs ought not to hold their tourn except twice a year etc. [Article 19] They say that the sheriff makes no tourn in this wapentake whence the country is the worse.

Who by the power of office etc. [Article 21] They say that Robert de Cundeclif killed a woman thief and raised his hue and cry after he had killed her, and because the vill of Draughton did not come to the inquiry of the hueing since it was not warned, he took 18*s* from the vill. One Theobald (who now lives at Casterton in Lonsdale), the bailiff of the countess of Aumale, Lady of the Isle, accused Henry son of Alan de Marton and John his brother of harbouring John de Marton who afterwards was beheaded, and imprisoned them so that they gave him 2*m* to be on bail until the next court. At that court he again arrested John and imprisoned and held him without food and drink for three days and three nights until he made a fine with him for 1*m* and this was in the time of the present king. The same accused Nicholas de Marton of harbouring the same man, and took from him 1*m* to be on bail outside prison until the next court, and to have the consideration of the court. John Sampson, bailiff of the aforesaid countess at Skipton, took eight of Walter de Heton's oxen and shut them in at Skipton, and held them against bail and pledge so that Walter impleaded John in the county court of that seizure; and because of this John with force and arms came to Walter's house and led him bound outside his house to the castle of Skipton, and kept him in prison for five weeks, so that Walter made fine with him for 2*m*; and afterwards he exacted from him [Walter] an oath that he would never implead John. Luke de Taney, seneschal of Knaresborough, accused one Bateman de Apeltrewyk of the theft of two cows, and Bateman offered to acquit himself by the inquest of the four neighbouring vills, and it could not be heard by the country until he had given Luke 5*m* and the said J. Sampson 3*m*. The same J. attached Henry de Brinsal, chaplain, accusing him of having venison from the gift of Henry Crekebayn, then forester of the aforesaid countess, for which Henry found a pledge for coming to the next court, at which, when he offered to acquit himself by [the verdict of] the country,

it could not be heard until J. took 5*m* from him and ½*m* from each of his pledges.

[m.3d] **Which sheriffs have not made summons in due manner etc.** [Article 25] They say that Henry de Normanton had testified that Adam Pelebein could find no pledges in a writ 'why by force and arms' that he brought against Thomas Bat, the rector of the church of Carleton, when Adam had found four people for Robert de Cundeclif, bailiff of the country, and Robert had returned this in writing to the said H.

Who have had felons etc. [Article 27] They say that H. de Normanton took from Henry Crokebain of Knot Hill, captured and imprisoned for felony, 100*s* for release from prison and so he escaped. Robert de Swinlinton, bailiff of Alesia [de Lascy?] in Bowland arrested Ralf in Heschenhirst, a common thief, and put him in prison for three weeks and afterwards took from one Adam brother of the aforesaid Ralf 6*m* that he allow him to go away. The same Robert arrested a son of Stephen Carpentarius for one ox which he had stolen from Jordan de Tirlinton, and afterwards released him for 5*m* which he took from him, and he handed over to him his father's land, and made him swear that from that hour he would be honest. The same took from one Richard son of Robert, a thief, all his goods and allowed him to go away. The same took from three thieves who were stealing the horses of William the reeve of 'Cateburn' 40*s* that he allow them [*sic*]. Adam de Monte Alto recognised before the inquirers that he received 5*m* from Thomas Harding of [Cold] Coniston, who killed Adam son of Ralf de Flasceby, so that he might escape, by the hands of William le Gentil and Simon de Monte Alto then bailiffs of Skipton. Richard de Tange of Newton was taken and imprisoned on suspicion of stealing a cow, and afterwards was acquitted by the country [verdict] on which he put himself, and nevertheless he gave Alan de Caterton, bailiff of Skipton, ½*m* before he could go away. Laurence de Knoll with his fellows pursued one William Greindeorge to the house of John de Eston to capture him, and when he had put up a defence within the house, Laurence burnt it and so arrested William and led him to the castle of Pontefract and held him there in prison until he had made a fine with him for 100*m*, and afterwards he went away from the castle immediately, hiding in secret and he escaped; but immediately he had fled he was followed and captured and taken back to the castle, and kept until he had fully paid the 100*m*.

Who gifts or bribes etc. [Article 28] They say that Henry de Clinton, then bailiff of the country, took from the vill of Horton 1*m* before he would receive from them a thief whom they had taken for theft, but they say that they do not know what he did with the thief after he received him.

Concerning tolls etc. [Article 47] They say that the farmers of the toll of Skipton take toll within and without the vill through the whole fief, from all kinds of merchandise: they do not know by what warrant, and if

they have warrant they take it unduly and oppressively, as appears in the inquiries, and this they have done for the past 15 years.

Concerning weights etc. [Article 49] They say that Richard Tinctor of Skipton, William Croper of the same, Hutting de Schipdon, Adam son of Thomas de Halton, habitually make cloth not of the proper width.

THE VILL OF DONCASTER

Who have newly appropriated etc. [Article 11] They say that Robert de Veteri Ponte for the past 16 years has made a warren at Bawtry and Austerfield; they do not know by what warrant. Richard de Sandeby has appropriated warren in his wood which is called Smalker for the past ten years; Peter de Malo Lacu has warren within all his lands from the time when the late King H. was in Gascony, and it is said that [is] by the king's charter.

If any lords or their seneschals etc. [Article 12] They say that Nicholas son of Coning de Bautre did not allow himself to be tried by the king's bailiffs.

Concerning all encroachments etc. [Article 13] They say that Richard de Sunderlandwyk was amerced in the last justices' eyre for an encroachment that he had made in the water of Don, but that encroachment is not yet amended. William de Ketelberg has obstructed the king's highway in Edenthorpe for the past eight years by a wall raised there.

When fines for redisseisins etc. [Article 20] They say that William le Rede eight years ago found a gold plate and Ralf Pinchuin sold that to one William Russel of Doncaster for 43*s* [margin—'treasure trove'].

Who by the power of their office etc. [Article 21] They say that one Sewall, clerk of Master R. de Clifford keeper of Bawtry for the king, arrested Hugh Snyth [*sic*] and imprisoned him and extorted from him 1*m* because Hugh levied hue and cry upon those of the family of the said S. who had come into his house and wished to take away his horses against his will.

Who have had felons etc. [Article 27] They say that H. de Kirkby under-sheriff and W. le Latimer in the said way took many pence, but chiefly the said H., as appears in the inquiry of the vill.

If any during the dispute etc. [Article 39] They say that Reyner de Luke two years ago caused 40 sacks of wool to be led from the port of Bawtry to Hull, and where they went from there, they do not know.

Concerning advowsons of churches etc. [Article 45] They say that the advowson of the church of Doncaster was given to the abbot and convent of St Mary's York, but they do not know whether by the kings of England or not, but they believe that it was by Nigel Fossard.

Concerning tolls etc. [Article 47] They say that Robert de Correnham in the time of King J. gave the toll of the vill of Doncaster to one Ralf Kade and Hugh de Balleby at farm, who in their time took 6*d* a year from each baker and 6*d* from each brewer, which has continued ever since, but was never done before that time. Roger de Aula and Robert de Schinthorp for the past three years have taken toll from merchants leading timber to [Kirk] Sandall, which was never done before.

Concerning ecclesiastical judges etc. [Article 50] They say that Master Ralf de Friston, rector of the church, official of the archbishop of York, for the past year has held a plea in the court Christian about chattels which were not from testament or marriage, as appears in the inquiries.

Concerning the sequestrators of the archbishop they agree with the aforementioned.

THE WAPENTAKE OF TICKHILL

How many and which manors etc. [Article 1] They say that the vill of Laughton en le Morthen was in the hand of King H. who gave it to the present king with the honour of Tickhill, and the present king gave the vill to Geoffrey de Lysiniaco, they do not know how. King H. gave Emoin Turberd half a knight's fee that came to him by escheat in [High] Melton, which he now holds there; and it is said that [was] by the king's charter.

Concerning the farms of wapentakes etc. [Article 5] They say that when that wapentake was first divided from the wapentake of Strafforth by the gift which the late King H. made of it to the present king, that wapentake was put to farm for only 100*s*; and always afterwards the seneschals of the castle of Tickhill increased the farm by so much that it is now leased for 26*m*, but this is only by very heavy extortions which the farmers make from the people.

What other persons from the king etc. [Article 8] They say that the lord of the honour of Tickhill has return of writs and extracts, and holds pleas of withernam, and has had gallows, the assize of bread and of ale for the past eight years now; the prior of Bradenstoke has new gallows in the barony of Laughton [en le Morthen] at Wales. Robert de Wylghleby has had a thew in Marr for the past ten years; John de Eyvill has had the assize of bread and of ale in Wombwell and Barnburgh for the past six years. William de Bella Aqua, parson of Bolton [upon Dearne], has had the amends of bread and of ale in half the vill of Bolton for the past ten years; William son of Thomas, knight, in the same way at Sprotbrough for the past 16 years; Adam de Novo Mercato similarly at Bentley and Arksey for the past 30 years; William de Cressy at [High] Melton for the past six years in the same way. For all these they do not know by what warrant.

Concerning those who have liberties and use them other etc. [Article 9] They say that the bailiffs of the aforesaid castle ever since that was outside the hands of King H. have held their tourns in place of the sheriff, sometimes three, sometimes four times in a year, and they have four beadles where there used to be only two, to the great burden of the country; that is, H. de Perpunt, Adam de Frithebek, Thomas ad Ecclesiam and Geoffrey de Sandiacr'.

Who have newly appropriated etc. [Article 11] They say that Thomas de Cadurcis in half the wood of Wadworth for the past 20 years, Robert de Ripariis in the other half for the same time, Adam de Normanvile in the field of Thrybergh for the past 12 years, Alexander Cocus of [Kirk] Sandall at Sandall for the past 14 years, the abbot of Roche in his lands of Brancliffe, Earl Warenn' in the wood which is called Allenker for the past 20 years (and his father emparked a wood in a circuit of 5 leagues, which the earl still sustains now; it is not known by what warrant), Ingram Folenfaunt in his part of the wood of Adwick, have [all] raised a warren, it is not known by what warrant. Alice de Bella Aqua has emparked the wood of Cowley, the prior of Worksop a wood in Renathorpe, Robert de Veteri Ponte (who has died) a wood in Maltby for the past 12 years; they do not know by what warrant.

Which lords or their seneschals etc. [Article 12] They say that John Basset and Adam de Frithebeck, bailiffs of Tickhill, William son of Gene and Richard son of Hugh, bailiffs of Peter de Malo Lacu, obstructed the execution of the king's orders, as appears in the verdicts.

Concerning encroachments etc. [Article 13] They say that Robert de Veteri Ponte has taken land for himself from the king's highway, 1 rod wide and 20 rods long, and has enclosed it in his park of Kimberworth for the past ten years. Thomas de Oylly has appropriated to himself a place that is called Thirlehill in the king's highway for the past 12 years.

Concerning fiefs etc. [Article 14] They say that the abbot of Roche has held the vill of Sandbeck for one knight's fee from the gift of the same [Robert] de Veteri Ponte for the past 14 years; the abbot holds in Maltby a holding from which he has withdrawn 12½*d* a year for the past 12 years; the prior of St Oswald holds 2 bov. in Adwick from the gift of Ralf Haget 22 years ago and they were geldable; the same abbot has held 13 bov. in Laughton [en le Morthen] from the barony of Laughton for 40 years, it is not known by what warrant, nor from what time; the prior of Bradenstoke has held 2 car. in Wales from the same barony for 30 years.

Concerning sheriffs who have handed over bailiwicks to extortioners [Article 18] They say that Richard de Seyton [error for 'Heyton'?] and Henry de Perpunt, seneschals of the honour of Tickhill, have handed over the wapentake in the same way, as more fully appears above.

When fines for redisseisin etc. [Article 20] They say that Bate Bugge found a brass vessel, but empty, ploughing a croft, and Adam de Crawell, then bailiff of Tickhill, took 18*d* from him for concealment of the same; also H. de Kyrkeby 40*s* from the vill of Maltby for redisseisin.

Who by the power of office etc. [Article 21] They say that Richard de Heydon, seneschal of Earl Warenn', and Elias Loveman, bailiff of the same earl, took 12 of Roger le Breton's oxen in the fee of Tickhill and drove them outside that fee to Conisbrough, and kept them against bail and pledge, until Roger attached himself to come there to the earl's court to answer one who complained of him about a wounding, and they extorted from him 10*m* for having peace. Michael de Boulton, bailiff of Tickill, very often feigned to have assizes and juries on which he put many from [1 word illegible], until they had made fine with him and so he plagued many people. Adam de Celer, his boy, distrained the plough of Ralf Testard for the exchequer summons imposed on him for owing a debt, when he owed nothing at all, until he made fine for 6*d*. Thomas ad Ecclesiam, bailiff of the same, extorted 12*d* from William son of Gunnilda for the same reason.

Who have received debts owed to the king etc. [Article 23] They say that Richard de Vescy, receiver of Yorkshire in the time of W. Latimer sheriff, Ivo de Tyk', Henry de Kirkeby, Robert de Pontefracto receiver of the county in the time of Roger le Straunge, Thomas ad Ecclesiam bailiff of Tickhill, John de Reygate, Hikke de Sauceby, in this way received debts owed to the king from various men and did not acquit them.

Who have summoned any to become knights etc. [Article 24] They say that Geoffrey de Sandiacr' took from Henry de Tynnesli 5*m* for having respite not to become a knight. Master Simon and Nicholas de Leyc', bailiffs of Tickhill, summoned 50 men in assizes between one [illegible] le Vavasur and one Adam de Eyvill and afterwards allowed them to delay and took them off the assize on their own authority [1 word illegible] as much, and similarly they took 20*s* from Adam for speeding up the assize.

Who had approvers etc. [Article 26] They say that Adam de Frithebeck, bailiff of Tickhill, obstructed a thief who was taken for the burglary of Robert de Upsale from indicting and appealing his fellows.

[m.4] **Who have had felons etc.** [Article 27] They say that Master Reymund and Peter le Parker, bailiffs of Tickhill, took 10*m* from William Alezun, a felon taken for homicide, and allowed him to escape. Robert the chaplain and Master Simon, bailiffs of the same, imprisoned William Salvein without cause and extorted ½*m* from him before he could escape. John Basset, bailiff there, took 10*m* from Geoffrey de Wodehus who was taken for homicide. The same extorted 9*s* from William Barbec whom he had taken and had imprisoned without cause. The said Master Reymund and Geoffrey de Sandiacr' took from Robert Prestman, indicted, ½*m* and allowed him to withdraw, and from the pastor of Sandbeck for the same

10*s* and from Walter de Brimmesford for the same 20*s*. William son of Jordan de Tyk', while he was clerk of the aforesaid castle, imprisoned Alan de Brimmesford until he redeemed himself for ½*m*. Henry de Kyrkeby under-sheriff took 10*m* from Henry Letard of Rotherham captured and imprisoned at York for homicide, and allowed him to go away. They say that the same Reymund, Nigel Drury, Geoffrey de Sandiacr', Richard de Ednestowe and Roger the reeve of Bentley took in the aforesaid manner and extorted a great amount of money, as appears in the verdicts.

Who have received gifts or bribes etc. [Article 28] They say that John de Horbir', coroner, and Walter Franceys, bailiff of the wapentake, have taken gifts for exercising their offices as appears in the same inquiries.

Concerning escheators etc. [Article 30] They say that John Bolle under-escheator sold to one William Moriz of Kimberworth the king's year and waste of 2 bov. which were Robert de Thachale's, outlawed, for 24*s* 6*d*.

Concerning tolls etc. [Article 47] They say that Walter le Veer at the bridge of Bolton [upon Dearne], Roger de Aula in Doncaster and Robert de Schinthorp of the same have for the past two years increased the toll and have raised it anew, as appears in the inquiries.

Concerning ecclesiastical judges who have held pleas etc. [Article 50] They say that many have done this, as appears there.

Let it be remembered about 4 bov. and 1*m* rent in Ravenfield leased to the dean of Lincoln by R. Burnell.

THE WAPENTAKE OF DICKERING

Concerning fiefs etc. [Article 3] They say that the archbishop of Canterbury, the archbishop of Rouen, the archbishop of York, the liberty of St John's Beverley, hold many knights' fees and various holdings in chief from the king; but they do not say from what time, nor through whom, so the holdings are not set out here.

Concerning the lands and holdings of the ancient demesne of the crown etc. [Article 4] They say that 6 car. in Kilham and ½ car. in Brigham of the soke of Driffield was from the ancient demesne of the crown, and the late King H. gave them in exchange, with Driffield, for Chester; which Dervorguilla who was the wife of John de Ball[iol] holds.

Concerning suits etc. [Article 7] They say that the Templars have withdrawn 3*d* in Willerby from wapentake fines, the prior of Bridlington 9*d* in the same, and 16½*d* in Flotmanby. The same have withdrawn for the past six years all service owed from some land which was Henry le Knicte's. John de Reygate, 4*d* in Flixton; William de Craistoc while he was rector of the church of Flixton 2*d*, and he who is the present rector similarly; Master Robert de Flixton 2*d* for land in the same. Gilbert de Graunt [*sic*],

18*d* from Muston; William Malebis 9*d* in Reighton; William de Ebor' while he was provost of Beverley 2*s* in Rudston, and it is still withdrawn. Roger de Thurkleby in the time [blank] 2*s* in Swaythorpe; Walter his brother 12*d* in Kilham; Henry de Percy 9*d* in Foston [on the Wolds].

What other persons claim from the king etc. [Article 8] They say that in the liberty of St John of Beverley fresh force has been pleaded from the time of William de Ebor', that is, for the past 30 years. The lord of Merlay has had gallows for the past 15 years, it is not known by what warrant; the provost of Beverley, the dean of St Peter's York, the abbot of St Mary's York, the count of Aumale in Holderness, the lord of Flamborough, claim to have return of writs and extracts.

Who have newly appropriated to themselves etc. [Article 11] They say that Henry de Percy has had warren from antiquity in the spinney of Nafferton, but he has gone beyond the bounds assigned to his warren through all the field of Nafferton both outside and inside the spinney for the past 20 years. He has appropriated to himself warren in the fields of Wansford for the last three years without warrant; he made an enclosure in the water of Skerne without warrant. Marmaduke de Tweng, William de Hastorp, John de Oketon, have had warren at Hunmanby for the past six years by charter of the late King H.; Robert de Percy at Carnaby by charter of the same king for the past 20 years; Roger de Merlay at Burton [Agnes] for the past 15 years, which Sir Adam de Everingham and Isabella his wife now have. Ingram de Munceaus has warren at Barmston, Winkton, Lissett; it is not known by what warrant.

Concerning encroachments etc. [Article 13] They say that Thomas de Tweng chaplain, formerly the king's bailiff there, diverted the king's highway in the field of Thwing from one place into another.

Concerning fiefs etc. [Article 14] They say that the prior of Bridlington and the prior of Kirkham have many lands from various feoffments from the fee of Percy and Mubray which have been held from the king in chief for 50 years and more, as appears in the inquiries. Robert de Hothum held 5 bov. and 3 parts of 1 bov. from William de Percy in chief in Nafferton, and Robert has enfeoffed one Hugh de Driffeud, burgess of Beverley, with them, to hold from the chapter of St John's Beverley, to the prejudice of the king since William de Percy holds from the king in chief.

Concerning sheriffs taking bribes to consent etc. [Article 15] They say that H. de Kirkeby was negligent in attaching Richard de Foxoles, Richard de Thorny and many others indicted before him of many crimes, because of their bribes, and thus he was consenting to conceal their felonies, as more fully appears in the inquiries. Andrew de Boythorpe the king's bailiff took 8*s* a year from Dande de Skyren, a thief, [repeated—'8*s*'] so that he could steal in his bailiwick.

Concerning sheriffs who have handed over bailiwicks to extortioners etc. [Article 18] They say that William le Latimer, Giles de Gousel, John de Halton, Roger le Strange handed over that wapentake to this sort of bailiff, as appears in the inquiries. John de Oketon while he was sheriff took from the vill of Easthorpe 7[blank, perhaps '*s*'] for the escape of a thief whom the same vill had immediately taken and led bound to York and there he was hanged. H. de Kyrkeby, Andrew de Boythorpe, Adam Byrun, Nicholas de Thucfled clerk, Stephen de Pael, Richard de Thorny and Peter de Gousel, while they were under-sheriffs, made many extortions and rapines, and the aforesaid Andrew and Richard took much money for wreck of the sea, as appears in the inquiries. Alexander de Kyrketon the present sheriff handed over the bailiwick [written above bailiwick is 'of the East Riding'] of that wapentake to the said Andrew at a high farm who now (as the inquirers have heard) burdens the people much more heavily than was done before.

Who by the power of their office etc. [Article 21] They say that William de Percy while he was keeper of the castle of Scarborough two years ago caused the corn of the vicar of Ganton to the value of 10*m* and the corn of the abbot of Rievaulx to the value of £20 to be threshed by Adam de Rouceby, William son of Nicholas and John Monkeman and led it to the castle of Scarborough. William de Sutheburne, William Goges, John Forestarius, William son of Colin and many others by order of the same William robbed Lambert Page's house in Muston and carried off his goods found there to the value of 40*s*, and nevertheless Lambert made fine with William for 5*m* before he dared remain in his house.

Who had approvers etc. [Article 26] They say that Adam de Roston, keeper of the gaol at York, made Thomas de Virly, approver, appeal 13 honest men from whom J. de Oketon then sheriff took 40*s*. Adam made one Richard de Atton, approver, appeal 6 honest men of Sewerby from whom P. de Percy the sheriff took 100*s*, and then they were acquitted by the country. Adam made the said approver and many others appeal very many honest men of the country, and they acquitted themselves by the country and then the said P. took from them much money, as appears in the inquiries, and some from the country made fine with Adam so that he would not arrange for them to be appealed. The same H. de Kyrkby made an approver, Thomas de Huk, appeal Thomas de Huk knight [*sic*] from whom H. took £40, and James de Mora knight from whom he took 40*s* and William Barn from whom he took 10*m* and the vicar of Hessle from whom he took £10.

Who have had felons etc. [Article 27] They say that the aforesaid H. innumerable times and Geoffrey de Holebech in the said way took much money as appears in the inquiries.

Who gifts or bribes etc. [Article 28] They say that Andrew de Boythorpe, bailiff, William de Rudstan, coroner, Roger Beuderer, beadle,

John Parent clerk of the said coroner, have taken gifts for exercising their offices, as appears in the inquiries.

Concerning escheators etc. [Article 30] They say that Master Richard de Clifford, while he was escheator, took £10 from the executors of the testament of Roger de Merlay for having administration of the deceased's goods at Burton Agnes.

If any during the dispute etc. [Article 39] They say that Peter le Blake of Scarborough, Henry le Karle of the same, Simon Gomer of the same and William de Morpathe sold around 70 sacks of wool, worth 9*m* a sack, against the king's ban, and caused it to be led to the port of Filey; the same Peter and Henry 34 sacks, of the same price, against the present king's ban; the prior of Bridlington sold 60 sacks, of the same value, against the ban and led it to the said port.

Concerning tolls etc. [Article 47] They say that at Bridlington and Hunmanby, Filey of Gaunt and of Malebis, Driffield, Skipsea and Beeford in Holderness they have increased the ancient toll and they have levied a new one without warrant, as appears in the inquiries.

Concerning murage etc. [Article 48] They say that the burgesses of Scarborough have taken murage in the same vill for three years beyond the term granted to them, and this by extortion.

Concerning measures etc. [Article 49] They say that the burgesses of Scarborough buy by a great measure which is greater than the proper measure by one waynon, and they sell by another, much smaller than the proper measure. In Beverley similarly. They say that no cloth made in the said vills contains the proper width.

Concerning judges etc. [Article 50] They say that the archbishop of York and his officials, the dean and chapter of York and their deputies and all archdeacons and deans and all other judges whatever and their deputies hold pleas of debts, agreements and many other things which are not from testament or marriage.

THE WAPENTAKE OF CLARO

How many and which manors used etc. [Article 1] They say that the manor of Knaresborough was once in the hand of the late King H. who gave it to his brother the king of Germany; also Aldborough was ancient demesne of the king, who gave that to his brother, and it is worth £100 a year. Peter Becard holds 1 car. in the vill of Burton Leonard, which was in the hands of the kings: it is not known in what manner it was alienated, but 12*d* from the white farm of the carucate has been withdrawn and concealed, for 60 years and more.

Concerning fiefs etc. [Article 3] They say that the prior of Newburgh holds from the Mubray fee in Mickley 1 car. from the gift of Thurstan de

Beauver. The abbot of Fountains holds in Swetton and Carlesmoor 2 car. from the same fief, from the gift of Philip de Munpinzun; but they do not say from what time. The said prior holds in Follifoot from the Percy fee 2 car.; they do not say through whom nor the time. The prioress of [Nun] Monkton holds in Hammerton from the Brus fee 1 car. from the gift of William de Percy, they do not say from what time.

Concerning suits etc. [Article 7] They say that Robert the chaplain of Studley for the past ten years has withdrawn the service due from the holding that was Philip Bernard's of Studley; Thomas son of Brian in the same way from the wardship of the heir of Thomas de Twyng. The brethren of St Leonard's have appropriated to themselves all their land of Middleton which was geldable, and have withdrawn 6*d* from the white farm for the past 60 years. The heirs of William de Stodl[ey] have withdrawn 6*d* from the same farm for 1 car. in the same vill for the past 50 years. The bailiffs of Knaresborough have withdrawn for the past 20 years all services from the vills underwritten which are within the bounds of the forest, that is, Timble, Leathley, Castley, Swindon, [East] Keswick, Rigton, Stainburn, which used to be geldable. The heirs of Bramham have withdrawn 12*d* from 2 car. in Bramham from the county farm for the past 60 years; Thomas Ingelbaud has withdrawn himself from suit, assizes and all other things, by the protection of his lord the earl of Cornwall and for 6*d* a year which he gave him for his protection for three years. The brethren of St Leonard's for the past 12 years, the same services from 2 bov. from the gift of Philip de Gelesthorp; the canons of St Peter's York, from 2 bov. in the same for the same time; William son of Nicholas de Siclinghal from his land in the same vill which was geldable from six years; Robert de Stiveton for the same time in Ribston from 2 bov. and he has concealed 2*d*. The Templars of Ribston have withdrawn for the past seven years the said services from one toft in Cowthorpe, which was geldable; the precentor of York, the same services for the past ten years from 6 bov. in Ouseburn, which were geldable. The abbot of Fountains the same service due and all other things belonging to the king for the past 60 years from 2 bov. in Green Hammerton from the gift of Alan de Hamerton, and from ½ car. from the gift of William Chevaler, which were geldable. The prioress of Arthington the same service for the past 6 years from 1 bov. in North Deighton; Nigel le Taillur for the past one year from 1 bov. in the same, which used to be geldable.

[m.4d] **What other persons claim from the king etc.** [Article 8] They say that the earl of Cornwall has had return of writs and extracts at Knaresborough, and pleas of withernam, from the time of William de Irreby seneschal there, gallows, the assize of bread and of ale, that is for the past 20 years.

Concerning liberties granted etc. [Article 10] They say that Henry de Perpunt, seneschal of Knaresborough, does not allow the king's bailiffs to enter the liberty or land of his lord to carry out any of their offices, and most especially within the bounds of the forest.

Who in addition have newly appropriated etc. [Article 11] They say that Roger le Straunge at Galphay and Azerley, Henry de Percy at Spofforth, the abbot of Fountains in Thorpe Underwood for the past 50 years, John le Vavasur at Wood Hall for the past 30 years have had warren; they do not know by what warrant. The earl of Cornwall for the past 20 years has appropriated to himself free chase from 'Neuton Keldesyk' as far as Scaleber, and elsewhere as appears in the inquiries; it is not known by what warrant.

Concerning fiefs etc. [Article 14] They say that the Templars of Ribston have had in Hunsingore and Cattal 8 car. from the gift of Robert de Ros the elder, from which are concealed 32*d* a year from the white farm for 40 years. The same concealed 3*d* from the same farm from 6 bov. in the same from the gift of Hilary Trusbut for the aforesaid time, and 4*d* from 1 car. from the gift of Agatha Trusbut for 60 years; the brethren of Mount St John in Copgrove have from the gift of the said Hilary 6 car. whereby 2*s* has been withdrawn from the said farm for the said time. The abbot of Lilleshall has in Arkendale 5 car. from the gift of the said Hilary, whereby have been withdrawn 21½*d* for the said time; the brethren of the knights Templar have in Wetherby 3 car. from the gift of William son of Robert de Wodehall from the Percy fee, whereby 30*d* have been withdrawn from the white farm for 30 years; the abbot of Fountains holds in Whixley 2½ car. from the Brus fee from the gift of Henry de Hamerton and John son of Fulk, whereby 22*d* have been withdrawn for 60 years; the same abbot holds in Winksley 2 car. from the Mubray fee from the gift of Alan de Wingesl', whereby 12*d* have been withdrawn from 30 years, and 2 car. from the same fief from the gift of the heirs of Carlesmoor whereby etc. 12*d* from the said time: and for this kind of concealment the abbot gives and gave to the bailiffs of that wapentake 40*s* a year. The Templars hold in Sicklinghall from the Percy fee 1½ car. from the gift of William de Sicklinghale whereby 9*d* was withdrawn seven years ago; Richard de Percy of Beamsley holds 2 car. from the heir of Percy whereby 12*d* was withdrawn for 40 years; Roger de Mubray gave the abbot of Fountains in Thorpe Nutwith 2 car. whereby 12*d* was withdrawn from the said farm for 30 years. The same gave at the same time to the brethren of the Knights Templar in the same vill 2 car. whereby 12*d* etc.; the same abbot holds in Carlesmoor and Swetton 2 car. from the Mubray fee whereby etc. 12*d* for 30 years; the same abbot from the Brus fee in Whixley 11 bov. whereby 11½*d* for 60 years; the prior of Newburgh holds in Carlesmoor from the gift of the heir of Carlesmoor 1 car. from the Mubray fee whereby 6*d* etc.; the same prior from the gift of Jollan de Dyketon 1 car. whereby 12*d* for 20 years. The abbot of Fountains 4 car. from the gift of Philip de Wyllingby in Bramley whereby 2*s* etc. for 60 years, and 1 car. in Hammerton from the gift of William de Hamerton, 1 car. in the same whereby 6*d*, 30 years etc., and 4 car. in Thorpe Underwood from the gift of the heir of Brus whereby 2*s* etc. for 60 years etc., and 2 car. in Winksley

from the gift of Roger de Mubray whereby 12*d* etc. for 12 years. Matthew de Loveyn of Marton holds from the same in the same 4 car. whereby 18*d* etc.; John Mauleverer holds in Scotton 4 car. from the Brus fee, whereby everything belonging to the king from that has been withdrawn for the past 30 years. Robert de Scopham holds in Weston 4 car. from the Percy fee whereby 4*s* etc. for 80 years; William de Lelay holds in the same from the same fee 3 car. whereby 3*s* etc. for 30 years.

Concerning sheriffs taking bribes to conceal felonies etc. [Article 15] They say that H. de Normanton and Adam Byrun have done this, as appears in the verdicts.

Concerning sheriffs who have amerced those who were summoned etc. [Article 17] They say that the same H. has done this, as appears there.

Concerning sheriffs who have handed over their bailiwicks to extortioners etc. [Article 18] They say that Robert de Creppinges increased the farm of this wapentake [the West Riding is written above 'wapentake', and neither are deleted, but probably the West Riding is meant] to 180*m*, which used to be given for 120*m* and now it is leased at 150*m*, but the farm cannot be levied without very great extortion.

Who by the power of office etc. [Article 21] They say that the said H. de Normanton took from William de Angrum 5*m* that he could be on bail until the gaol delivery, accusing him of theft, and then he took from the same 40*s* because he did not give himself up to prison in the evening before the day of the delivery. He took from the vill of Winksley 8*m* because they did not arrest one John Cnolle who lay with a woman in the same [vill] and accused him of being a thief. He took from John Mauleverer 5*m* so that he would not be taken as an excommunicate and he said he had in that matter letters from the king. He took from the prior of Allerton [Mauleverer] 10*m* for the said cause. The same H. took from various people in various ways and made many extortions, as appears in the inquiries. John de Crancewyk, chief bailiff, Ralf de Gaithill, and Hichecok the beadle arrested Robert Pincerna of Deighton accusing him of theft, and released him by the bailiff, and because his pledges did not have him at their will, they took from his four pledges 8*m*, that is from each 2*m*. The same Ralf and Hichecok have made many oppressions, as appears in the inquiries. Henry de Perpunt, seneschal of Knaresborough, took from Henry Lothen, a common thief, 8*m* a year for having protection.

Who have taken debts owed to the king etc. [Article 23] They say that Robert de Creppinges, then sheriff, took from the vill of Ouseburn 2*m* owed to the king, of which he did not acquit him. William le Latimer took from the same 1*m* in the same way. Walter de Stokes in the same way from the same. William de Kyrkeby constable of York 1*m* from the same in the same way.

Who have summoned any to become knights etc. [Article 24] They say that William le Latimer and John de Oketon have done this but as [illegible], so nothing touching this.

Who have had felons etc. [Article 27] They say that H. de Normanton took £10 from William de Bradwayth indicted of the death of Robert de Handesacr' and permitted him to go away, and 9*m* from Hugh de Beltoft for the same, to be on bail. Henry de Percy, sheriff, arrested William Tinctor of Wetherby for the death of William son of John son of Ivo, and afterwards allowed him to go away, it is not known how.

Who gifts or bribes etc. [Article 28] They say that all sheriffs, bailiffs, coroners, take these all the time.

Concerning escheators making waste etc. [Article 30] They say that John de Reygate and Alan de Aldefeld, escheators, newly built a workshop ['*fabaterium*'] in Henry Percy's wood of Spofforth, to the destruction of the wood, and it is still maintained, to the disinheritance of the heir.

Concerning tolls etc. [Article 47] They say that the toll of Boroughbridge is increased beyond measure by the bailiffs of the same, and the bailiffs of Knaresborough similarly in the field of Burton [Leonard], as appears more fully in the inquiries.

Concerning ecclesiastical judges etc. [Article 50] They say that all hold all kinds of pleas against the royal dignity.

THE WAPENTAKE OF RYEDALE

How many and which manors etc. [Article 1] They say that the manor of Barton [le Street] in Holdlythe was the escheat of the late King H. who gave it to Richard de Grey for his service for £40 of land; and now it is in the wardship of the queen by reason of the wardship of the son and heir of John de Grey.

Concerning suits etc. [Article 7] They say that William Lovel the elder gave to the church of St Peter's York 4 bov. in Amotherby, from which suits have been withdrawn and other due services and 4*d* a year from the wapentake fine, from the time of the late King H. Stephen le Straunge has withdrawn suit and 1*d* from the same time from 1 bov. in the same vill. The prior of Malton, the abbot of Rievaulx, the abbot of Byland, the prior of Newburgh hold various holdings from the gift of various people, from which the suits and service due and wapentake fines have been withdrawn, as appears in the inquiries; but because they do not say which suits, nor which services, nor from which particular year, so for this nothing is set down.

What other persons claim from the king etc. [Article 8] They say that the abbot of St Mary's York and the abbot of Byland have return of

writs and plead withernam and have gallows, their own coroners through all their lands; they do not know by what warrant.

Concerning liberties granted that obstruct etc. [Article 10] They say that Agnes de Vescy in Malton, Robert de Ros in Helmsley, Roger de Mubray in Hovingham through Roger le Straunge the earlier keeper and now through the earl of Cornwall, the queen in Barton [le Street], the abbot of St Mary's York in all his lands in Ryedale, the abbot of Byland in all his lands in Ryedale, the church of St Peter's, John de Stayngreve and Peter de Ros in all their lands, obstruct the king's ministers entering their lands to carry out any of their offices. Whereas all sheriffs and bailiffs of the king used at all times to hold their wapentake [courts] both within and without the liberty, Robert Basset then constable of Helmsley has obstructed Robert de Wylberfosse then bailiff of the king holding his wapentake at Harome.

Who moreover newly etc. [Article 11] They say that John de Stayngreve in [West] Ness, Waterholmes, Riccal, Nunnington, Peter de Ros in Beadlam, the abbot of Rievaulx in Newton, the earl of Cornwall in Hovingham by reason of the wardship of the heir of Mubray, Nicholas de Mapelton in Wath, Robert de Ros in Sproxton through wardship of the heir of Sproxton, have new warrens; it is not known by what warrant. Robert de Ros afforests all his woods of Helmsley. Johanna de Stotevil similarly at Kirkby Moorside; it is not known by what warrant. Barton [le Street], Slingsby and Coulton used to be common for all persons of that wapentake, by charter of King J. and now they have become warren by the late King H., whence the country is much burdened.

Concerning all encroachments etc. [Article 13] They say that the vill of Riccal, the abbot of Rievaulx, Johanna de Stotevil and many others have made small encroachments, as appears in the inquiries.

Concerning fiefs given and sold to men of religion [Article 14] This is stated in the chapter about suits.

Concerning sheriffs taking gifts etc. [Article 15] They say that John de Haleghton while he was sheriff imprisoned Geoffrey Wygeman of Malton for the death of William Ragge and allowed him to go away for 4*m*. H. de Normanton took from the same 20*s* for the same reason. Afterwards Geoffrey arrested two men, that is Alan Here and Bartholomew le Tanur, who were guilty of the aforesaid death and kept them for eight days, and later released them, it is not known how.

Concerning sheriffs who take gifts to remove recognitors etc. [Article 16] They say that all sheriffs and bailiffs have done this and still do, and they amerce those who, summoned, do not come to their inquests, even if they have sufficient people from the others etc.

Who by the power of their office etc. [Article 21] They say that Geoffrey Wygeman accused many from the country and so extorted from

them money and in another way burdened [them], as appears in the inquiries.

Who have had felons etc. [Article 27] They say that Henry de Normanton took 7*m* from William de Braythwayt, a felon whom he had in prison, and allowed him to go away. He took from John de Buleford knight 10*m* to be on bail, when he should have been released on bail as he was not arrested for any felony. He took from Nicholas son of Henry for the same 20*s*, and from many other people of whom they do not know the number.

Who gifts or bribes etc. [Article 28] They say that the said Henry three times took 20*s* from Kirkby Moorside for exercising his office.

Concerning tolls and pontages etc. [Articles 47 and 48] They say that Agnes de Vescy and Geoffrey Wigeman her bailiff in Malton, and the burgesses of Helmsley, have increased toll in the aforesaid vills, they do not know by what warrant; nor is it mentioned in the inquiries in what way, nor from what time.

Concerning ecclesiastical judges etc. [Article 50] They say that all judges hold many pleas other than from testament or marriage and [take] a great amount of money, whence the country is much burdened.

THE WAPENTAKE OF BULMER

Which manors etc. [Article 2] They say that Lord Edmund, brother of the present king, has had the manor of Easingwold and a third part of Huby from the late King H. since the battle of Evesham, they do not know by what means.

Concerning suits etc. [Article 7] They say that the prior of Holy Trinity York, the prior of Kirkham, the prior of Malton, the abbot of St Mary's York, the prior of Marton, the abbot of Byland, the master of St Leonard's hospital and Henry son of Odo hold land and holdings in various places, from which are withdrawn from the king suits, services and wapentake fines; but which suits, or what services or from what actual time is not mentioned in the inquiries.

What other persons claim from the king [Article 8] They say that the commonalty of the city of York, the dean and chapter of St Peter's York, the abbot of St Mary's York, the abbot of Byland, claim return of writs and extracts, gallows and the assize of bread and of ale, but they do not know by what warrant.

[m.5] **Concerning liberties granted which obstruct etc.** [Article 10] They say that the liberty granted to St Peter's York, the abbot of St Mary's York, the abbot of Byland, the Hospitallers and the Templars, the citizens of York, obstruct common justice and undermine the royal power, because

felons and thieves are received in the liberties so that the king's ministers dare not enter them to arrest the thieves; through which the country is the worse.

Who have newly appropriated etc. [Article 11] They say that John de Bulmer has appropriated to himself warren in the fields of Welburn; it is not know by what warrant.

Concerning encroachments etc. [Article 13] They say that many people have made various assarts, but for the most part they do not say whether from the king's waste or from their own. Similarly they say that they have made encroachments upon the king, but they do not say from what time, as appears in the inquiries.

Concerning fiefs etc. [Article 14] They say that the vicars of the church of St Peter's York, the abbot of Rievaulx, the nuns of Moxby and Hamo le Graunt hold many holdings in alms which used to be geldable for the king; but they do not say in the inquiries by whose gift, nor from what time.

Concerning sheriffs etc. [Article 15] They say that Henry de Normanton was negligent in attaching James de Bilton, who killed Roger de Bulmer, and the same H. kept James with him, and harboured him, and fully supported him in his felony.

Concerning coroners etc. [Article 15 continued] They say that Bartholomew, bailiff of Stillington, concealed the murder of William Piper because he knew Thomas Pulein had killed him, and he accused others of the murder [who were] not guilty of it.

Who have had approvers etc. [Article 26] They say that John de Oketon made one Thomas de Stivelington, approver, appeal many honest people from whom he extorted much money.

Who have had felons etc. [Article 27] They say that H. de Normanton took for the said reason much money as appears in the inquiries.

Concerning tolls etc. [Article 47] They say that the burgesses of Boroughbridge beyond measure [and] the citizens of York have increased their toll, as appears in the inquiries.

Concerning pontages etc. [Article 48] They say that Gilbert de Fenton received 4*m* from a legacy of John le Romein to mend the bridge of Exelby, which he has not yet paid nor expended. The master of St Leonard's hospital holds some land in Exelby by which he is bound to repair the bridge of 'Eskelf' between York and Huntington, in which repair he has been negligent and still is, to the harm of the whole country.

Who by the power of their office etc. [Article 21] They say that Geoffrey de Nevil accused many vills adjoining the forest of Galtres of not hambling the dogs, when the dogs were sufficiently well hambled, and on

that count he took from them as much as £40. He accused the dean of St Peter's York of taking venison and took from him £20; from the master of St Leonard's, 10*m*; from William Croft, £10; he took from many others indicted for the same cause a great sum of money to be on bail until the coming of the justices [margin—'G. de Nevill justice of the forest'].

THE WAPENTAKE OF BIRDFORTH

Concerning the farms of hundreds etc. [Article 5] They say that the North Riding used to pay 70*m* and one tun of wine and now it is increased by the present Alexander de Kyrketon by 5*m* more, whereby the country is much burdened.

Which wapentakes used to etc. [Article 6] They say that the wapentake of Langbargh used to be in the kings' hands, and now it is in the hands of Peter de Brus's heirs for 40*m* a year, they do not know by what warrant. There are in the liberty of Richmond three wapentakes, that is, Hang, Gilling and Halikeld, which used to belong to the North Riding, which are now in the hand of John de Britannia, it is not known by what warrant.

What other persons claim from the king etc. [Article 8] They say that the bishop of Durham in Allertonshire, John de Britannia through the whole liberty of Richmond, the heirs of Peter de Brus (that is, Marmaduke de Tweng and Walter de Faucumberge) through the whole wapentake of Langbargh, and the abbot of Byland have return of writs and extracts and pleas of withernam; they do not know by what warrant, and they do not say from what time, except that concerning the bishop, they say from the time when J. de Oketon was the bishop's seneschal six years ago.

Concerning liberties granted etc. [Article 10] They say that the abbot of Byland by the liberty granted him by the late King H. did not allow men of the country to prosecute any criminals within his liberty, and for this reason some men from the county were caused to be cited as far as to Peterborough, and there they plagued them until through the sentence of the church they had been condemned to beatings and floggings.

Who have newly appropriated etc. [Article 11] They say that Henry de Perpunt seneschal of the earl of Cornwall arrested a man of Thirsk, Thomas de Skinling, and imprisoned him for a hind that he took in his own garden, and on account of this took 1*m* from the man. Richard de Percy took 20*s* from a man at Topcliffe for the same reason. John de Eyvil at Kilburn, Robert de Nevil at Kepwick, Robert de Stotevil at Cowesby (which Jordan Foliot now holds), Roger de Lasceles at Kirby Knowle, claim and have new warrens; they do not know by what warrant.

Which lords or their seneschals etc. [Article 12] They say that the bailiffs of Topcliffe and Thirsk, [North]allerton and of the abbot of Byland

do not allow the king's bailiffs to enter their liberties to exercise their offices.

Concerning encroachments etc. [Article 13] They say that the water of Ouse from Boroughbridge to York at all times was free until William de Ireby, the earl of Cornwall's seneschal of Knaresborough, who in his time has levied toll and very heavy passage money, whereby the country is much burdened, as appears in the inquiries.

Concerning sheriffs who take gifts etc. [Article 16] They say that H. de Normanton took 20*m* from Geoffrey Graunsard for the use of R. le Strange his lord and for his own use 4*m*, so that he would help concerning a theft which he [Geoffrey] had committed of two horses stolen; he (by the 12 that he chose and instructed) made the inquiry operate for him as he wished. The same H. took from Walter Cocus of Thirsk, Hugh Tinctor of the same and Ralf le Palmer of the same, executors of William son of Juliana, 100*m* which they found concealed in William's house [margin—'treasure trove'] and afterwards he imprisoned them at the complaint of Matilda, William's wife, until they had made a fine with him for 28*m*, not to be imprisoned any more. The vill of Thirsk agrees with this.

Concerning coroners etc. [Article 16 continued] They say that John son of Michael, while he was coroner, took 10*m* from some persons indicted by an inquest made before him concerning the death of Stephen de Soureby, so that he would take another inquest that would work better for them.

Who by the power of their office etc. [Article 21] They say that when William son of the clerk of Dalton was distrained for the pledge of Alan de Gras bailiff of the North Riding for 20*s*, William came to York castle to deliver his goods. Robert de Foxoles kept him within the castle until he had made for him his charter of confirmation for 1 bov. which he bought from William's fee, and he promised to quit him of the 20*s*; and when he had made the charter, he kept him until he had paid them, and this he did by the power of his brother John, then clerk in the castle. Robert Trenchemer, bailiff of H. de Percy, took a mare which was waif, and still holds it, and he was not willing to deliver her to the king's bailiffs, when this sort of thing belongs by right to the king. Matilda who was the wife of William son of Juliana of Thirsk prosecuted Walter Cocus of Thirsk, Hugh Teintural of the same and Ralf le Palmer of the same at Westminster about carrying off her goods, and Henry de Perpunt took 10*m* from them that they be not imprisoned.

Who have taken debts owed to the king etc. [Article 23] They say that Robert de Cunteclive, bailiff of H. de Percy, took from various persons many sums owed to the king and did not acquit them whereby the same amounts were demanded in further summonses.

Who have taken gifts for exercising their offices etc. [Article 28] They say that H. de Normanton took 20*s* from the vill of Sowerby for having an inquiry about an escape of which he accused them. Richard de Vescy, formerly sheriff, took £8 from Baldwin de Skipton and Gilbert de Iselbec for an escape made through Hugh de Bolteby then serjeant, accusing them of being Hugh's pledges when they were not, and he took from Hugh 8*s* so that he could remove his goods and so could not be distrained for the escape.

Concerning escheators etc. [Article 31] They say that Robert de Crepping, while he was escheator, took 1*m* from Baldwin de Schipton for having seisin of his land, after he was of full age and his lord had taken his homage.

Who during the dispute etc. [Article 39] They say that William Fleye, living in Barwick, collected almost 1,000 sacks of wool through his agents, and sent them to overseas places, price per sack 100*s*.

Concerning tolls etc. [Article 47] They say that at Thirsk and Ripon the toll is increased and newly levied, it is not known by what warrant, as appears in the inquiries.

Concerning measures etc. [Article 49] They say that Robert Irenpurs of [North]allerton, William his brother, Alan Pichard, Geoffrey de Alverton merchant, Robert de Hou in Stokesley, Bernard de Swayneby in Ripon, William Redhed, Walter de Routheclive, Richard Scot, Henry Munkeman and William Scibeller, Walter Bubber, make and sell cloths, and put them in the tenter frame to make them longer and wider if at first they should not have the proper measure.

Concerning ecclesiastical judges etc. [Article 50] They say that Master G[ilbert] de St Leofardo and all others hold all pleas, besides those of testament or marriage, and so they call many before them in judgement, as appears in the inquiries.

THE VILL OF PONTEFRACT

Concerning those who have liberties etc. [Article 9] They say that the earl of Lincoln and his bailiffs abuse their liberty in this way, that when the earl's free men should have proper delays like other free men, the bailiffs force them to come to their court at the castle gate of the said vill from day to day, or at least from week to week, and force them to take an oath as many times as it pleases them, when no free man ought to be forced to this without special order of the king; and if anyone refuses this, they immediately arrest him and thrust him into the castle, until he has agreed to answer to all kinds of pleas, and when they wish; and this has been done for the past 20 years.

Concerning encroachments etc. [Article 13] They say that Robert Aurifaber has appropriated to himself from the king's highway in the said vill [land] 7 ft wide and 14 long, making a building there; also Robert Berfot in the same, 10 ft long and 10 wide; Robert son of Mabel [in the same] 6 ft wide and 100 long, for the past 20 years.

Who has taken debts owed to the king etc. [Article 23] They say that William Lovel, while he was the receiver of J. de Halleton sheriff of Yorkshire, received from the vill of Pontefract 2*m* for the queen's gold, and did not acquit them, whence other summonses come.

Who during the dispute etc. [Article 39] They say that Reyner Baudi of Lucca has had 70 sacks led to places overseas in each of the past four years; Theobald of the same 70 sacks for the same time; Jacobus Amatoris in the 1st year of the present king [1272–3] 50 sacks and in the 2nd year of the same [1273–4] 15 sacks; Hughelin Samp in the 1st year of the same king 80 and in the 2nd year 35 sacks; Renner Tald in the 1st year 20 sacks and in the 2nd year 20 sacks; Moyne le Estreys, Bernard his colleague, in the 2nd year 33 sacks; Bernard de Lubic and his colleagues in the last year of the dead king [1272] 40 and in the 1st year of the present king 40 sacks; Peter de Plesenc' in the 2nd year of the present king 90 sacks. Jacobus Dynny of Amiens 12 sacks in each of the aforesaid 3 years. William Felles of the same 10 sacks in each of the last two years. John Cokerel in the 1st year of the present king 15 sacks and in the 2nd year 12 sacks. William Wyles in each of the past 4 years 20 sacks. Thomas Elys of Pontefract and William Russel of Amiens in the 2nd year 20 sacks. Jordan de Lunda through John de Aula his man in the 56th year of King H. [1271–2] 20 sacks. Gilbert de Byry of Pontefract in the 1st year of the present king three sacks: value of each sack 9*m*; and they believe that all those had the king's letters.

Concerning ancient tolls etc. [Article 47] They say that within the last two years the bailiffs of Pontefract have levied a new toll from the corn merchants as appears in the inquiries. Robert le Skyven and Thomas Beverege extorted from Ralf de Donecastr' 14*s* 4*d* for 3 halfpence which a foreign woman ought to have paid. Joceus the bailiff of Snaith and Thomas the clerk his colleague have extorted from the prior of Pontefract in the name of toll 10*m* in value within the past 10 years, against the tenor of the charter of the king's predecessors; similarly concerning others as appears there.

Concerning measures etc. [Article 49] They say that Robert Prudefot, Robert Sureys, Stephen de Knaresburg, John de Bateley, Walter Tinctor and Richard Gris have made cloth not containing the proper width.

Concerning ecclesiastical judges etc. [Article 50] They say that all ecclesiastical judges hold all manner of pleas for anyone's case and suit.

THE VILL OF BOROUGHBRIDGE

Which manors etc. [Article 2] They say that the vills of Boroughbridge and Aldborough with the whole soke were demesne of the kings, predecessors of the present king, and the late King H. gave them to his brother the king of Germany, they do not know in what manner: and the farm of Boroughbridge is worth £100.

Concerning suits etc. [Article 7] They say that suit from Ouseburn and from 2 car. in Branton [Green] has been withdrawn, but they do not say where the suit ought to be done, nor how, nor by whom it was withdrawn, nor from what actual time.

What other persons claim from the king etc. [Article 8] They say that the earl of Cornwall has in the aforesaid vills all the said liberties.

Who have liberties and use them otherwise etc. [Article 9] They say that Richard king of Germany after King H. had given him the said vills levied many unaccustomed and undue things, that is that before that time the sokemen of Aldborough used not to give tallage except when the king tallaged his demesnes, but afterwards he tallaged them from year to year; also they now give merchet for the marriage of their daughters, and many other things which are contained in the inquiries.

[m.5d] THE CITY OF YORK

Concerning fiefs etc. [Article 3] They say that the house which was Isaac the Jew's ought to be the king's escheat, because a wall of the house crushed him [Isaac] so that he died: but they do not say who holds it [interlineated—'and it is worth 4*m* a year']. One windmill and 2 ac. of land next to St James's chapel in the suburb were William le Espec's, who lost them in Jewry, whence they ought to be the escheats of the king by the death of the said Jew: and John de Crancewik now holds them, they do not know by what warrant; and they are worth 2*m* a year. The Templars hold the mill next to the castle, which was once the kings', and it is worth 10*m* a year; but they do not know by what warrant they hold that.

Concerning the farms of hundreds etc. [Article 5] They say that the citizens of York hold the wapentake of Ainsty and the vill of York from the king at farm for £160 a year, and they have the wapentake from the grant of King J. and the rest by the charter of the late King H. as they believe; and the wapentake is worth £10 a year. The citizens have the Doncaster ferry-toll which is worth 40*s* to aid the farm: and they used to have for the same the Boroughbridge ferry-toll which is worth 6*m* a year, but the earl of Cornwall took this from them after his return from the Holy Land. They used also to have toll worth 100*s* a year in the water of Ouse, where the water of Aire falls into the Ouse, which the earl of Lincoln took from them; they do not know by what warrant.

What other persons claim from the king etc. [Article 8] They say that the citizens have return of writs and extracts, and pleas of withernam. The abbot of St Mary's York has gallows, the assize of bread and of ale, weights and measures and his own coroners in the suburb of York; they do not know by what warrant. The archbishop of York has gallows and measures and his court for people living in the street of Goodramgate who are trading and are of the liberty of the city; they do not know by what warrant. The abbot takes mensurage in the suburb, that is for a cart ½*d* and for a packhorse ½*d*; they do not know by what warrant. Where the ferry of the water of Ouse between York and Boroughbridge used to be common and free, without toll, before the time of William de Ireby seneschal of Knaresborough, William and all others after him levied their toll there, taking at first 12*d* from a boat and now ½*m*; and from the abbots, merchants and others from the cities and vills of the country they take certain fines and extort an excessively large sum of money. The bailiffs of Boroughbridge take very heavy toll there for their part, that is 1*d* for each quarter of hard corn and ½*d* for a quarter of oats, 1*d* per head of man and woman sailing with the water current and ½*d* against the current; 1*d* from each horse without a saddle, and from other merchandise and things they take so that no one passes without toll.

Concerning those who have liberties etc. [Article 9] They say that the bailiffs of the city of York for the past 20 years have taken mensurage from small and poor people, against the liberty granted them, that is from each ship loaded with corn 1*d* each day for mensurage, for each storehouse of corn for sale 4*d*, for each stall in the time of the fairs 1*d* a foot and so from others as appears in the inquiries.

Concerning liberties granted etc. [Article 10] They say that in the city a law is used which subverts common justice; that is, that if anyone seeks land or holding in the city by writ of right, the petitioner, before it is answered, shall find on behalf of the tenant pledges for 32*s* if he should fail in the writ, and for the bailiffs [pledges] for 16*s*; so that the poor and many others fail to take action, because they cannot find such security.

Which lords or their seneschals etc. [Article 12] They say that when John de Bolingbrok bore the king's writ about the repeated taking of his goods seized by William de Seleby and the sheriff had returned the order to the bailiffs of York, they delayed doing anything, and this was before the feast of Michaelmas just past, that is in the 2nd year of the present king [1274]. The abbot of St Mary's York and his seneschal did not allow the bailiffs and coroners of the city to enter his abbey close to attach one Robert de Cantebrigg, a monk who had killed a boy within the close.

Concerning encroachments etc. [Article 13] They say that many made various small encroachments, such as making gutters and steps, that do not actually affect the king. So nothing is mentioned about this, but they appear in the inquiries.

Concerning fiefs etc. [Article 14] They say that the vicars of St Peter's York, William de Croft the chaplain, the prior of Bolton, have bought for themselves houses and buildings in the city, the tenants of which used formerly to contribute with the city, and now do not contribute, nor can there be henceforward escheats of those houses [margin—'concerning fiefs that are not geldable because men of religion occupy them'].

Concerning sheriffs and bailiffs who take gifts to remove from pleas of right etc. [Article 16] They say that John son of John le Spec, Clement de Ponte and John de Sutton bailiffs of York, in the last year took 2*s* from Alan Sibri for removing him from the assize between Nicholas de Clarisvallibus and Thomas of the same. They say specifically that all other bailiffs have done and do this.

Concerning those who have handed over bailiwicks to extortioners etc. [Article 18] They say that the aforesaid John, Clement and John and others of their colleagues handed over the wapentake of Ainsty to one Thomas de Bikerton, bailiff, who has burdened the people beyond measure and extorted money from them.

Who by the power of their office etc. [Article 21] They say that the bailiffs of York took each year from the bakers making lords' bread and other white bread £6 and making brown bread 5*m*, so that they do not harm them.

Who have had approvers and felons etc. [Article 26 and 27] They agree with the aforementioned in the other wapentakes about H. de Kirkby. John son of John le Spec, Clement de Pontefracto and John de Coningston, then bailiffs of York, arrested a thief with a stolen chalice and one missal and imprisoned him and afterwards allowed him to go away and they kept the chalice and the missal. William Ursire and William de Roston, bailiffs of York, arrested a thief with a linen cloth and other goods and handed him over and kept the goods.

Who gifts or bribes etc. [Article 28] They say that R. le Straunge, H. de Kirk[eby], promised Theofota de Ponte that they would cause her to recover Juliana her daughter (who had been abducted with many goods) for 20*m* which she had fully given them. But they did not make the daughter return.

Which sheriffs or keepers of castles etc. [Article 29] They say that the servants of R. le Straunge in York Castle caused damage to the king, in timber, tiles, stones, cables, fisheries and other things, to the value of £40.

Concerning advowsons of churches etc. [Article 45] They say that the advowson of the hospital of St Leonard's York and the church of Bishopthorpe used to belong to the king's ancestors, but how they were alienated they do not know.

Concerning tolls etc. [Article 47] They say that the earl of Richmond's bailiffs at Croft, the earl of Lincoln in all his lands, John le Vavasur at the

lime mill ['*calcetum molendinum*'] of Stutton next Tadcaster, Baldwin Wake at Kirkby [Moorside], the abbot of Selby at Selby, the queen's bailiffs at Tadcaster Bridge, take toll, they do not know by what warrant. The bailiffs of York take toll from all kinds of animals driven through the middle of the town, those not for sale as well as those for sale. The archbishop of York appropriates to himself the port of Hull and takes his prises there, they do not know by what warrant.

Concerning murage etc. [Article 48] They say that the citizens of York have taken murage both from men of religion and others, not merchants, as well as from merchants, for the past 14 years, when they only had murage for a term of seven years by the charter of the late King H.

THE WAPENTAKE OF BUCKROSE

Concerning suits etc. [Article 7] They say that the prior of Malton has withdrawn for the past 20 years suit from ½ car. in West Heslerton and 12*d* from wapentake fine ; and 2*s* 3*d* from 27 bov. in Rillington for the same time; and from the same prior's land of Duggleby 3*d* for 15 years, and 12*d* from the land of the same in Welham for 24 years. Thomas de Heselerton has withdrawn 7½*d* from wapentake fine from 2½ bov. in West Heslerton and suit for 20 years. John de Fryboys has withdrawn 7½*d* in Firby for 17 years. From the fee of Matthew Lovaygn was withdrawn 9*d* for three years. William de Vescy has withdrawn for the past 20 years 2*s* a year in Duggleby. Also 18*d* for the past 30 years has been withdrawn by Roger de Thurkelby from the Bellehuse fee; 2*d* for the past 30 years by Roger Hutrede and Simon his son from 2 bov. in Helperthorpe; 5*s* for three years by William le Latimer from his land in Scampston; 5*d* a year for the past 30 years by the prior of Bridlington from ½ car. in Acklam, and 10*d* from 1 car. in the same from the gift of Alexander de Britton' for 50 years. The abbot of St Mary's York has withdrawn 2½*d* from 2 bov. in Acklam, they do not know from what time; 1½*d* has been withdrawn by the prioress of Wilberfoss from 5 bov. in Helperthorpe for 20 years; ½*d* was withdrawn by the Templars of Foulbridge from 2 bov. in the same for 20 years. From all the aforesaid lands are withdrawn suits to the county for the aforesaid time, but how many suits a year are not mentioned.

Who newly etc. [Article 11] They say that William le Latimer for the past 20 years at Scampston, Ranulf Bygod at Settrington, William de Preston in Thirkleby for the past 30 years, Thomas de Westheselerton in the same for the past 20 years, the heirs ['interlineated—'inquire'] of John Ingeram at East Heslerton, have warren; they do not know by what warrant.

Which lords etc. [Article 12] They say that Agnes de Vescy and her bailiffs do not allow the king's bailiffs to enter her lands to carry out their offices.

Concerning fiefs etc. [Article 14] They say that the abbot of Rievaulx has from the gift of Thomas de Heselarton in the time of the present king 4 bov. in East Heslerton; the prior of Malton 27 bov. from the count of Aumale's fee and 1 bov. from the Ros fee in Rillington, which used to be geldable; but they do not know from what time.

Concerning sheriffs who take gifts etc. [Article 15] They say that Andrew de Boythorp took 2*s* from Adam de Fornays, indicted by the country, so that he would not arrest him, in the time of King H.

Concerning those who have handed over bailiwicks to extortioners etc. [Article 18] They say that William de Horsedon and all sheriffs after him have done this, and the extortions appear in the inquiries.

Who have received debts owed to the king etc. [Article 23] They say that John de Fryboys senior took from John son of Serlo 40*d* owed to the king; John de Kyllum under-bailiff of Andrew de Boythorp took from Walter Wacelin 40*d* in the same way, and they did not acquit them.

Who have summoned any to become knights etc. [Article 24] They say that William le Latimer did this to many people, as appears in the inquiries.

Who have had approvers etc. [Article 26] They say that Adam de Roston, keeper of the gaol, made an approver appeal many honest people from whom J. de Oketon then sheriff took much money, as appears in the inquiries.

Who have had felons etc. [Article 27] They say that Richard son of Alan gave Andrew de Boythorp 4*s* so that he would receive from him a woman whom he had taken, and Andrew received her and later released her, it is not known how. Afterwards H. de Normanton and Andrew took £8 from the vill of Wharram for the woman's escape.

Who gifts or bribes etc. [Article 28] They say that Robert de Fritheby, William de Rudestain, coroners, have taken gifts from many people for exercising their office, as appears in the inquiries.

If any during the dispute etc. [Article 39] They say that Simon de Gummer, burgess of Scarborough, sold wool to foreign merchants; but they do not know to whom, nor how much.

Concerning tolls etc. [Article 47] They say that Roger de Thurkelby for the past 30 years has levied a toll in Helperthorpe, that is 1*d* for each horse, and 1*d* for an ox and a cow, and 1*d* for ten sheep: and it is worth 2*s* a year, and it is still maintained.
Inquire in what manner.

Concerning measures etc. [Article 49] They say that the burgesses of Scarborough buy by one measure and sell by another.

Concerning ecclesiastical judges [Article 50] They agree with what is said elsewhere.

THE LIBERTY OF ST MARY'S YORK

Which manors used etc. [Article 2] They say that Aldborough, Roecliffe and Minskip used to be demesne of the kings; and the earl of Cornwall holds them, they do not know by what warrant.

Concerning suits etc. [Article 7] They say that the church of St Peter's York is enfeoffed with a part of the vill of Newton upon Ouse and [illegible] which was Odo de Punchardun's in Grimston, for which they did suit, which is now withdrawn; they do not know by what warrant.

What other persons claim from the king etc. [Article 8] They say that the abbot of Byland has return of writs and extracts, gallows, the assize of bread and of ale and pleas of withernam; Johanna Wak holds in her court the judicial duel for thieves; the abbot of St Mary's has wreck of the sea and waif and his own coroners; Walter de Useflet claims to have wreck upon his land and blood-letting; they do not know by what warrant.

Who have newly appropriated etc. [Article 11] They say that the abbot of St Mary's York at Poppleton, Overton, Elmswell, 'Gafelgrave', Airmyn, Whitgift; Robert de Percy at Wharram [Percy], Peter de Malo Lacu at Birdsall, William de Warren at Sledmere have new warren; they do not know by what warrant. The abbot claims to have chase through the whole forest of the king [from here to the end of the membrane approximately 2 words are illegible at the end of each line]... York for fox, cat, and hare and badger. Walter de Useflet enclosed his wood of ...bye and made a park there; it is not known by what warrant.

Concerning encroachments etc. [Article 13] They say that the earl of Cornwall has appropriated to himself the water of Ouse between York and Boroughbridge taking in ... and very heavy extortions, and he has not any land on either side of that water by which he ought or by right could have...and the toll and extortions appear in the inquiries. Henry de Nevil has appropriated to himself a land in the forest of Galtres through a forester Geoffrey de [Nevil] which was of the demesne of the late King H. and Robert de Nevil now holds it. The men of Lilling have appropriated ... meadow from the demesne of the king for a ditch by which they have made the water of the Foss be diverted ... other encroachments were made in the city of York so that houses could be built on the water of Foss.

[m.6] **Who have liberties etc.** [Article 10] They say that the bailiffs of the city of York distrain the men of the country when they are not debtors nor pledges, against common justice. They plead in their vill offences done outside the city, and for the same offences they make attachments within the vill, both a long time after the deed as well as recently, when they do

not have the power except for offences within the bounds of their city. When anyone has driven his own animals, not for sale, through the middle of the vill as from one place to another, they take toll from him as if they were for sale, and if by chance he should cross without giving toll, he loses all the animals or has to give their value for the toll that was not given.

If anyone during the dispute etc. [Article 39] They say that Robert del Apelgargh [*sic*], then bailiff of the earl of Richmond, caused many sacks of wool to be seized after the prohibition, but they do not know the number, nor how they were released.

THE VILL OF POCKLINGTON

Concerning fiefs etc. [Article 3] They say that John le Poer held from the king 2½ car. in Yapham, and 2½ car. in Waplington by serjeanty; of which the canons of Drax have 12 bov. in Waplington from the gift of John de Fiskergate in the time of King John, the brethren of the Knights Templar 2 bov. in the same from the gift of Gilbert de Northeton, and ½ car. in the same from the gift of Simon le Archer, at the same time. Afterwards the said John committed a felony, on account of which his land was the king's escheat: and Robert de Creppinges now holds the same, they do not know by what warrant. Remy de Poclington holds 2½ car. and one mill with the service of certain men within the manor of Pocklington, from the gift of the countess of Aumale; who had nothing there except dower.

Who have newly appropriated etc. [Article 11] They say that Robert bishop of Durham, in the time of John de Oketon then sheriff and seneschal of the said bishop, has appropriated to himself return of writs and extracts, pleas of withernam, for the past eight years. Subsequently Giles de Gousel the sheriff allowed this for a sum of money, how much they do not know. The bishop afterwards procured an inquiry to be made in that matter by the king's writ: which was taken by 12 excessively partial and corrupt men, and it said everything for the bishop as he wished. They say that before that time the men of the bishop used to answer with the 12 from Harthill.

Again concerning fiefs etc. [Article 14] They say that 'legrosi' [error for '*leprosi*', leper?] men were enfeoffed with many holdings by various people but they do not mention for the most part from what time nor from which actual year. So nothing in that matter here; and afterwards they say that the chief lords do all services due thence to the king.

Who have received the debts of the king etc. [Article 23] They say that Peter de Gousel under-sheriff of Yorkshire took from the vill of Pocklington 2*m* and did not acquit them of that. Alan Seint Jame took from Richard Puntif and James de Dringhau ½*m* and did not acquit them of that.

THE WAPENTAKE BETWEEN THE OUSE AND THE DERWENT

Which manors etc. [Article 2] They say that Langwith was [interlineated—'a demesne hay'] in the hand of King H. and the king gave the same to the abbot of Dore in the 54th year of his reign [1269–70].

Concerning suits etc. [Article 7] They say that the abbot of Fountains has withdrawn for 15 years 12*d* a year from wapentake fines and suit to the wapentake for many of his lands in the same. The abbot of Selby has withdrawn one suit to the wapentake next after Michaelmas for seven years for his land in Stillingfleet; the heirs of Richard Maunsel the same suit for the same time for their land in Naburn; the prior of Ellerton the same suit and 1*d* a year for ten years for land which was Astin Pigot's in West Cottingwith; the tenants of the abbot of St Mary's York the same suit for lands which were Walter Burre's and the aforesaid Astin's in the same vill for 15 years.

Who moreover have newly appropriated etc. [Article 11] They say that the lord of Dunnington there, Robert de Ros at Scoreby, Richard de Breus at Thorganby, Richard de Murers at Elvington, Robert Salvain at Duffield, Henry son of Conan at Kelfield, Roger de Lascelles at Escrick, have warren; they do not know by what warrant. The abbot of St Mary's York has enclosed two woods at Escrick and Deighton and has newly made parks there; they do not know by what warrant. They say that if any have charters of the late King H. for warren this is not just, because the whole country between Ouse and Derwent was disforested in the time of the said king.

Concerning encroachments etc. [Article 13] They say that the vills of Holtby, Water Fulford, East Cottingwith, have appropriated to themselves and narrowed the king's highway, as appears in the inquiries.

Concerning sheriffs and bailiffs who were negligent etc. [Article 15] They say that Walter Franceys was negligent in attaching Robert de Thresk, felon.

Concerning those who have amerced those who were summoned etc. [Article 17] They say that H. de Kyrkeby has done this, but they do not know from whom nor how much he took.

Concerning those who have handed over bailiwicks to extortioners etc. [Article 18] They say that all have done this and still do.

Whereas fines for redisseisin etc. [Article 20] They say that H. de Kyrkeby took from Richard de Moreres and Thomas de Berevyl 4*m* for redisseisin and from their tenants 20*s*.

Concerning tolls etc. [Article 47] They say that Robert de Wylberfosse, bailiff of Robert de Percy in the vill of Stamford Bridge, takes toll and mensurage, they do not know by what warrant. Concerning the city of York they agree with the aforementioned.

Concerning ecclesiastical judges and their deputies [Article 50] They agree with those things mentioned elsewhere.

THE WAPENTAKE OF GILLING

Which manors etc. [Article 2] They say that the late King H. gave the manor of Aldbrough next Richmond to the count of Brittany, they do not know how.

Concerning the farms of wapentakes etc. [Article 5] They say that the same count has 3 wapentakes within the shire of Richmond at farm from the king at the king's will, that is, Halikeld, Hang and Gilling, and they are worth £40.

Concerning liberties granted etc. [Article 10] They say that almost all charters of liberties obstruct common justice.

Who have newly appropriated etc. [Article 11] They say that Nicholas de Stapelton has new warren at Stapleton; they do not know by what warrant. Peter de Sabaud' in his time went beyond the bounds and edges of the new forest as in the fields, woods and pastures of Brignall, and the present earl similarly does this. The earl of Richmond has a chase in the new forest; they do not know by what warrant.

Concerning fiefs etc. [Article 14] They say that the abbot of St Agatha's had some land in the vill of Barton which was Ralf son of Ranulf's, who held it from the king in chief, and it is worth 20*m* a year and used to be geldable; he has many other holdings from the gift of the said Ralf, and from the fee of the earl of Richmond, and from the gift of Roald son of Roald which used to be held from the king in chief; they do not know by what warrant, but they do not say from what time. The abbot of Eggleston holds 1 car. in Stanwick from a gift of Roald son of Roald from the earl of Richmond's fee, and 1 car. in Skeeby from the gift of the same from the same fee, and 2 car. in Startforth; they do not say from whose gift, nor from whose fee, nor do they mention a definite time for the gift. The abbot of Jervaulx holds in Didderston 3 car. from the Richmond fee which used to answer to the justices' eyre and other summonses of the sheriff and of other bailiffs, and now does not answer. The abbot of Fountains holds around 6 car. in North Cowton from the gift of Alan Wyrderle, formerly earl of Richmond, which he held from the king in chief; he holds 2 car. in North Cowton and 2 car. in Greenberry from which have been withdrawn all services which used to be done to the king, for 40 years. The prior of Bridlington in the same way holds 3 bov.

in Cowton which used to be geldable, the abbot of York holds in Croft 1 car. which was geldable and now they have been withdrawn for 40 years; the hospital of St Leonard's 2 bov. in the same manner in Carlton [Green]; the brethren of the Knights Templar in England 3 car. in the same and 5 bov. in North Cowton and 2 car. in Stanwick, which all used to be geldable and now have been withdrawn for the past 30 years.

Who have received debts owed to the king etc. [Article 23] They say that Gilbert de Mesingile received from William de Boges 36*s* from the vill of Malton for the twentieth, and beside these 40*s* 8*d* for which he did not acquit him.

Who have had approvers in prison etc. [Article 26] They say that Stephen de Coverham, bailiff of Richmond, made an approver, Guy by name, appeal many people through which Alric de Anlaby extorted from one Roger Tunge 1*m* to release him from prison, from Adam son of Peter 13*s* 4*d*, from Alan Banzan 10*s*, from John Tony 10*s*, for the same.

Who have had felons etc. [Article 27] They say that Roger le Straunge and Henry de Normanton his under-sheriff took 5*m* from Simon Gaugy captured for homicide so that they would allow him to go away.

Concerning tolls etc. [Article 47] They say that the bailiffs of Richmond take unjust tolls, that is when they have taken toll for a live animal, they take it again for the same one dead, when the carcases are exposed for sale.

Concerning ecclesiastical judges and their deputies [Article 50] They agree with the aforementioned.

EASINGWOLD AND HUBY

Which manors used to etc. [Article 2] They say that Cold Kirby in the moor of Blackamore once belonged to Easingwold, which was the king's demesne; and the Templars now have held it for 40 years: they do not know how, and it is worth £10 a year. Lord Edmund, the king's brother, has Easingwold and Huby from the gift of the late King H., they do not know how. The prioress of Moxby holds 4 car. in Huby by gift of King John. She takes 3 parts of the pannage of the agisted park in the forest of Huby, they do not know by what warrant.

Concerning encroachments etc. [Article 13] They say that the lord of Stillington holds a meadow which is called Paulinus's meadow, which was made from an encroachment made upon the king in the time of King J. and it is worth 2*s* a year. The men of Easingwold hold an encroachment which was made in the time of Robert de Ros which contains 14½ ac. and they pay 7*s* 3*d* a year. William Peitevin holds an encroachment which is newly made upon the king next to Paulinus's cross, which contains 6*s* [*sic*] and is worth 4*s* a year. In the time of G. de Langel' an encroachment was made at Easingwold which contains 80 ac. and another at Huby which

contains 160 ac. of which each acre is worth 8*d*, and that much is paid by the tenants for that. The master of St Leonard's has at Easingwold an encroachment from antiquity containing 50 ac. and it is worth 32*s* 4*d* a year. Robert de Nevil has an encroachment at Raskelf and two at Sutton [on the Forest]; but they do not know what he pays for these to the king.

Concerning advowsons of churches etc. [Article 45] They say that the church of Easingwold and the chapel of [Cold] Kirby were once in the gift of the kings, and the archdeacon of Richmond now holds the church, but they do not know from what time nor through whom.

ALLERTONSHIRE

Who have newly appropriated etc. [Article 11] They say that the abbot of Rievaulx in Sowerby and the bishop of Durham in Allertonshire have warren; they do not know by what warrant.

Concerning sheriffs who take gifts etc. [Article 15] They say that John son of Michael, formerly coroner, received from Hugh the reeve of Sowerby 20*s*, to favour him when he was accused of aid and counsel in the death of Stephen de Soureby; and from Nigel de Tresk 5*m* for the same; and on account of this he took four inquests about Stephen's death. Nigel and his fellows still shelter in the vill of Thirsk. The same coroner took from Alan son of Matthew de Ellerbeck 20*s* for concealing his felony concerning the death of a man whom he killed. William Gurnay, beadle, took small amounts for concealing felonies, as appears in the inquiries. John de Crauncewyk concealed the death of William son of Robert, butcher, whom Richard his servant killed by John's order, four years ago. [m.6d] Robert de Wilberfosse took 1*m* from Ralf de Hedelesforth, indicted for homicide, to have respite from prison. Peter le Gros and Hanecok Birun took 24*s* from Robert son of Juliana and his wife whom they accused of the death of a boy of theirs, for the same. William de Ripon took 10*m* from William de Norton for peace for his son who had burnt the house and corn of William de Rypon in Norton [Conyers] in the first year of the present king [1272–3] and now he stays with his father. Robert the clerk of Braithwaite took ½*m* from Agnes wife of Roger de Thorneton, who was present when Alan le Fubir killed Sicheria wife of Roger de Bratwayt, so that she should not come before the justices in eyre.

If any sheriffs or bailiffs etc. [Article 28?] They say that H. de Normanton was negligent in prosecuting the king's writs which Isabella Darel bore against William de Bussy concerning debt, so that Isabella['s suit] has been adjourned for four years now to her damage 60*m*. The same H. took 5*m* from Alan de Wausand before he would execute the king's command about a debt levied from Hugh son of Henry. Robert de Wylberfosse took 1*m* from Michael de Kepwyk for the king's order that he had proffered him.

Concerning measures etc. [Article 49] They say that William Irenpurs, Robert Irenpurse, Geoffrey Irenpurs, William Colstan, Alan Pykard and Gigell Belle of [North]allerton make cloth which does not have the proper measure.

Concerning judges etc. [Article 50] They say that many are defended before them, and they hold some pleas which are not of testament or marriage, as appears in the inquiry.

THE VILL OF [NORTH]ALLERTON

What other persons claim from the king etc. [Article 8] They say that the bishop of Durham has in [North]allerton and Allertonshire the return of writs and extracts, the plea of withernam, gallows, the assize of bread and of ale, they do not know from what time nor by what warrant; Richard de Malebis gallows at Thornton le Moor newly raised within these two years; they do not know by what warrant. They say that the free tenants of Allertonshire used to answer every time with the 12 of Birdforth (that is four from Allertonshire and eight from Birdforth), until the time of J. de Oketon [interlineated—'that is, eight years'] who was then sheriff and seneschal of the bishop of Durham, and afterwards.

If any during the dispute etc. [Article 39] They say that Roger de Berewyk, merchant, carried to overseas places 16 sacks, William Fleye 80 sacks, William Irenpurs five sacks, the value of each sack 8*m*.

Concerning tolls etc. [Article 47] They say that the bailiffs of Ripon and Richmond take other toll than they ought, as appears in the inquiry.

THE VILL OF THIRSK

Concerning suits etc. [Article 7] They say that the men of Allertonshire used to answer with the wapentake of Birdforth until the time of J. de Oketon, and now they answer through 12 from themselves.

What other persons claim from the king etc. [Article 8] They say that the bishop of Durham has had return of writs and extracts, pleas of [wither]nam for the past 6 years in [North]allerton and Allertonshire; from the time of J. de Oketon, sheriff. Geoffrey de Upsal has had gallows for 30 years; William de Lasceles similarly.

Who in addition newly etc. [Article 11] They say that Henry de Percy in the woods of Topcliffe for 50 years, Geoffrey de Upsale [in Upsall?] for 16 years, Adam de Bolteby at Boltby, Ravensthorpe and Thirlby for three years, the abbot of Byland in his fee for five years, Richard de Sturmy in Morton upon Swale for ten years, R. de Mubray at Thirsk, have had warren; they do not know by what warrant.

Which lords or their seneschals etc. [Article 12] They say that Robert de Wylberfos was unwilling to carry out the king's order for Emma de Azerlay until she gave him 2*s*.

Concerning encroachments etc. [Article 13] They say that Richard son of Hugh de Thorneton obstructed a king's highway with a small ditch from the bridge of North Kilvington as far as Thornton [le Street], ½ league long and 10 ft wide. Stephen de Hilton appropriated to himself all the king's highway of the same length and width between Thirsk and the moor of Carlton [Miniott].

Concerning fiefs etc. [Article 14] They say that many holdings of the Mubray fee have been given to men of religion, but they do not know how much.

Concerning sheriffs who take gifts to conceal felonies etc. [Article 15] They say that Robert de Wilberfos took 10*m* in value from a thief whom he and Peter son of Alan le Somenur arrested and allowed him to go away. The same took from William de Bella Landa who harboured William Silton, thief, 20*s* for concealing the harbouring. Richard Daneport took from Adam Bundi 5*m* to obstruct Robert Bundi suing him for the robbery done to him by him. H. de Kirkebi took 20*m* from Geoffrey Gransard, who was arrested at Thirsk with two stolen horses, and so allowed him to escape. He took 5*m* from a thief arrested there with one stolen ox and so he escaped. Alan le Norreys, bailiff of [North]allerton, took 9*m* from two thieves indicted by the county at Landmoth so that he might allow them to escape. Richard Maunsel took from a thief who stole his corn 30*s* and a cow 8*s*, for concealing that theft.

If any during the dispute etc. [Article 39] They say that H. de Kirk[eby] caused 6 sacks of wool which were John de Kepwyk's and his father's to be taken at Thirsk by John de Foxoles, H.'s clerk, and some others, who sold the wool at Hull to Pontius de la More in the 56th year of King Henry [1271–2], they do not know for how much, and each sack was worth 9*m*. Walter de Wrecworthin bailiff of Thirsk took by order of the said H. from the house of John de Wadworth one sack and four stone [of wool] and led it to Hull and there it was sold to the said merchant for the benefit of the said H. and the sack was worth 9*m*.

THE LIBERTY OF BYLAND

Concerning suits etc. [Article 7] They say that the suits, customs and services of Thomas Fossard of Sutton and of many others whose names appear in the inquiry have been withdrawn from the king by the abbot of Byland; but they do not say which services, nor from what time. They say however that the abbot has for this the charter of the late King H.

Who claims to have etc. [Article 8] They say that the abbot of Byland has return of writs and extracts, pleas of withernam, gallows, the assize of

bread and of ale and other things which belong to the crown, but they think that he has the king's charter for these.

Who in addition have newly appropriated etc. [Article 11] They say that the abbot in his fee, John de Eyvil at Kilburn, Geoffrey de Upsal at Upsall, have warren; they do not know by what warrant.

Concerning encroachments etc. [Article 13] They say that the abbot made an encroachment of around 40 ac. of land in the king's forest in Pilmoor next Farlington.

Concerning fiefs etc. [Article 14] They say the abbot has one knight's fee in Osgoodby from the gift of Thomas de Meynil which formerly was geldable, but they do not know from what certain time; but they say in the time of the late King H.

THE VILL OF TICKHILL

What other persons claim from the king etc. [Article 8] They say that the late King H. granted to the present king return of writs and extracts when he first gave him the castle of Tickhill with the honour, and so it is used till this time.

Concerning encroachments etc. [Article 13] They say that many made various very small encroachments as appears in the verdicts.

Concerning bailiffs who take gifts etc. [Article 15] They say that Geoffrey de Sandiacr' while he was constable there took 1*m* from Richard son of Hugh de Sandebec for concealing a burglary which he did in the prison of Maltby. One Robert the chaplain, attorney of the said Geoffrey, took from a stranger 6*s* that he conceal a theft which he had done in the house of Thomas Swetblod. Hugh Paty took from Nicholas Bawe of Anston 2*s* that he release him to escape after a theft which he had done at Brancliffe.

Who have had felons etc. [Article 27] They say that Stephen de Houden, while he was keeper of the castle of Tickhill, took 1*m* from Simon son of Adam le Danb[y] for him to be on bail.

Concerning tolls etc. [Article 47] They say that Robert de Veteri Ponte has levied a toll at Bawtry without warrant, which is still maintained by the vill.

Concerning ecclesiastical judges [Article 50] They agree with the aforementioned, as appears more fully in the inquiry.

THE WAPENTAKE OF HALIKELD

Concerning suits etc. [Article 7] They say that the prior of the hospital of St Magdalene of Ripon has withdrawn 6*d* a year for 30 years from

wapentake fines from 1 car. in Mulwith; 6*d* from wapentake fines was withdrawn from the Vescy fee from 1 car. in Newby [on Swale]; the chapter of St Peter's York has withdrawn for 30 years 6*d* from wapentake fine and suit from 1 car. which was Richard's the son of Hugh de Disford; the prior of Newburgh for 10 years 12*d* from 2 car. in Langthorpe. The abbot of Fountains, the master of St Leonard's York, hold many holdings from which the fines and suits have been withdrawn; but they do not say which suits nor from what time.

Concerning those who have newly appropriated etc. [Article 11] They say that the abbot of St Mary's York at Ellerthorpe and Burneston, John de Eyvil at Thornton [on the Hill], Amicia Marmiun at Tanfield and Wath, Ralf son of Ranulf at Swainby, Robert de Coyners at Hutton [Conyers], have warren, they do not know by what warrant.

Concerning encroachments etc. [Article 13] They say that in the old war the bailiffs of Ripon took for themselves around ½ league from the royal power, by removing a cross between Ripon and Hutton [Conyers].

Concerning tolls etc. [Article 47] They say that John Russel, formerly bailiff of Walter de Grey archbishop of York at Ripon, and the rest of the bailiffs after him, have taken and still take toll from all men of the country, where knights and all free tenants used before that time to be free. If anyone who is not from the liberty of Ripon sells anything to anyone from the liberty, or buys from him, he has to give one toll for the buyer and another for the seller. Concerning the bailiffs of Boroughbridge they say as above. Similarly about ecclesiastical judges.

THE SOKE OF SNAITH

Concerning suits etc. [Article 7] They say that the abbot of Selby holds holdings which were of James de Hesel, John Dreng and Richard de Bilham, in Rawcliffe, which used to do suit at the sheriff's tourn once a year, which the abbot has withdrawn for the past ten years. The vill of Eastoft which used to come at the summons, having common proclamations and this sort of thing, has withdrawn itself for ten years; they do not know by what warrant.

Concerning these who have liberties etc. [Article 9] They say that the earl of Lincoln's bailiffs, from the time of Robert de Ripariis formerly seneschal, have levied such a custom, that is, for a time of 12 years, that they take 12*d* for blood-letting if a complaint should be brought or not, where it used only to be taken at the complaint of wounding and this by felony, and now they take for this sort of thing happening in sport.

Who have newly appropriated etc. [Article 11] They say that Earl Warenn' has appropriated to himself for 20 years free chase and warren in Hunshelf Moor; the abbot of Selby and of St Mary's York at Rawcliffe

and Airmyn for 14 years; they do not know by what warrant. Sir Thomas de Poulinton and William his son have enclosed a wood in the common of the vill of Pollington, Heck and Whitley and thereby have obstructed the course of the water of 'Flet'; Adam de Novo Mercato and his men have obstructed the course of the water of 'Blosike'; Henry Carpentarius has obstructed a lane in Whitley which William his son still holds obstructed; the nuns of Gokewell have obstructed the common way in the place which is called Balne.

Who have had felons etc. [Article 27] They say that William de Kanc, formerly the earl of Lincoln's bailiff, took from Henry de Rouhal 20*s*, from William Ravenild 40*s*, for concealing their felonies.

Concerning tolls etc. [Article 47] They say that the abbot of Selby has newly levied a toll by which he has extorted 10*m* a year and sometimes more.

[m.7] THE WAPENTAKE OF AINSTY, YORKSHIRE

Which and how many manors etc. [Article 1] They say that Leo the Jew of York had in the vill of Colton one toft and 2 car. which were escheats of King H. through the Jew's death, with which King H. enfeoffed Stephen de Spineto, and subsequently Stephen surrendered that land into the king's hand; afterwards the king enfeoffed Gazo de Calido Monte citizen of York with it, paying annually one pair of gilded spurs or 8*d*.

Concerning the farms of hundreds etc. [Article 5] They say that the mayor and bailiffs of the county of York seriously damaged the wapentake of Ainsty, because they leased the wapentake at farm for 17*m* and it used to pay only 100*s*; and they say that the rest beyond the certain farm was paid for the use of the mayor and bailiffs: from what time the farm was thus increased they do not know.

Concerning ancient suits and customs etc. [Article 7] They say that Walter de Wichalle who holds from the prior of [Healaugh] Park 2 bov. in Askham Richard has withdrawn from the king suits done before the justices in eyre at assizes and inquiries, and before the coroner and sheriff, and similarly at the presentation of hue and cry and this for what he holds from the prior of [Healaugh] Park. In the same manner the tenants of the prior in Catterton withdraw the services by their own authority, and not by the will of the prior, and the sort of things withdrawn are worth 6*d*.

What other persons claim from the king etc. [Article 8] They say that the sheriff in Yorkshire holds pleas of withernam and all his predecessors similarly held them. The abbot of St Mary's holds the plea of withernam; they do not know by what warrant. The archbishop has gallows between Dringhouses and the city of York, they do not know by what warrant. The bailiff of the same wapentake holds this kind of plea and all

free men in common with their tenants are caused by this to seek and obtain their courts; but by what warrant they do not know. They say also that if the free men do not make sufficient amends the bailiff enters and corrects this.

Who have appropriated to themselves etc. [Article 11] They say that many have warrens from the king's grant, but they do not go beyond the bounds and edges, nor have they extorted money by reason of warren of this kind: but none of their forfeitures has been saved for the king.

Which lords or their seneschals etc. [Article 12] They say that Henry de Normanton had the king's order to levy £200 from Andrew le Gramayre for the use of a Jew; and Andrew gave the sheriff annually 6*m* rent in Bickerton from his villeinage for this, that he would stay the king's order, and A. enfeoffed the sheriff with this, so that he would not carry out the king's order; and so his order was stayed, and this was first done in the 1st and 2nd year of the present king [1272–4].

Concerning encroachments etc. [Article 13] They say that Lord William de Scotenay made an encroachment from a king's highway, and partially obstructed a place which is called Ainsty, as far as the Copmanthorpe boundary; and Philip de Faukenberg and Gazo de Calido Monte have obstructed the rest, so that now they have appropriated the whole place for themselves and their heirs, which anciently was the king's highway, for the past 40 years. They have made part of the road arable land, and they have enclosed part in their woods. Lady Nichola de Sancta Maria has obstructed a king's highway between Healaugh and Wighill to the harm of the whole country, and she has realigned that road into the marsh. The king of Germany has levied toll for 24 years and more from the vill of Boroughbridge and his predecessors [*sic*] now do that, so that no ship can pass through there unless it gives toll, which they never gave before the time of the said king.

Concerning knights' fiefs etc. [Article 14] They say that Robert de Skekenesse gave the abbot of St Mary's York 1 car. in Bilbrough which is of the Paynel fee which paid forinsec when it happens; and ½ car. in Steeton which is of the Percy fee, which pays forinsec similarly, and ½ car. in Appleton [Roebuck] which pays forinsec similarly, and is of the Mubray fee; and for the land the abbot finds a chaplain who celebrates the office for Robert's soul. The prior of [Healaugh] Park holds 14 bov. of which the service of 8*d*, that is from 8 bov., has been withdrawn. The prior of [Healaugh] Park holds in Catterton 100 ac. of land with which Alan de Catherton enfeoffed him in alms and 110 ac. in pastures and in woods; and he now holds freely 4 bov. in Hutton [Wandesley] which used to be geldable, and used to pay for wapentake fine 4*d* which has now been withdrawn for the past seven years.

Concerning sheriffs who take gifts etc. [Article 15] They say that all without exception have done this, but what they have taken and how much they do not know.

Who have had felons etc. [Article 27] They say that Henry de Normanton, then sheriff, imprisoned Richard Molendinarius of Bilbrough, accusing him because he was indicted through an approver, and afterwards for 5*m* released him on bail until the coming of the judges to the gaol. Henry le Esskyrmessur took from Richard Molendinarius seven sheep, value 10*s*, so that he would not go into the depths of the gaol; and afterwards he was released as innocent. Richard le Vescy took from Guy de Apelton 3*s* for his absence from an inquisition from which he had been removed by the assent of both parties. Henry de Normanton, sheriff of York, imprisoned John de Bulford knight who found pledges, that is Andrew le Gramayre and others, that he might be on bail, and the sheriff took from Andrew 11 oxen, and each ox of 8*s*, and still keeps them because he did not have John on the day to which he was bailed. Afterwards the said J. was released before the gaol [delivery] justices; and Andrew's land lay fallow and unbroken for three years, and still lies in that manner to this day, to his damage 100*s*. Walter de Stokes, mayor of York, and the other bailiffs of the same falsely accused Michael de Marston and Richard his brother of breaking into the house of the chaplain of [Moor] Monkton, and they captured them; and they gave them 20*s* that they might be on bail until the coming of the justices to the gaol, and nevertheless they found 24 pledges, and afterwards they were delivered by the [verdict of the] country.

Whereas fines for redisseisins etc. [Article 20] They say that the mayor and citizens of York take oxen for disseisins which specially belong to the king.

Who by the power of their office etc. [Article 21] They say that one night the house of Richard son of William de Marston was burgled by thieves and his goods were carried off, and Richard told the bailiff that he suspected Thomas Luvel of this; and he procured his niece to prosecute him; and because the woman would not prosecute him until a county court the sheriff distrained him and took from him 40*s*. Geoffrey le Surays had stolen a cow in the field of [Long or Moor] Marston; and the said Thomas the bailiff came to G.'s house, and he fled as a thief, and Thomas took the fugitive's chattels, that is, one iron-bound cart and one and one cow [*sic*] and one young heifer and two mares, worth 14*s*, and these chattels never came to the king's hand. Walter, Walter de Stokes's man, killed Adam de Kyrkeby at the church of St James, York, who had a trifle worth 8*s*, and he had 9*s* which Walter de Stokes took because he was his man. Robert Spilring of Healaugh one night harboured Hugh his brother, who afterwards was executed, and Robert fled from fear, and Thomas the bailiff took his chattels, that is two cows worth 1*m* and one tunic worth 16*d*.

Thomas the bailiff accused William the chaplain of Bolton of killing his own daughter, and the said W., fearful, sought his daughter and led her in good health before the wapentake at Bilbrough, and in spite of this, the bailiff took from him 28*s* for having peace. Elias de Neuton searched for a cow and two strange [that is, non-local] young heifers and found them in the wood of Follifoot, and so drove them towards the house; the said Thomas seeing this accused him of stealing the beasts, and for having peace from Thomas, Elias gave him 2*m*. Peter de Clifford, beadle of Yorkshire, took ½*m* from Guy de Apelton so that he would not kill him, when he had no cause. William son of Geoffrey broke into the grange of Hugh Lambard of the same [the place is not stated] and fled, and John de Crancewyk, then bailiff of Ainsty, met him, and he took the fugitive's corn worth 14*s*, and in addition Hugh's ox and 11 sheep which were in the fugitive's custody, and before Hugh could have the ox and sheep, he gave John 10*s*; and this was before the war. When the said Henry de Normanton ought to have put his seal to an inquiry taken and sealed with the seals of the inquirers between Roger de Holme and Robert Percy about the taking of Roger's goods, H. pulled off the inquirers' seals, for 100*s* annually which Robert de Percy gives him until such time that the sheriff should be provided with an ecclesiastical benefice; to the damage of Roger de Holme, 100*s*. Henry son of Ralf de Folyfayt bore the king's writ which is called 'why by force and arms' to attach some persons of Wighill so that they would come to the bench; the same Henry never could have return of the writ to the bench from the sheriff, to his damage 20*s*. Henry son of Ralf Folifayt bore the king's writ to H. de Normanton, sheriff of Yorkshire, to levy a sum of money from Robert de Egglesclyf living in the fee of Richmond, and could not have return of the writ until he had given him ½*m*.

Concerning those who have had approvers in prison etc. [Article 26] They say that Henry de Normanton, sheriff of York, had an approver in York prison who appealed Sir Thomas de Huke and his wife, John de Hesel and the abbot of Selby unjustly, from which the sheriff received a great quantity of money that they might be on bail until the coming of the justices to the gaol. He also made the approver indict Walter de Faukeberg, John de Melsa, James de Mora, knights, the master of the hospital of St Leonard's York and others of whom they do not know the names. Walter de Stokes, mayor of York, Robert de Bromholme, Robert le Blund and Stephen Wiles had in prison Henry son of Adam de Grimeston, thief, who began to indict some of the mayors of York and when the bailiffs heard that he indicted such men they quickly hanged him.

Who gifts or bribes etc. [Article 28] They say that Henna the wife of Aaron the Jew came to Henry de Normanton saying to him that Philip de Faukeberg was in Jewry for 15*m*: who owed nothing. The said H. distrained the prioress of [Nun] Appleton and Walter de Faukeberg tenants

of Philip, and took from the prioress 7*m* and from Walter 3*m* and two cows from poor women, worth 1*m*, on account of the aforesaid.

Concerning advowsons of churches etc. [Article 45] They say that the prioress of St Clement's holds the church of Bishopthorpe which belongs to the king's gift, and Arnald de Berkelay once held that from the king's gift; but by what warrant the prioress holds that they do not know [interlineated—'by charter of the king read before the inquirers'].

Concerning farms etc. [Article 46] They say that the citizens of York hold the city at farm from the king, but the value of the city and what they pay for it is not known.

Concerning ancient tolls etc. [Article 47] They say that the bailiffs of the city of York take toll, 1*d* for each ox, 1*d* for a cow, and 1*d* for a horse, and similarly from animals crossing the city which are neither bought nor sold; and 1*d* for four sheep, ½*d* for four pigs, ½*d* for each sack of corn sold within the city and carted away, either corn or salt which is weighed by the cart; by what warrant they do this is not known. If any has manors on both sides of the city, and leads his plough-team through the middle of the city, the bailiffs take the toll called throughtoll. If carts full of timber or boards cross through the middle of the city, they shall give for toll the price of one of the best timbers or boards, by what warrant they do not know.

Concerning tallages made etc. [Article ?] They say that the citizens of York often make tallage in their city, by what warrant they do not know.

Concerning measures and weights etc. [Article 49] They say that the assize of russet and of dyed cloth is not kept according to the king's assize, because [it is] 2 ells less than the measure.

Concerning ecclesiastical judges etc. [Article 50] They say that all, both archdeacons and their officials, and deans, hold pleas of goods and chattels which do not belong to marriage. All officials and deans take penalties in [=for?] writings offered before them.

Still concerning the tolls of the city etc. [Article 47] They say that the bailiffs of the city of York obstruct all coming to buy their provisions and food and do not allow them to cross, neither by land nor by water, until they have extorted from them a heavy toll which is called utlode; and this began at the end of the war and they still have that custom. Thomas de Bigerton (bailiff of the mayor and citizens of Ainsty) for injuries which he did in the country was taken by investigators, and delivered by their hand to the mayor as a malefactor and extortioner in order that he might answer for him before the king: and he was not in any way to be allowed to be bailiff. Afterwards the mayor and all the commonalty of York handed over the bailiwick to the said Thomas, in contempt of the king, and against the prohibition of the investigators, to the greatest damage and burden of the whole country, where he now does much more harm

to all the people of the wapentake than he used to do, and especially to the jurors, to their very great ruin; wherefore they ask that justice be done for them on the aforesaid extortioner, as if he holds the bailiwick any longer, they will be forced to sell their lands and leave the country, rather than endure any longer his habitual extortions.

[m.7d] THE WAPENTAKE OF OSGOLDCROSS, YORKSHIRE

What other persons from the king etc. [Article 8] They say that Henry de Lascy earl of Lincoln [has] return of writs and other liberties besides wreck of the sea and pleas of withernam; they believe by the king's warrant, from what time they do not know.

Concerning liberties granted etc. [Article 10] They say that J. Earl Waren' unjustly obstructs [justice] because his men of Fishlake and Thorne used to be geldable, and now withdraw themselves, who in the last eyre of the justices presented all the pleas of the crown with the wapentake, and now they withdraw themselves; they do not know by what warrant.

Concerning encroachments etc. [Article 13] They say that Alexander son of Roger de Smetheton raised a wall upon the king's street in Smeaton for as much as 2 ft. The master of St Nicholas's hospital Pontefract obstructs the water course of the Went, heightening the pond of the mill which is called le Estmilne so that those crossing by the king's street in the vill of Went [Bridge] are almost drowned by the flooding of water, and this has been done for the past two years. Oto de Stubbis obstructs the water course in [Walden] Stubbs, by which obstruction the king's street deteriorates, and a wall has been raised to the harm of those crossing. Robert son of Mabel of Pontefract, Robert son of Alice of the same, Walter Scot of the same, Peter de Topelamb of the same, Henry de Hayketon of the same, John Darel of the same and Richard Seman of the same have made an encroachment by ploughing upon the king's street ½ league long and 1 perch wide between the vills of Carleton and Purston [Jaglin], since the last justices' eyre. Walter de Usflet has made a ditch beyond the king's highway between the vills of Eastoft and Haldenby.

Concerning knights' fiefs etc. [Article 14] They say that the 5th part of the whole vill of Purston [Jaglin] was given to the prior and convent of St Oswald and used to be geldable and always sued to county, wapentake, juries and assizes, but these have been withdrawn for the past five years.

Concerning coroners etc. [Article 15] They say that Sir John de Horbir[y], coroner, was unwilling to carry out his office about a small person ['*parvo*', perhaps 'child'?] drowned, before the vills of Womersley, [Walden] Stubbs, Smeaton and Stapleton had given him 4*s*. The same J. was also unwilling to carry out his office about a fugitive at the church of Castleford before he had 3*s*. The said J. is never willing to carry out his office in the proper manner before he has received something.

Concerning sheriffs and other bailiffs who take gifts etc. [Article 16] They say that Sir E[gidius, Giles] de Gousil and Henry de Kyrkeby and other sheriffs in their times for 30 years took this kind of bribe for removing recognitors from assizes or juries, but how much they took they do not know.

Who by the power of their office etc. [Article 21] They say that William de Ratheby, bailiff, Robert Pere, Walter de Sutton, clerk, Robert de Ferye and Robert de Norton accused many vills of presenting hue and cries not prosecuted, and from each vill extorted much, as appears in the inquiry. Roger de Ferye took 5*s* and 6*d* from Robert Warfold of Carcroft unjustly because he did not come to the assize, when he had heard no summons, and beside this he was ill; and he took a horse from the same Robert worth 20*s*, and never restored the horse to him. Sir Giles de Gousil arrested William de Ferie, smith, accused by Roger de Birun of committing homicide, and imprisoned him; meanwhile came Robert Perre, bailiff, and levied ½*m* from W.'s goods, and before he could have the [verdict of the] country he extorted otherwise ½*m* from him.

Who have received debts etc. [Article 23] They say that Richard de Vescy took 10*m* in the liberty of Osgoldcross owed to the king, and none of the debt was allowed. They say that William Luvel, once receiver of the exchequer of York, took from Sir Robert de Veyly 10*m* owed to the king and did not acquit him, whereby Humfrey his heir is much burdened by the debt.

If sheriffs or bailiffs etc. [Article 25] They say that Sir E[gidius, Giles] de Gousil and Sir H. de Kyrkeby and Robert de Aynelayby, Walter the clerk and Robert Perre in their times did not make summons in due manner, to the damage of the king of £10, as they believe.

Concerning these who have had approvers etc. [Article 26] They say that Robert Ratel was captured with stolen goods at Colly and became an approver and he was forced to indict several prisoners; and he indicted William Forestarius of Wrangbrook of receiving, whereby William Talbot, while he was in the service of Sir William le Vavasur, extorted from the said William 8*s*. William de Rateby, bailiff, and Roger de Ferye, Robert de Norton, took for the same reason from Roger son of Love 10*s*, and from Warin Jubbe for the same 10*s*.

Who have had felons in prison etc. [Article 27] They say that William de Ratheby, Roger de Ferie, Robert de Norton, arrested Geoffrey de Braytweyt, an honest man, and indicted him by Thomas son of Geoffrey Talun and extorted from him 20*s*. The said bailiffs [took] 20*s* from Margery widow of James de Moselay, a guilty man, and allowed her still to remain in the country. William de Ratheby and W. the clerk and R. le Perre arrested Henry le Wainr indicted of receiving Robert del Ker, and before he could be bailed he gave them 5*m*. Afterwards he was arrested by Sir H. de Kyrkeby and could not have [the verdict of] the country before he

had given him 40*s*, and he was delivered. The said bailiffs, that is W. de Rateby, R. de Ferie, Roger de Perre and R. de Norton, did many other extortions and took a great quantity of presents from many people, as appears more fully in the inquiries [margin—'the rest in the inquiries']. They say that Robert de Ripariis (who has died) and the bailiffs falsely accused Henry le Neuecumene of theft, and they detained him until they had from him 60*s*.

Concerning tolls etc. [Article 47] They say that the whole wapentake, both free people and others, are burdened with unjust tolls lately levied in Pontefract and in Snaith, both on land and on water.

Concerning measures and weights etc. [Article 49] They say that Robert le Wayte, Robert le Furner and all other bakers and brewers have false measures and gallons. Thomas de Knaresburg, Robert son of Alice of Pontefract and Roger Scriptor of the same, and Robert son of Mabel of the same and Robert Textor make and sell cloth not having the proper width of two ells between borders.

Concerning ecclesiastical judges etc. [Article 50] They say that Master William de Heytebyr' (official of the court of York), Master Ralf de Witham (official of the archdeacon of York) and Thomas rector of the church of Kirkheaton hold pleas in their chapters about pleas and offences which belong to the crown and dignity of the king, and they extorted 40*s* from Alan son of Robert de Smetheton for a plea unknown to them, and ½*m* from Richard de Kankerton impleading him about an ox, and from many others.

THE WAPENTAKE OF MORLEY

Concerning ancient suits etc. [Article 7] They say that Lord Edmund de Lascy has withdrawn a suit owed three-weekly to the wapentake of Morley by John de Wridelesford for 1 car. in Woodlesford, and he withdrew the first suit after Michaelmas due to the wapentake in the time of John de Hoderod, and appropriated to himself 12*d* a year from the fines previously given for the carucate. The vills of Clayton and Thornton, Allerton and Heaton were geldable for the king, and were appropriated to the liberty of Lord Edmund de Lascy by John de Hoderode, formerly seneschal of the same Edmund; and the said customs are still used by Henry de Lascy, earl of Lincoln. Peter de Saunton, seneschal of H. de Lascy, appropriated the vill of Wyke and Bowling in the last days of King H. father of the present king, and he withdrew that service and the earl has appropriated it.

Concerning those who have liberties etc. [Article 9] They say that Henry de Lascy has many liberties in the vill of Bradford, that is gallows, the assize of bread and of ale, and debts, and a market, and a free court from antiquity, and the sheriff's tourn made by his seneschal and the king's

debts levied by his own bailiffs. They say that both Alice de Lascy's and Henry's seneschals used the liberty other than they should have done, as they took toll from things sold and bought outside the market of Bradford at the doorway to selling and buying, and they call that toll dortol and huctol. If those selling or buying refuse these in any way, they amerce them, and they do other things against the ancient use. In a similar way they say that the seneschals of John de Warenne earl of Surrey have taken toll since the battle of Evesham from things sold and bought, when they did not have a market there, and they still do this in the liberty of the county of Sowerbyshire, at the doorway to selling and buying, and that toll is called dortol and huctol. If they refuse them in any way, immediately they amerce them, and they do other things against the ancient use, as more fully appears in the inquiries.

Who have newly appropriated etc. [Article 11] They say that Hugh de Svinligton appropriated to himself a park in le Royds in the place which is called Jordansal, in the time of King H. father of the present king; they do not know by what warrant. Geoffrey de Nevil has a park in Farsley [perhaps a mistake for Farnley] and all the boundary outside the park is warren, which park and warren John son of Ivo de Longevilers had from the grant of King H. father of the present king. The same Geoffrey has appropriated for himself a piece of land outside the fee of Farnley from the fee of Bramley to the park of Farnley, without warrant. They say that William de Waren' earl of Surrey, in the time of King H. father of the present king, appropriated into the forest for himself half the wood of Soothill and all the wood of Dewsbury and all the bounds from Halifax, from Skircoat, from Ovenden and Holdsworth, from Shackleton, from Midgley, from Wadsworth, and Heptonstall, Saltonstall, Rawtonstall, Stansfield, and from Langfield, without warrant. The earl of Surrey sustains the injury and especially about the wood of Dewsbury for which the neighbours of other fiefs are amerced for escapes at the will of the earl's seneschal. Richard de Haydon, formerly seneschal of the earl of Surrey, and Thomas le Ragged, formerly chief forester, appropriated to themselves after the battle of Evesham free chases within the bounds of Soothill, Hipperholme, Northowram, Shibden, Norland and Rishworth, without warrant. H. de Lascy earl of Lincoln holds all his demesne lands in Rothwell Thwaite and in the valley of Bradley warrenned, which Edmund his father had from the grant of Lord H. father of the present king. The prior and convent of Holy Trinity York have a park from the grant of King H. father of the present king. The abbot of Kirkstall and the convent of the same place have all their demesne lands warrenned from the grant of King H. father of the king.

Concerning sheriffs and bailiffs etc. [Article 16] They say that William de Wetel, bailiff of Morley, after the battle of Evesham took many presents for removing recognitors from assizes, as appears in the inquiries.

Concerning sheriffs and bailiffs who have amerced etc. [Article 17] They say that Gilbert de Clifton, Henry de Lascy's seneschal in the time of King H. father of the present king amerced William de Witeley in Wilsden 2*s* because he did not come to his tourn, when there were sufficient persons there to make the inquiry.

Concerning sheriffs who have handed over etc. [Article 18] They say that William le Latimer, sheriff of York in the time of King H. father of the present king, handed over the wapentake of Morley to John de Crauncewic, and the same John handed over the wapentake at a higher farm, so that the farm of the wapentake is not levied without very heavy extortions, beyond measure. The extortionate bailiffs have burdened the wapentake; the names of the bailiffs and extortioners who have had the wapentake at farm, and who have raised the farm by much money, appear fully in the inquiries.

[m.8] **Who by the power of their office etc.** [Article 21] They say that John de Crauncewyk, William de Wetel and Bert de Tirsal and Richard de Deneport and Nicholas de Mechilton, Henry de Bilton and Alan Coltepyntel, Thomas de Pudesay, Elias de Kypes, Henry de Normanton, Nicholas de Yhucflet clerk of Nicholas de Mechilton, Ralf de Milford, all by the power of their office prosecuted many men in different ways and made innumerable extortions, as more fully appears in the inquiries. Richard de Haydon, seneschal of Earl Warenn', maliciously prosecuted Richard de Stanesfeld and accused him of harbouring a felon, and extorted 10*m* from the said Richard.

Who have taken debts owed to the king etc. [Article 23] They say that Ralf de Milford took 5*s* silver from the vill of Mirfield owed to King H. and did not acquit the debtors. William de Wetel and Thomas de Pudesay took 21*s* for the twentieth owed to the king and they did not acquit those from whom it was taken; and Thomas de Pudesay took from John son of Nicholas de Kecmendewyc 40*d* owed to the king and acquitted him thence [*sic*]. John de Fafnesfeld [*sic*] servant of Earl Warenn' took from William de Staynland 20*s* owed to King H. and did not acquit him. William de Wetel took from William de Bolling [blank] owed to King H. and did not acquit him. Thomas de Pudesay took from the same W. as much and in the same way. The same John de Rafnesfeld took from John son of Elias de Stansfeld ½*m* owed to King H. and did not acquit him, and again ½*m* and did not acquit him, and again 6*s* 6*d* and did not acquit him of that. John de Rafnesfeld took from John de Haldewrth ½*m* owed to King H. and again ½*m* and still did not acquit him. William de Wetel took from Richard le Vavasur parson of Mirfield 1*m* owed to King H. and did not acquit him.

Who have had approvers etc. [Article 26] They say that John de Rafnesfeld had Hugh le Mone of Gomersal approver in the prison of Wakefield outside the gaol and he indicted good and innocent people for

the sake of gain. Neither Earl War[enne] nor the earl of Lincoln have the liberty of holding an approver in their liberty nor does anyone else except the king, as they believe.

Concerning those who have had felons etc. [Article 27] They say that H. de Normanton has felons imprisoned and for presents has allowed them to go without judgement, as appears in the inquiries. Nicholas de Burton, H. de Lascy's seneschal, had Eve Textor of Gomersal in the prison of Bradford and took from her two cows and allowed her to escape without judgement.

Who gifts or bribes etc. [Article 28] They say that Richard de Haydon, seneschal of J. de War[enne] earl of Surrey, and John de Kegwrth, seneschal of Alice de Lascy, Henry de Normanton and Robert de Ripariis, seneschal of the said Alice, and John de Crauncewic and William de Wetel, all these took presents for executing their offices and for presents they allowed thieves to escape; but H. de Normanton detained for four years 5*m* which he ought to have paid to the king in which Ralf le Hedyn was bound to King H. father of the present king; the deeds of the said bailiffs more fully appear in the inquiries.

THE WAPENTAKE OF LANGBARGH

Concerning the farms of hundreds etc. [Article 5] They say that Sir Walter de Faukeberg and Sir Marmaduke de Twenge hold the wapentake of Langbargh in fee from the king for 40*m* paid annually to the exchequer at Westminster, and it is held by the charter of King H.; and it is worth more by 100*s*, as they believe.

Concerning ancient suits etc. [Article 7] They say that the prior of Guisborough holds ½ car. in Ingleby and has withdrawn 6*d* from county and wapentake fines; by what warrant they do not know. Nicholas de Menil has withdrawn 2*s* a year from wapentake and county fines from Simon le Bret's land in Carlton, which the same Nicholas now holds, and he has done this for the past ten years; and he has withdrawn 2*s* and 10*d* a year from county and wapentake fines from the land once John Payn's in Great Broughton, and this for the past seven years, by what warrant they do not know. One Robert de Stutevil has withdrawn 2*s* a year from county and wapentake fines from the land of Hemlington for the past 12 years.

What other persons from the king etc. [Article 8] They say that Sir Walter de Fauconberg and Sir Marmaduke de Tweng who hold the wapentake of Langbargh by charter of King H. have extracts of writs but not withernam. Peter de Malo Lacu has wreck of the sea at Runswick as far as Thordisa; by what warrant they do not know. Sir W. de Fauconberg and Sir Marmaduke de Tweng, Peter de Malo Lacu, John de Bulmer, the prior of Guisborough, Baldwin Wake, Nicholas de Menil, Hugh de Euer,

William de Percy of Kildale, Hugh son of Henry, Richard Malebis have gallows; they do not know by what warrant nor from what time.

Concerning liberties granted etc. [Article 10] They say that the bailiff of Byland has a holding in Thornaby and elsewhere in the wapentake, which used to be geldable and now is withdrawn; and they do nothing for this, but they say that he has the king's charter. He used however to pay 2*d* for fines: for the past 18 years. The abbot of Jervaulx has a holding in Ingleby Barwick, which was anciently geldable and for the past six years he paid 12*d* a year for fines, and now nothing is done for the king for the holding; they do not know by what warrant. The prior of Hexham holds a holding in Little Broughton which used to pay 12*d* a year for the past 20 years for fines; the Templars of Westerdale have many holdings for which they used to do many services to the king, and now they do nothing, but from what time, and by what warrant they do not know.

Concerning those who have newly appropriated to themselves etc. [Article 11] They say that Sir William de Boyvil appropriates to himself warren in the vill of Thornaby, both in the land of others of the same vill and also in his own land; by what warrant they do not know. Marmaduke de Tweng has warren in all his lands; by what warrant and from what time they do not know; also Richard de Tweng and Robert de Acclom in the same manner, newly, in the vill of Newton in Whitbystrand. The Templars of Westerdale have warren in the same vill and they go beyond the bounds; by what warrant, and from what time, they do not know.

Which lords or their seneschals etc. [Article 12] They say that Nicholas de Menil did not allow the wapentake to be held in his lands or fee, and he caused the bailiff holding the pleas of the wapentake in his fee at Hilton to be removed by Robert le Bret and Nicholas his servant and others by force and arms; the king's wapentake and the pleas always used to be held in his fee, at the will of the bailiffs, in the time of all Nicholas's predecessors; and this he did in the greatest contempt of the king.

Concerning encroachments etc. [Article 13] They say that Sir Nicholas de Menil has narrowed a common way by which the people from the vill of Trenholme pass to their mother church of Whorlton and the said way contains 3 ac., to the harm of all passing there. The same N. and Thomas de Midelesbur' and W. Percy and Baldwin Wake and Richard Conversus of Riseborough, W. de Boyvil, Marmaduke de Tweng, have obstructed many ancient ways and paths and water courses in various manners, as appears in the inquiries.

Concerning sheriffs etc. [Article 15] They say that one Perrot de Pyketon, indicted in the time of Robert de Lelum then bailiff, is not yet arrested by the negligence of the same bailiff. Robert de Lelum then bailiff took from Richard Bayns of Ormesby ½*m* owed to the king and made him no quittance. William de Wilberfos, clerk of the same Robert then bailiff, took from the said Richard Bayns ½*m* and made him no quittance.

William de Pykering and Sir Nicholas Menil and Gervase de Esington and Hillary Constabular' then of Skelton and John de Pykering have taken a very great quantity of money from men and did not quit them, some from the twentieth, some from other debts owed to the king, and they have not quitted the debtors, as appears in the inquiries [margin—'see inquiries'].

Concerning sheriffs and bailiffs who take gifts etc. [Article 16] They say that William de Pykering and Roger Lagan took presents from various men for removing them from assizes, as appears more fully in the inquiries.

If sheriffs or any bailiffs etc. [Article 25] They say that when William de Pikering should by the king's writ have summoned Juliana de Pochow with her sons to answer at Westminster before the justices, and 25 bov. at [one] term was contained in the writ, then to deceive Juliana he made the summons about 6*d* rent at another term. So that through Juliana's default, the 25 bov. were seized into the king's hand; and then the said W. de Pykering took only the 6*d* rent into the king's hand, and again summoned her to come at another term than was contained in the writ, when he ought to have summoned her by the term contained in the writ: to the damage of the said Juliana £15.

Concerning measures and weights etc. [Article 49] They say that Walter Corsant of Guisborough, William Smemy and many others making cloth have not made cloth of the proper width.

Concerning ecclesiastical judges etc. [Article 50] They say that concerning Clairvaux, the official of Cleveland very often holds pleas about goods and chattels which do not belong to marriage nor testament, that is, Master Geoffrey Takel holds pleas of debts that do not belong to his office, as appears in the inquiries. Neither the free tenants, nor the vill of Westerdale, nor the Templars' men in the vill of Broughton, ever consent to come before the king's inquirers, nor before anyone who comes on the king's behalf to do the king's orders, so that common justice is totally obstructed both by them and by the Templars. William de Pykering took each year from John son of Gamel de Crathorn, a thief, a cow for the agreement between them made for this, that he should protect him and his thieving while it could last, and it has lasted for 7 years. Formerly the brewers and bakers of Guisborough used to give their alms of bread and of ale to the lepers of Lowcross, sometimes more, sometimes less, as it pleased them; and the prior of Guisborough took ½*d* from each baker and each brewer for each 7th which they baked or brewed, and now he gives that alms to farm, sometimes for 1*m*, sometimes for 20*s*, and this he does both from his tenants and from the holdings of others, to the very great damage of the sick. A roofer of houses was found one night in the grange of John de Blabi (who was then elsewhere) and he had stolen corn and was arrested and bound and imprisoned; and afterwards John's wife allowed him to go free, but they do not know by what right. John de Kirkby made an encroachment enclosing a place before his door in the street of

Kirby, to the harm of the whole vill. John de Pykering extorted 10*s* unjustly from Robert le Bret. Sir William de Boyvill took corn worth 9*s* from Ranulf de Winton, fugitive, who stole two measures of oats which were found in Ranulf's house, and the oats were carried back to William's house by his order. William de Boyvil caused Robert Molendinarius of Thornaby to be imprisoned, and held him until he had extorted from him two salmon, worth 2*s*. William de Percy has newly appropriated to himself warren in his park of Skelderskew, they do not know by what warrant. Richard de Skeldehope, servant of Baldwin Wake at Ayton, took 10*s* from two men of Ayton for the straying of their beasts into the common pasture. Thomas de Scothorscelf, William de Aula of Yarm, John de Kettow, William le Aurifaber, sell wine against the assize.

HOWDENSHIRE

Which manors etc. [Article 2] They say that the bishop of Durham holds Howden with appurtenances and Welton with the soke; and the prior of Durham holds Hemingbrough with appurtenances. Howden with appurtenances and Welton and Hemingbrough with appurtenances used to be in the hands of the kings, predecessors of the present king; but by what warrant the priors hold the tenements they do not know, nor from what time, nor in what manner they were alienated.

Concerning suits etc. [Article 7] They say that the bishop of Durham's tenants in Howdenshire used to come before the sheriff with the wapentake of Harthill to make inquiries by order of the king; similarly the bishop's tenants between Ouse and Derwent used to come with the wapentake between Ouse and Derwent; and the bishop for the past six years has withdrawn the suit and appropriated [it] to himself: by what warrant they do not know.

What other persons from the king etc. [Article 8] They say that the bishop of Durham has return and extracts of writs, and the plea of withernam in his court of Howden, and wreck of the sea, and has gallows at Howden, and the assize of bread and of ale, by charter of the king's predecessors, as they believe. The Templars claim to have gallows and the assize of bread and of ale in South Cave; but they do not know by what warrant. Roger de Dayvill claims to have the assize of bread and of ale; but they do not know by what warrant.

[m.8d] **Concerning those who have liberties etc.** [Article 9] They say that the burgesses of York, of Beverley, of Pocklington, of South Cave, of Howden and Selby have distrained those who are debtors and their pledges for the past 20 years, which they used not to do before; by what warrant they do this they do not know, whereby the country is much burdened.

Concerning liberties granted etc. [Article 10] They say that liberties were granted to the canons of St Peter's York and the abbot and convent of St Mary's York and the Templars which obstruct common justice, because neither the canons nor their tenants will answer anyone with a writ or without a writ except in the church of St Peter's York. Similarly the tenants of the abbot of St Mary's York will not answer except in their abbey, nor the Templars except before the king or in the justices' eyre, and if their tenants are impleaded in any other courts they have their own courts for them, both after distraint as well as before; but by whom these liberties were granted to them they do not know.

Who have newly appropriated to themselves etc. [Article 11] They say that the bishop of Durham claims to have warren in all his demesnes in Howdenshire; Sir Peter de Malo Lacu in his demesnes at Cliffe, Marmaduke de Tweng in his demesnes at Lund, the provost of Beverley in his demesnes at [South] Dalton, German Hay in his demesnes at Aughton, at Everthorpe, the Templars in demesnes at Faxfleet, Gilbert Haunsard in demesnes at Blacktoft and in a great ditch in which the common water of the country runs to the Ouse, the abbot of Thornton in a similar ditch there, Roger de Lasceles in his demesnes at Escrick, Robert Salvayn at North Duffield and in the lands of his free men and in their common, the abbot of St Mary's York in his two parks of Escrick and at Deighton; but they do not know if the aforesaid have warrant.

Concerning encroachments etc. [Article 13] They say that William de Leverton has enclosed a garden upon the king's highway at Waterhouses of Selby, 1 perch wide and 5 perches long. The men of [South] Dalton have appropriated to themselves from the king's highway between the field of Lockington and [South] Dalton [land] 1 perch wide and 10 perches long. A marl-pit was made upon the king's highway between the field of Holme [on the Wolds] and the field of Lockington of half a perch wide and the same long, and it is of the fee of St John's Beverley. The men of Saltmarshe have made an encroachment 12 ft wide and 40 ft long between the field of Saltmarshe and the bishop's drain. John de Warewyk has built a granary upon the common footpath next Greenoak. The men of Menthorpe have made an encroachment upon the king's highway as it goes from Menthorpe towards Selby, 10 ft wide and 80 perches and more long. The fishers of Blacktoft and fishers of Wistow have made their fisheries beyond the due bounds in the water of Ouse, as appears in the inquiries. Roger de Turkelby has made an encroachment 40 ft wide and 20 perches long upon the king's highway which leads from 'Fugesflet' towards York over the moss of North Duffield.

Concerning knights' fiefs of any fee etc. [Article 14] They say that 60 ac. of land with appurtenances [no place named] was given to the prior of Worksop by Richard de Apelstorp and by the heirs of Jordan de Hameldun in the 30th year of the reign of King H. [1245–6]; also 6 car.

were given to the nuns of [Nun] Appleton in Holme [upon Spalding Moor] by the predecessor of Richard de Percy; 1½ car. were given to the nuns of Watton in Holme [upon Spalding Moor] by the predecessor of Peter de Malo Lacu; 6 bov. were given to the nuns of Swine in Holme [upon Spalding Moor] by the predecessors of Henry de Percy; 7 bov. were given to the nuns of Swine by the predecessors of Peter de Malo Lacu in Holme [upon Spalding Moor]; 19 bov. were given to the prior of Ellerton by the predecessor of Peter de Malo Lacu in Holme [upon Spalding Moor]; from what time they do not know.

Concerning sheriffs who take gifts etc. [Article 15] They say that William de Rudestayn, coroner, and John Parent his clerk took 20*s* from Robert de Bewyk so that they would conceal a felony made by consent and order of Robert concerning Peter de Skiren killed in the vill of Aike after the battle of Evesham. Robert de Haketorp, the bishop of Durham's bailiff, took presents not to attach Robert de Clyf's son, indicted at the sheriff's tourn in the 3rd year of the present king [1274–5].

Concerning sheriffs and bailiffs who take gifts for recognitors etc. [Article 16] They say that Peter de Skelton and Martin de Yukeflet, the bishop of Durham's bailiff, and John Aldoeder, the bishop's beadle, took presents from many for removing them from assizes, as appears in the inquiry.

Concerning sheriffs who have handed over their bailiwicks to extortioners etc. [Article 18] They say that all sheriffs who have had the county of York at farm have handed over the ridings and wapentakes at higher farms than they were worth, and so the people were burdened beyond measure by their extortions. John de Halton handed over the wapentake between Ouse and Derwent to Robert de Haketorp to farm, who levied that by the greatest extortion. Henry de Kirkeby handed over the said wapentake to Walter, and W. levied the farm by extortion and through Colin his beadle. Henry the under-sheriff handed over the North Riding to Andrew de Boytorp for £80 and so Andrew levied the farm by the extortions of his under-bailiffs. The bailiffs and their under-bailiffs extorted the greatest quantity of money from many people, as appears in the inquiries.

When fines for encroachments etc. [Article 20] They say that Peter de Saxflet [perhaps a clerical error for Faxflet], Robert de Portington, recognised in the justices' eyre [that] they took ½*m* from John de Warrewyc (who built a granary upon the common footpath) for the encroachment made upon the king's highway in Howdenshire, in the 40th year of King H. [1255–6].

Who by the power of office etc. [Article 21] They say that Henry de Normanton, under-sheriff, maliciously prosecuted the executors of Sir Richard de Middelton and extorted from them corn to the value of £100 and imprisoned Gilbert de Middelton, servant of the aforesaid executors,

and Walter de Hemingburg chaplain; and extorted from Gilbert £12 and arms which were worth 40*s* and from Walter the chaplain 17*s* 4*d*. The same Henry maliciously extorted from Master William de Jarum 20*s* in the 1st year of the present king [1272–3]. William de Derb[y], John de Kolevil of Laxton, servants of William de Latimer, and Robert de Haketorp, Peter de Skelton under-bailiff of Howden, extorted from various people many presents as appears in the inquiries [margin—a beast's head drawn, and 'devilish extortion' written].

Who have received debts owed to the king etc. [Article 23] They say that Gilbert le Serjant of Howden took from Geoffrey Norman of Cliffe 3 mares for 10*s* owed to the king and did not acquit him. Robert de Haketorp and Peter de Skelton and William Luvel, receiver of the king's debts at York Castle, Robert de Creppinges formerly sheriff of York, William de Tesedal, receiver of the debts owed to the king, took many debts owed to the king from many people and did not acquit them, as appears in the inquiries.

If sheriffs or any bailiffs etc. [Article 25] They say that almost all the sheriffs and their bailiffs and the bailiffs of the liberties that have return and extracts of writs do not adequately execute the king's command, following the form of the king's writ, because Henry de Normanton, under-sheriff of York, and John de Faxales his clerk and William de Ebor', the bishop of Durham's under-bailiff at Howden, and John Aldoeder, the bishop's beadle, and Peter de Skelton, the bishop's under-bailiff, many times did not execute the king's command, as more fully appears in the inquiries.

Who have had approvers etc. [Article 26] They say that William de Horseden, formerly sheriff of York, John de Oketon sheriff, Henry de Kyrkeby under-sheriff, Nicholas Hunter, gaoler, made approvers for themselves at their will for the sake of gain, and made them appeal honest people, as appears in the inquiries.

Who have had felons etc. [Article 27] They say that William le Latimer, sheriff, had John son of Walter the clerk of Welton imprisoned for suspicion of theft and for the burning of houses, and allowed him to go away free and unharmed in the 42nd year of King H. [1257–8].

Who extorted money for releasing prisoners etc. [Article 27] They say that William de Horseden, sheriff, extorted ½*m* from Thomas Slippe of Bowthorpe indicted by William Plouday, approver, and 1*m* from John Wiles of Cliffe and Hugh Modi for the same in the 35th year of King H. [1250–1]. John de Hoketon, sheriff, extorted 20*s* from Hugh Dose of 'Bazelby' indicted by Robert Basil, approver, ½*m* from John the chaplain of Hemingbrough, ½*m* from Robert son of Henry, ½*m* from Hugh de Haukepeinhune, in the 44th year of King H. [1259–60]. Henry de Kyrkeby extorted 10*m* from Peter de Faxflet indicted by William le Monner, approver, 100*s* from Thomas de Asckelby, 20*s* from Alan de Houeden,

2*m* from Richard Tavernot, ½*m* from Henry Faber, in the 54th year of King H. [1269–70]. Giles de Gousel took 13*s* from Jordan de Menthorp indicted at the sheriff's tourn. John de Halton took 10*s* from Siringa and Lecia daughters of Ralf de Richal, 6*s* from William de Niyenwkeald and 8*s* from Robert le Monner. Henry Tresk, clerk of H. de Kyrkeby, took 1*m* from John Elmet. John de Foxales, clerk of the same sheriff, took ½*m* from Geoffrey son of Rumphar' de Dik. Richard de Vescy, under-sheriff, took ½*m* from Walter son of Hugh de Osgoteby. Thomas de Metham, bailiff of the bishop of Durham, took in the name of Robert de Stichehill, bishop of Durham, 5½*m* from Stephen Lorimar and from Thomas de Haitfeld, Robert de Thorpe; 17*s* 4*d* from John Godwyn, Thomas Amblur and Peter Nurre; 40*s* 8*d* from William Ragge, Ralf Dibald, Peter son of Eve de Osgoteby and from William Nuscebyd of Barlby, so that he would release them to be bailed by pledge, in the 50th year of King H. [1265–6].

Who gifts or bribes etc. [Article 28] They say that William de Rudestayn, coroner, took 16*s* from the vills of Riccall, of Balkholme, of Howden, of Kilpin, Skelton and Belby. John, the coroner's clerk, and Andrew, bailiff of the East Riding, and Alan le Vendur and Roger le Walays, Robert de Haketorp, the bishop of Durham's bailiff, and Geoffrey de Holebeche took pleas unjustly, other than belonging to their offices, as appears in the inquiries.

Concerning escheators and under-escheators etc. [Article 30] They say that John de Luvetoft and Geoffrey de Neubald, the king's keepers at Howden, have wasted 18 oaks in the woods of 'Stouribache' belonging to the manor of Howden and the woods of Howden in the time of the present king.

Concerning the same if by occasion etc. [Article 31] They say that Laurence de Cardoyl, servant of the escheators at Riccall, took from the goods at Riccall of Robert de Stichehill (the deceased bishop of Durham) for his own use two ships full of wood, value 10*s*, in the time of the present king.

Concerning the same who have reserved etc. [Article 36] They say that John de Skelton, bailiff of Master John Maunsel at Howden, when the bishopric of Durham was vacant by the death of Bishop W. de Kirkeham, conferred the wardship of William Oty's heir on one Richard Forestarius, which was worth 4*m*.

Concerning tolls etc. [Article 47] They say that the bailiffs of the city of York, and the Templars in South Cave, Roger de Dayvill, and the tollmen of Welton, and the men of the bishop of Durham, and the tollmen of Howden, and the abbot of Selby and the tollmen of Selby have raised the tolls in an astonishing way, without the king's assent, as appears in the inquiries.

Concerning murage and pontage etc. [Article 48] They say that the bailiffs of the city of York have exceeded the terms granted them by the king, extorting for murage from both religious as well as secular people who were not merchants, as more fully appears in the inquiries.

Concerning measures and weights etc. [Article 49] They say that the measure by which corn is measured in Beverley is greater than it used to be, and those who make cloth in York, in Beverley and in Selby, and everywhere in the county of York, do not make cloth of the proper width.

Concerning ecclesiastical judges etc. [Article 50] They say that the archbishop's officials, the canons secular of York, the prior of Durham by his officials, the rectors of the churches of Hemingbrough, of Brantingham, of Welton and of Skipwith and of Riccall hold pleas which do not belong to marriage or testament, but to the dignity of the crown, in prejudice of the king. Master Aimery de Rupe Cauardi, Master Bartholomew de Florenc', Master Leon and Master John de Lond[on] hold pleas belonging especially to the king's crown, in prejudice of the king, and they have extorted from many people very much money, but they do not know how much.

[m.9] THE BOROUGH OF SCARBOROUGH, YORKSHIRE

Concerning escheats etc. [Article 1] They say that the king has 9*s* a year from a toft in Scarborough that Master Robert the archdeacon holds.

Which manors used to be in the hands of the kings etc. [Article 2] They say that the manor of Driffield used to be in the hands of the kings, predecessors of the king, but now the heir of John de Bailliol holds it, they do not know by what warrant. Easingwold used to be in the hands of the kings, predecessors of the king, but now Lord Edmund holds it, they do not know by what warrant and they do not know in what manner it was alienated.

Concerning the king's fiefs etc. [Article 3] They say that the king's men of Scarborough hold the borough of Scarborough at fee farm from the king for £66, and the manor of Falsgrave with 66 ac. of land in the fields of Scarborough for £25, by charter of King H.

Concerning the lands and holdings etc. [Article 4] They say that Osbert de Bollebeke, who was the forester in fee in the woods of Scalby, sold all his right in the forestership with his land of Scalby and his manor of Levisham to Hugh le Bigoth, to whom Roger le Bigot, who now holds the holdings, has succeeded by hereditary right; and Roger le Bigot takes at farm 4 bov. in Scalby which used to be of the king's demesne (and 3 are in bondage and 1 in sokage), and they used to pay the king 5*s* 7½*d*, and so the sokemen withdraw from their farm.

What other persons claim from the king to have return etc. [Article 8] They say that the men of Scarborough by the king's charter plead all pleas which are pleaded in any borough or city; and they claim to have wreck of the sea, gallows and the assize of bread and of ale and other liberties contained in their charters from the time of King H. father of the present king. The heirs of Sir Peter de Brus, the abbot of Whitby, the brethren of the hospital of Stainton, Lord Edmund, Gilbert de Gaunt, the earl of Holderness, all these claim to have wreck of the sea; but they do not know by what warrant. The heirs of Sir Peter de Brus take wreck of the sea when men from the shipwreck have survived, just as when they have died. The proctor of the church of St Mary's of Scarborough pleads pleas of withernam; but they do not know by what warrant.

Who have appropriated to themselves etc. [Article 11] They say that the king granted by his charter that none should hunt in his warrens upon forfeiture to the king of £10, and afterwards Walter de Buketon and the men of Sir William de Percy hunted many times in the said warrens.

Concerning encroachments etc. [Article 13] They say that Lady Elena de Percy of Seamer has obstructed a king's highway in Burton Dale; she has also obstructed a road in the moss which is called 'Kyngesbrigg' between Scalby Hay and Raincliffe. Simon de Wandeford holds a land from which runs a ditch through the middle of the walls of the borough of Scarborough, made anciently by Robert de Seyswelle; many others have made encroachments from the ditches and posterns and because they scarcely affect the king, so concerning these is not mentioned more precisely, for it appears more fully in the inquiries.

Concerning knights' fiefs etc. [Article 14] They say that the proctor of the church of St Mary's of Scarborough bought eight messuages which used to pay 4*s* to the king's gabulage, and encloses them within his manor. The same bought one messuage in Scarborough which paid 6*d*. The same bought some land from Roger Wlyspe which used to pay to the lord's [*sic*] gabulage 4*d*. The proctor also bought many other holdings which used to pay the king's gabulage, as appears in the inquiries. The prior of Malton, and the abbot of Rievaulx, and [the prior] of Watton, the prior of Bridlington, have lands and holdings in the vill, which used to pay the king's gabulage; but nothing is mentioned about the time, as appears more fully in the inquiries.

Who by the power of office etc. [Article 21] They say that Walter de Dodemore, janitor of the castle of Scarborough, scattered oats upon the castle moat, so that the pigs of the king's men of Scarborough were attracted by the oats, and so he extorted money unjustly from the men, as appears in the inquiries. Sir Thomas de Dercy, constable of William de Percy, made Peter Galvin come with him to the castle with 40*s* of cloth, and kept the cloth and paid nothing, whereby Peter left the vill for poverty and for other debts not paid to him. Sir William de Percy's men took

many carts of the country on the king's highway towards Seamer and did not allow any to pass from Scarborough until they had given them money, as appears in the inquiries. They also took the prior of Malton's cart and arrested it until it was delivered by Roger Gymeth, and they took many other carts from the country and made them lead, by force and unjustly, 5 quarters of barley and 23 quarters of draget and 40 quarters of oats, from the abbot of Rievaulx's grange; and from other men of the country they took many things unjustly, as more fully appears in the inquiries.

Who have taken debts owed to the king etc. [Article 23] They say that John Aldem took £12 from the men of Scarborough owed to the king for tallage, to pay at the king's exchequer; another summons came, because he had not acquitted them.

Who gifts or bribes etc. [Article 28] They say that Sir Robert de le Clif took from Roger Farman of Scarborough 1*m* so that he would give up two horses and one cart taken by Sir Richard de Thuengg for suits owed.

If any during the dispute etc. [Article 39] They say that Simon Gumer, Roger de Morpathe, William de Stokeston, collected around 50 sacks of wool and sold them to overseas merchants, so that they had for each sack 5*s*. Peter Niger, Henry de Brumpt', William de Stacest', collected around 33 sacks of wool in another year, value of each sack 5*s*. Someone from Abbeville carried 24 sacks of wool at Scarborough by pledge of Robert Ingeram in the moors ['*in moris*'] and undertook that he would save the bailiffs from harm.

Concerning advowsons of churches etc. [Article 45] They say that the church of Scalby [was] of the king's gift, but now the prior of Bridlington holds it; but by what warrant they do not know.

THE VILL OF WHITBY

Concerning those who have liberties etc. [Article 9] They say that the abbot of Whitby abuses liberties granted to him, that is, taking toll outside the port of Whitby and distraining free men outside the vill at his will; no merchant can sell his merchandise in the port of Whitby unless he first has a licence for this from the bailiff, when all ought to do this freely at their will. The burgesses of Scarborough take toll from ships anchored outside the port of Scarborough when all in the sea outside the port ought to be free and quit.

Who newly etc. [Article 11] They say that William de Roseles has enclosed a park next his manor of Aislaby for ten years without warrant.

Concerning sheriffs taking gifts to conceal etc. [Article 15] They say that William de Lincoln, formerly bailiff, took from Hugh Riswarp they do not know how much, that he procure a favourable inquiry for Patrick le Speller arrested for homicide, and so he escaped.

Concerning escheators etc. [Article 31] They say that Master Richard de Clifford, while he was escheator, seized all the goods of the abbot of Whitby into the king's hand after the abbot's death, and afterwards took £10 for delivering administration of the goods.

If any during the dispute etc. [Article 39] They say that Thomas de Karll in Newcastle and Gaude de Florence, John Grimbald of Amiens, had 85 sacks led to overseas places.

Concerning measures etc. [Article 49] They say that the citizens of York, the burgesses of Beverley, of Newcastle [upon Tyne], Yarm and Whitby and Hedon have made cloth since the last eyre which is not of the proper width. Since the marshal's eyre the measure of corn and salt has been increased by Peter de Brus.

Concerning ecclesiastical judges etc. [Article 50] They agree with those things said earlier.

Concerning a great whale etc. They say that the burgesses of Scarborough stole it from the port of Filey and they and the bailiffs of the castle of Scarborough kept it for their own use.

THE VILL OF MALTON

What other persons claim from the king etc. [Article 8] They say that Agnes de Vescy has gallows, the assize of bread and of ale in Malton: but neglects to take amends for breaches of the assizes from those of the vill whose names appear in the inquiries.

Who have liberties etc. [Article 9] They say that Geoffrey Wygeman, reeve of the vill, takes much stallage toll from many unjustly.

Concerning encroachments etc. [Article 13] They say that Richard Morin (dead) made an encroachment in the vill of around 1 rod of land, which Agnes de Vescy still maintains.

Who have had approvers etc. [Article 26] They say that J. de Oketon while he was sheriff did this.

Who have received the command of the king to pay his debts etc. [Article 22] They say that Richard de Vescy, Thomas de Scauceby, William Lovel, while they were [receivers] of the county in York Castle received much money for concealing the debts owed to the king.

Who have summoned any to become knights etc. [Article 24] They say that William Chambard gave H. de Normanton 40*s* for having respite in that matter.

Concerning coroners [Article 28] They say that Richard Trusbut, Robert de Fritheby, William de Rudstan, coroners, took gifts for their offices etc.

If any during the dispute etc. [Article 39] They say that Adam de Ponte in Malton sold 20 sacks to Gilbert del Pyrie, and the same G. immediately sold them to overseas merchants.

Concerning tallages etc. [Article 40?] They say that Agnes de Vescy sometimes tallages the burgesses of Malton when the king is not tallaging his boroughs, against the custom of the kingdom; and Geoffrey Wygman, reeve, in that tallage burdens his neighbours so that they plead with him. Agnes's bailiffs make the burgesses of the vill take oaths without the king's special order. They take redemption from thieves, as appears in the verdicts.

THE VILL OF AGBRIGG [Vill is an error for wapentake]

Concerning the farms of wapentakes etc. [Article 5] They say that that wapentake is in the king's hand; and the farm was increased by 4*m* after the last eyre, so that it is now let at farm for 17*m*, to the damage and serious harm of the whole country.

Concerning suits etc. [Article 7] They say that the abbot of Byland has withdrawn for 7 years wapentake suit and 7½*d* a year from wapentake fines for the land which was John de Deneby's.

What other persons claim from the king etc. [Article 8] They say that the earl of Lincoln and Earl Warenn' have return of writs and extracts; they believe the earl of Lincoln from antiquity, Earl Warenn' for 40 years. The same earls do not allow the king's bailiffs to carry out any office in their lands, but they, through their bailiffs, execute all offices.

Concerning those who have liberties etc. [Article 9] They say that the bailiffs of the said earls hold one tourn once a year in their lords' lands, and amerce those who have not come at the summons, and they arrest indicted men in their tourns. The earl of Lincoln's seneschal has made judgement on felonies by the verdict of 4 vills in the court of Almondbury, which is of the liberty of Pontefract, for the past 6 years. The earls' bailiffs take waif and keep it. Whereas the king's bailiffs used to carry out their office in Sharlston and Crosland, the earl of Lincoln's bailiffs have not allowed this for the past five years.

Who have newly appropriated etc. [Article 11] They say that Henry de Kirkeby at Altofts, William son of Thomas at Emley, have newly appropriated warren; they do not know by what warrant.

Concerning lands given or sold to men of religion etc. [Article 14] They say that Adam de Roulay gave the Hospitallers 1 perch of land for this, that they would prohibit him from contributing to tallages and other things which he used to do, for five years, in prejudice of the king.

Concerning sheriffs who take gifts etc. [Article 15] They say that Nicholas de Burton, formerly the earl of Lincoln's seneschal, took from

Hugh the reeve of Almondbury, very frequently indicted, 1*m* for concealing his felony; and all others who were and are seneschals have done and do the same.

Who by the power of their office etc. [Article 21] They say that Simon de Ledes took from William le Galoner, fugitive, a horse worth 10*s* so that he would allow him to go away. Philip de Gailestorp, formerly bailiff, took from Thomas the rector of the church of [Kirk]heaton 2*m* for concealing an amercement in which the rector was amerced before the abbot of Peterborough in his last eyre, now 16 years ago, that is, 10*m*; Richard de Aperford 1*m* for the same; John de Crancewyk 6*m* for the same; Nicholas de Melton 2*m*; Richard de Daneport 3*m*; Robert del Estre 1*m* and Stephen de Eye 3*m*, and from each of those in his time he took 1*m* a year. Hugh the reeve of Almondbury, Robert de Marcheden and Henry Odelin arrested a thief, and took from him 9*s* 7*d* and allowed him to escape after they had kept him for two days; and they arrested and imprisoned the thief's wife at Hugh de Fosse's house in Crosland, but they do not know how she left. The same Hugh arrested a thief and kept him imprisoned in his house for six days, and afterwards let him go; it is not known how.

Concerning those who have had approvers etc. [Article 26] They say that H. de Kyrkeby made one Roger Drane appeal many honest people from whom he took much money so that they might be on bail until the coming of the justices, as appears in the inquiries. Richard de Hedon, seneschal of Earl Warenn', made one Adam de Gumersale appeal at Wakefield one Adam Fullone an honest man, from whom he took 20*s* so that he might be on bail until the next tourn, at which the thief said he did not know Adam.

Concerning tolls etc. [Article 47] They say that the bailiffs of the earl of Lincoln and Warr[enne] take many tolls unjustly, and to the burden of the whole neighbourhood, as appears in the inquiries.

[m.9d] THE VILL OF RICHMOND

Concerning the farms of wapentakes etc. [Article 5] They say that the earl of Richmond holds the wapentake of Richmond from the king at his will for £36 a year.

Concerning encroachments etc. [Article 13] They say that many from the vill have made steps to the damage of the king's street, as appears in the verdicts.

Who have had approvers etc. [Article 26] They say that Stephen de Coverham, then constable of Richmond, took from some indicted people as much as 8*m*, but this was in time of war.

If any during the dispute etc. [Article 39] They say that the citizens of York, of Newcastle [upon Tyne], whose names appear in the inquiries, led many sacks from the liberty of Richmond; but they do not know where they led them, to the total of 300 sacks.

Concerning ecclesiastical judges [Article 50] They say as elsewhere.

THE VILL OF YARM

What other persons claim from the king etc. [Article 8] They say that Walter de Faucumberge and Marmaduke de Tweng have return of writs and extracts, from antiquity.

Concerning measures etc. [Article 49] They say that Matthew Tixtor of Yarm and Geoffrey Odinel of the same make cloth not having the proper width.

THE LIBERTY OF KNARESBOROUGH

How many and which manors etc. [Article 1] They say that the late King H. gave the manor of Knaresborough to his brother Richard, the king of Germany; they do not know how.

Who have newly appropriated etc. [Article 11] They say that Lyolfhaw, 'Stanigartis', Weston between Knaresborough and 'Setton' and the vill and field of Knaresborough are in the liberty as far as the middle of the course of the Nidd and they used to be outside the forest, common for all the country, until Ralf de Grenham obstructed this.

Concerning encroachments etc. [Article 13] They say that the earl of Richmond has enclosed a great part of the common of the sokemen of Knaresborough within his park of Hay, and has obstructed two king's highways which led through the middle of the park.

Concerning knights' fiefs etc. [Article 14] They say that the same earl gave the brethren of St Robert's 4 car. in Knaresborough from the Richmond fee. The same brethren hold in Thorpe 15 bov. from the Brus fee, from the gift of various men, and two tofts which were the lepers'.

Concerning tolls etc. [Article 47] They say that the farmers of the toll of Boroughbridge take toll throughout the whole year at Staveley, where it used to be taken only twice a year.

Concerning judges etc. [Article 50] They say as is said elsewhere.

THE VILL OF HEDON

Which manors etc. [Article 2] They say that the king has now whatever was the count of Aumale's in Holderness.

What other persons claim from the king etc. [Article 8] They say that the count had return of writs there, and pleas of withernam and other royal liberties, for the farm of 60*s* which he paid him [the king] for the serjeanty of the wapentake of Holderness. The archbishop of York, Robert de Ros, the abbot of St Mary's York, have held judgement of thieves in their courts through all their lands in Holderness, and gallows, and the assize of bread and of ale, for 10 years past; they do not know by what warrant.

Who have newly appropriated etc. [Article 11] They say that the count of Aumale appropriated to himself warren and other things which are not mentioned here because his lands are in the king's hand.

Concerning encroachments etc. [Article 13] They say that Peter Hog has narrowed the road beyond the bridge of St Nicholas; William Ampe has raised a wall in the vill; the brethren of the hospital of St Sepulchre have enclosed a drainage channel in the vill which used to be common.

Who have had approvers etc. [Article 26] They say that Roger le Strange, while he was sheriff, did this.

Who have had felons etc. [Article 27] They say that Robert Hildeyerd, the countess of Aumale's bailiff, imprisoned Warin de Pagul and took 20*s* from him and released him, but they do not know for what reason he arrested him since he was honest; from Martin Chanceler ½*m* for the same; from Walter Colbe ½*m* for the same.

Concerning advowsons of churches etc. [Article 45] They say that the heirs of the deceased count of Aumale had the advowsons of 19 churches in Holderness, of which the canons of York hold six, [the abbot of] Aumale holds eight, the prior of Bridlington one, the abbot of Thornton two and the late count had the rest; but how the said religious men hold the churches they do not know.

Concerning tolls etc. [Article 47] They say that the bailiffs of Hedon, the bailiffs of St Mary's York, of the abbot of Thornton there, the bailiffs of Ravenser Odd [and] of Barton take unjust toll, but they do not know how much. The ferrymen of Paull take exceedingly unjust passage money.

Concerning judges etc. [Article 50] They say as elsewhere.

THE VILL OF PICKERING

Concerning suits etc. [Article 7] They say that William de Lokinton the elder has withdrawn suit to the court of Pickering from half a toft in Pickering for the past ten years, William le Brus from one toft in the same for four years, Alan Potenet from half a toft in the same for four years, Robert de Seterinton for six years from one toft, Margery daughter of William de Lokinton for half a toft for the same time, Albreda daughter

of Astin for half a toft for two years. William Malecake used to mill at the mill of Pickering, the 13th measure being due, from 4½ bov.; and now he has appropriated for himself multure at the 16th measure, in part for 12 years and in part for seven. Roger Cauf has withdrawn the service of one falcon from one toft for 14 years.

What other persons claim from the king etc. [Article 8] They say that the dean of York's bailiffs have had the assize of bread and of ale in the same [vill] for the past 18 years.

Which sheriffs or their bailiffs etc. [Article 12] They say that Robert de Clif scorned to carry out the king's order, which William Malecak proffered him, on Clement son of Benedict.

Concerning encroachments etc. [Article 13] They say that John Scot, Andrew Tinctor, Robert son of Bay and Alan Peytevin have made small encroachments in Pickering for the past three years, as appears more fully in the inquiries.

Concerning tolls etc. [Article 47] They say that the burgesses of Scarborough have charged the men of Pickering toll for the past 20 years; and they took from Geoffrey Balloc of Pickering 5*s* 1½*d* for toll for one four-wheeled cart, which before the aforesaid time was always free. They do the same for murage.

THE VILL OF SCALBY

Concerning ancient demesnes of the king etc. [Article 1] They say that the abbot of Whitby holds 2 car. in the soke of Scalby, which were the king's; but they do not know by what warrant, nor from what time.

Concerning fiefs etc. [Article 3] They say that the earl marshal holds the forest of Scalby in fee, which Osbert de Bolbec formerly held from the king in chief for 4*m* and 10*s* a year.

Concerning the lands of tenants of the ancient [demesne] etc. [Article 4] They say that Bartholomew de Scalleby held 2 bov. in bondage and 1 in sokage in Scalby, for which he used to give the king 2*s* 6*d* a year; which rent the earl marshal now holds, and Bartholomew alienated the land 18 years ago, but they do not say to whom. Osbert de Bolebec held 1 bov. in bondage, which paid to the king 23½*d* a year; which the earl now holds, and the land was alienated 15 years ago, but now Geoffrey son of Bartholomew de Scalleby holds it. William de Everle holds one toft in Scalby that used to pay to the king 8*d* which the earl now receives. The earl holds Cotemannestoft and half a another toft in the same, from which have been withdrawn from the king 9*d*, that is 6*d* for the past 18 years and 3*d* for the past seven years. All the aforesaid, and similarly the aforesaid abbot, have withdrawn the suit of court and a suit of the mill, as appears in the inquiries in the section about suits.

What other persons claim from the king etc. [Article 8] They say that the burgesses of Scarborough, Lord Edmund in the wapentake of Pickering, the Hospitallers of Stapleton, claim to have wreck of the sea: and the vill of Scalby claims to have wreck of the sea in its custody until the coming of the justices, and then they ought to answer for that.

If any during the dispute etc. [Article 39] They say that Simon Gumer, William de Staxton and Roger de Morpath sold 60 sacks of wool to foreign merchants in the time of the present king.

Concerning judges [Article 50] This appears in the inquiries.

THE LIBERTY OF WHITBY

What other persons claim from the king etc. [Article 8] They say that the abbot of Whitby claims to have all liberties contained in these headings; and they believe that [is] by the king's charter.

Concerning liberties granted etc. [Article 10] They say that the liberties of Scarborough impede and subvert common justice, but they do not say in what way.

Who have newly appropriated etc. [Article 11] They say that William de Rosell' has enclosed a park in the abbot's forest for 13 years, and took from Roger del Celer's man Thomas 20*s* on suspicion of hunting in the park; from Adam Purlevant 20*s* for the same.

Concerning sheriffs and bailiffs etc. [Article 15] They say that William de Linc[oln], bailiff, was negligent in attaching one Reginald Cat indicted by the country.

Concerning those who amerced etc. [Article 17] They say that John de Haletton the sheriff amerced the men of Whitby £10, because they did not take the oath as quickly as he wished, when he came there to collect the twentieth.

Concerning the same who did not make summonses for the debts of the king etc. [Article 22] They say that P. de Percy the sheriff was remiss in levying £200 from the vill of Scarborough, for which they were amerced at the king's order before H. Bygod and his colleagues.

Who have had approvers and felons etc. [Articles 26 and 27] They say that the said P. did this and so extorted from many as much as 40*m*, but they do not know from whom.

Concerning escheators etc. [Article 32] They say that Master R. de Clifford, while he was escheator, took from Robert the present abbot of Whitby £10 because he did not give him a palfrey which he wanted.

If any during the dispute etc. [Article 39] They say that the abbot of Whitby has sold his wool to a Fleming for the last 2 years; John Hersand one sack of wool to a Fleming during the discord.

Concerning advowsons etc. [Article 45] They say that the prior of Bridlington holds the church of Scalby; also the monks of the Cistercian order hold the church of Scarborough. The dean of York holds the church of Pickering, which used to be in the gift of the king's predecessors.

Concerning tolls etc. [Article 47] They say that the burgesses of Scarborough increase their toll, but they do not say for what.

Concerning amends adjudged to the poor of the vill of Scarborough They say that 100*m* had been adjudged to them; they do not know whether it was received or not.

Concerning a great whale They say that the burgesses of Scarborough had divided that between themselves.

Concerning the hospital of the Blessed Thomas They say that the hospital was of the king's gift and the burgesses hold the land and holdings belonging to that; and they do not know by what warrant.

THE WAPENTAKE OF STAINCROSS

What other persons from the king etc. [Article 8] They say that the prior of Pontefract has had a fair, market, gallows, the assize of bread and of ale at Barnsley for 26 years; they do not know by what warrant.

Who have newly etc. [Article 11] They say that Earl Warenn' has appropriated to himself warren at Thurlstone for 16 years; they do not know by what warrant.

Concerning encroachments etc. [Article 13] They say that Alan de Storth in Stainborough and Adam Unttyer in Wortley [*sic*] have obstructed a king's highway at Stainborough one league long and 10 ft wide for 14 years.

Who have handed over bailiwicks to extortioners [Article 18] They say that the earl of Lincoln and his seneschal hand over the wapentakes of Osgoldcross and Staincross at a high farm, to the very great burden of the country.

Who by power etc. [Article 21] They say that William de Raytby took from Richard son of Avice ½*m*; also William the clerk of Barnsley and Peter de Erdesl' took 1*m* from Richard de Oxspring whom they accused falsely of the burglary of houses.

[m.10] THE VILL OF SELBY, YORKSHIRE

What other persons claim from the king etc. [Article 8] They say that the abbot of Selby claims to have wreck of the sea, gallows, the assize of bread and of ale in Selby, by charters of the kings and the confirmation of the late King H.

Who newly etc. [Article 11] They say that Walter de Grey, formerly archbishop of York, enclosed a park at Sherburn [in Elmet] 40 years ago, and has had warren there, and at Cawood, 'Passebrigge', Wistow and Escrick for 30 years, by charter of the late King H. The abbot of Selby has enclosed a park at Selby for 20 years and has appropriated to himself for 28 years warren at Selby, Brayton, Thorpe Willoughby, Hambleton, [Monk] Fryston, from the concession of the late Lord H. as they believe. The abbot has a park from the gift of Robert de Wileby, which park he has enclosed for 20 years; they do not know by what warrant.

Concerning encroachments etc. [Article 13] They say that the archbishop of York, Henry son of Conan and the prior of Drax have fisheries in the water of Ouse on account of which the water is much narrowed to the harm of those passing. Concerning other very small encroachments made in the vill of Selby appears in the inquiries.

WAPENTAKE OF HANG

Who have newly appropriated etc. [Article 11] They say that the abbot of Fountains has appropriated to himself warren in his wood of Aldburgh and an enclosure in the water of Ure for the past ten years. Alan son of Brian (deceased) has appropriated to himself warren in the field of Aiskew and in the scrub of Thornton Cowling for 20 years, which Brian his son holds; they do not know by what warrant. Mary de Middleham, Robert de Thateshale, John de Wauton, Roger de Lasceles, Roger de Ingoldeby, Humphrey de Bassingburne, Stephen de Coverham, the abbot of Coverham, Ralf son of Ranulf, Nicholas de Stapelton, Alan le Franceys, have warren in their lands by charter of the late King H., as they believe. The bailiffs of Gilbert de Gaunt in Swaledale have taken escape fines in the land of the prior of Bridlington for ten years, that is, 4*d* for an ox, 4*d* for a horse. The bailiffs of Richmond in Wensleydale similarly: they do not know by what warrant.

Concerning encroachments etc. [Article 13] They say that the vills of Catterick, Kirkby Fleetham, appropriated to themselves the king's highway between Kirkby Fleetham and the bridge of [Patrick] Brompton one league long and 8 ft wide.

Who have had approvers etc. [Article 26] They say that H. de Kyrkby did this.

Concerning ecclesiastical judges etc. [Article 50] They say, as elsewhere, that all judges hold many pleas other than of testament or marriage, and they levy whatever penalties pertain to all agreements. Know that nothing was found of the verdicts of Helmsley, Driffield, and the chapter

of St Peter's York...the verdicts together with the other verdicts of Yorkshire were delivered to William de Saham and his colleagues ... [part of membrane has been torn off, affecting about 4 or 5 words in each of 2 lines, but it seems unlikely from the phrasing, and the location of the lost piece, that any other verdicts were noted as missing]. [m.10d blank]

YORKSHIRE
QUO WARRANTO ROLLS
1279–1281

Quo Warranto Rolls 1279–1281

[V m.76] ROLL OF PLEAS OF QUO WARRANTO J. DE VALLIBUS

Brian son of Alan was summoned to answer the king concerning the plea by what warrant he claims to have a park at Bedale and Cotherstone, and free warren there, without licence and will of the king and his predecessors.

Brian comes; and says that he has free warren in the manors by such warrant, that King John granted to one Brian son of Alan his ancestor and his heirs free warren in all his demesne lands wherever they might be outside the king's forest in that county; and he produces the charter of King John which shows this. He says that from the time of the grant, Brian and his ancestors had free warren in their lands continuously until now. He says that Brian his ancestor had his woods in the manors separate, and enclosed them, and so made a park because he had warren, as is aforesaid. William de Holteby, William Burdon, John de Boscehale, Ralf Salvayne, William Malecak, Richer de Waxand, William de Rosselles, John de Eggelesclive, Andrew de Nevill, Thomas de Lutton, William de Bovington, Henry son of Conan, Peter de Hathelsay, Robert de Schocherschelf, Roger Grymet, German Hay, John de Meynhill, John de Schyrrewyth, Peter de Saunton, William de la Chaumbre of Wilton, Walter de Hemelsay, Alexander de Haukeswell, Simon de Sutton and Alan de Catherton, jurors chosen for this, say on oath that Brian has used the warren as he claims it in his demesne lands in the manors; but they say that one Alan, father of Brian, acquired some land in Thornton Cowling after the making of the king's charter, by reason of which land he appropriated to himself a heath in the vill, that is common for that vill and for the vill of Crakehall.

So it is decided that henceforth the heath be outside warren; and that Brian is in mercy [margin—'mercy']; and to judgement for enlarging his own warren. As it is witnessed that the park is outside the bounds and scope of the forest, so on that matter, for this, *sine die.*

Geoffrey de Nevill was summoned to answer the king concerning the plea by what warrant he claims to have a park at Farnley and a free chase at Cowling, Cowloughton, 'Colcalgarth', Stoneshey and free warren at Brearley, without licence and will of the king etc.

Geoffrey comes; and says that all the holdings, except half Brearley, are the right and inheritance of one Margaret his wife; and that she is not named in the writ, and without her he cannot answer.

So he, as for this, *sine die*; and for half of Brearley which is his acquisition, he claims to have warren by the present king's charter which he produces and which shows this. As it is publicly witnessed that he did not enlarge the warren, so Geoffrey *sine die*.

The abbot of Selby was summoned to answer the king concerning the plea by what warrant he claims to have warren at Hambleton, [Monk] Fryston, Hillam, Brayton, Thorpe [Willoughby], Selby and elsewhere in his lands in that county, without licence etc.
The abbot comes; and says that he claims warren in the lands by the charter of King Henry, father of the present king, which he produces and which shows that the king granted and confirmed by his charter to one John his predecessor and his successors free warren in all his demesne lands in the said vills. As to freedom from suit in his lands in Thorpe [Willoughby] and Hillam, he says that he claims to be free from suit in the lands by such warrant, that he holds Thorpe [Willoughby] of the fee of the archbishop of York, and Hillam of the fee of Lord John de Vescy who do suit for him.
So let inquiry be made: and by William de Holteby, William Burdon and their colleagues of the above-written jury, it is found that the abbot used the warren as he claims it, and has not enlarged it, and that the archbishop and John do suit for the manors.
So, on that matter, the abbot *sine die*.

The provost of Beverley was summoned to answer the king by what warrant he claims to have warren in [South] Dalton, and his lands free from suit, without licence etc.
The provost comes; and says that one Athelstan, a long time before the conquest of England, gave the manor with all appurtenances to a provost of Beverley and his successors, as freely as he himself held it, and he says that from the time of the gift all the provosts of Beverley have had warren there; and as to freedom from suit, he says that from the time of King Athelstan all the lands of the provost of Beverley were free from suit and are still.
So let inquiry be made. John de Boscehale, German Hay, William de Bovington, Thomas de Lutton, Hugh de Lutton, Peter de Saunton, Roger Russell of Cave, William le Stabler, John de Garton, Thomas Daraynes, James Batayll, Walter son of the parson of Bubwith, Stephen de Frydaythorp, William de la Chaumbre of Wilton, Richard de Herlethorpe, Laurence de Karliol and Richard de Broghton, jurors chosen for this, say upon their oath that the provost and all his ancestors, from the time of King Athelstan, used the liberties as he claims them.
So, on that matter, he may go *sine die*.

William de Cressy was summoned to answer the king by what warrant he claims to have amends of breach of the assize of bread and of ale in [High] Melton and elsewhere in his lands in that county, and his lands free from suit, without licence and will etc.

William comes; and says that he has no land in that county, except half the vill of [High] Melton, where he claims no amends of bread: but he claims amends of the assize of ale there by common custom of the country, as do also other lords of vills from their tenants; and as to freedom from suit, he says that he holds the land of the honour of Tickhill and does suit three-weekly at the court of Tickhill, and at the next wapentake after Michaelmas and at another wapentake the next after Easter, and he gives 15*d* a year for wapentake fine.

[V m.76d] **John le Vavasur** was summoned to answer the king concerning the plea by what warrant he claims to have warren in Wood Hall and elsewhere in his lands in the county, and his lands free from suit, without licence etc.

John comes; and says that he claims to have free warren in all his lands in Wharfedale by grant of King John, by his charter which he produces and which shows this. He claims also to have warren in all his demesne lands of Wood Hall, Sicklinghall, Addingham and Scarcroft by the charter of King H. father of the present king which he produces and which shows this. John says that he holds in the name of Alice his wife (together with one Stephen le Waleis, co-parcener with Alice) the manors of Healaugh, Thorp [Arch] and Bilton, in which they claim to have warren by grants of King Stephen and of King Henry forebears of the present king, which he produces and which show this. As for freedom from suit, however, he says that he does a single suit to the next county court after Michaelmas, and a single suit to the next riding court at Wingate after the same feast, and a single suit to the next wapentake court of Claro after that riding court; and he gives for wapentake fine 18*d* a year for the manors of Wood Hall and Sicklinghall. He does one suit to the next wapentake court of Barkston [Ash] after the riding court; and he gives for wapentake fine for the whole year 3*s* for the manors of Hazlewood, Stutton and Cocksford. He says that he and all his ancestors from time immemorial used to give and do these kinds of suits and fines and not others.

Alan who sues for the king asks as to warren in the lands, that inquiry be made how he has used it [margin—'inquire'] and from what time, and if he drew into warren lands of others, or not. As to suit, he asks for judgement for the king, as he [John] does not show any special warrant from that king or his predecessors for that freedom.

The same answer as John's is found by the jurors. So John in this matter *sine die*. [S m.2d continues—'It is found by those of the jury between the king and Franco le Tyeys, that is William de Holteby and his colleagues, that John used the warren in Wood Hall as he claims it, and did not enlarge it, and that neither he nor his ancestors did other suits, nor paid other fines for the manors than as aforesaid. So John, on that matter, *sine die*. As to warren in his other lands, nothing is to be done at present concerning the 'elsewhere' on behalf of the lord king.']

John de Walton was summoned to answer the king concerning the plea by what warrant he claims to have warren at Masham, Ellington, Ellingstring, Healey, Fearby and Sutton etc.
John comes; and says that Ellingstring, Ellington, Healey, Fearby and Sutton are hamlets and members of Masham, and that King H. father of the present king granted him free warren in all his demesne lands in his manor, by a charter which he produces and which shows this.
Alan de Walkingham who sues for the king says that in the hamlets there are some free tenants in whose lands John has warren, just as in his own demesne lands; and he asks, and John likewise, that inquiry be made about this.
Afterwards by William de Holteby and his colleagues of the jury it is found that John has used his warren in Masham, but they say that he by his own act appropriated the lands of the abbot of Fountains, Reginald de Clifton, John de Ryther, Simon de Sutton and certain others for the same use, so he is in mercy [margin—'mercy']. To judgement concerning warren.

[A case of the king against John de Harecourt *re* the manor of Laughton follows: not a quo warranto.]

Thomas de Furnivall was summoned to answer etc. by what warrant he claims to have gallows, waif, free warren at Sheffield, and by what warrant he does not allow the king's bailiffs to enter his lands of Hallamshire to exercise their offices; and by what warrant he withdrew from the king his homage and service from his barony of Hallamshire; and similarly by what warrant he fortified and crenellated a castle at Sheffield; and similarly by what warrant he claims to have pleas of withernam, gallows, a tumbril, amends of breach of the assize of bread and of ale and of all measures, and his lands free from suit in that county, without licence etc. Thomas comes; and says that he claims to have gallows [L m.28d and S m.7 continue—'at Sheffield by such warrant, that he and his ancestors from the conquest of England had them there. As to waif he says that he claims nothing in this matter, and he remits this entirely to the king; so the sheriff is ordered that henceforth he should take animals which are called waif found in the manor of Sheffield [margin—'sheriff']. As to free warren he says that he claims to have what he and all his ancestors had there from the conquest of England. As to that he does not allow the king's bailiffs to enter his lands, he says that he and all his ancestors from the conquest of England used such a liberty in the barony of Hallamshire, that when any of the king's bailiffs should have any office to exercise within the barony he should make it known to the bailiffs of Thomas's barony, and the same bailiffs should carry out any order of the king, and on that matter answer to the king's bailiffs; so that the king's bailiffs should not enter the barony to exercise any office, except by the default of Lord Thomas's bailiffs. As to this, that he fortified and crenellated a castle at Sheffield, he says that

he did this by grant of King H. father of the present king by his charter which he shows, in these words:

> H. by the grace of God king of England etc. to all to whom the present letters etc. greeting. Know that we have granted for us and our heirs to our dear and faithful Thomas de Furnivall that he can build, fortify and crenellate a stone castle at his manor of Sheffield in the county of York, and he and his heirs, for ever, can hold that castle so built, fortified and crenellated. Witness I myself at Westminster 22 July in the 54th year of our reign [1270].

As to the pleas of withernam he says that he claims nothing in that matter. As to gallows at Whiston he says that he and all his ancestors had those there from time immemorial. He claims also a tumbril at Sheffield and amends of the assize, by such warrant that he had a market from the conquest of England, and on that account he has a tumbril and the amends because he has liberties belonging to the market. As to amends of the assize of ale, he says that he claims to have that liberty as every lord of a vill has it in that county. As to amends of measures, he says that he claims nothing from the amends but only claims to have the standard of all measures by delivery of the king's marshal or his bailiffs. As to freedom from suit, he says that he claims to have his lands of Hallamshire free from suit by such warrant that neither he nor his ancestors from the conquest of England ever did any suit for the same. As to his lands of Whiston, he says that he holds the manor of Whiston from Robert Lutterel who does suit for them. So let Robert come.']
[Lincs m.23d. This case was adjourned to Lincoln and then further adjourned: there was no progress because the jurors did not come.]

[V m.77] **The bishop of Durham** was summoned to answer the king concerning the plea by what warrant he claims to have free warren and his lands free from suit in Ellerker, Welton, Howden and Walkington, and elsewhere in his lands in that county; and similarly by what warrant he claims to have gallows, wreck of the sea, return of writs and extracts and amends of breach of the assize of bread and of ale; and similarly by what warrant he pleads pleas of withernam in his court of Howden and elsewhere in his lands in that county, without licence and will of the king and his predecessors kings of England.
The bishop by his attorney comes; and says that he has a manor in that county that is called Crayke which manor is surrounded by ditches ['*fossatis*', perhaps walls,] and other definite metes and bounds; and he says that one Egfrid once king of those parts, a long time before the conquest of England, gave that manor to the blessed Cuthbert then bishop of Durham and his successors, to hold so freely that neither the king nor any of his ministers might enter within the metes and bounds of the manor for anything that belonged to the king or his ministers: but the bishops of Durham, whoever they were, might exercise and do in the manor whatever the king might do if that manor should be in his hand, except only that the king's coroners should do and exercise their office concerning those things that might

occur within the limits of the manor; and the coroners ought to make their inquests concerning those things that might occur within the aforesaid manor both forinsec and intrinsec; and the men of the manor ought to join with 'foreign' men to answer before the justices in eyre for those things alone that belong to the crown which might occur within the manor and not for other things; whence he says that after the said gift and grant Cuthbert and all his successors were continuously in seisin of the manor with all royal liberties and dignities, so that no king nor his minister ever after intervened within the manor. So upon this let inquiry be made. He says also that he has in that county the manors of [North]allerton and Howden which are the chief of all his other lands (except the manor of Crayke) in which manors he claims warren, his lands there free from suit, gallows, return of writs, extracts, amends of breaches of the assize of bread and of ale, and pleas of withernam, by such warrant that King William the Bastard, conqueror of England, gave the manors to the blessed Cuthbert and the bishops of Durham for ever with all royal dignities and liberties as freely and honourably as the king himself ever better and more freely held them. As a sign of the gift the king offered at the altar of the blessed Cuthbert gold talents and gold bracelets. He says that from the time of the gift and grant the bishop of Durham was in seisin of the manors with all liberties; and used the same liberties until Henry, son of the conqueror, ejected and disseised a certain bishop of Durham from the manors, and held them for some time: and afterwards gave back the manors to one Ranulf bishop of Durham, as wholly and fully as any bishop had ever better had them, by his charter in these words which he produces:

> Henry king of the English to Thurstan archbishop of York and Nigel de Albinico and Anscetil de Bulmer and Odard sheriff of Northumberland and all French and English barons of Yorkshire and of Northumberland greeting. Know [M m.24d and S m.1 continue—'I have given back to Ranulf bishop of Durham all those lands of which I disseised him and which I took in my hand at St Albans when I was crowned there at Pentecost, that is, [North]allerton and Howden and Welton and whatever belongs to them, and all other lands that he had in your shires from which I disseised him. I wish and grant and firmly order that he may hold well, freely and honourably as ever he held better and more honourably and more freely. Witnesses Geoffrey archbishop of Rouen and Roger bishop of Salisbury and Robert bishop of Lincoln and Ranulf the chancellor, Robert count of Mellent, Nigel de Aubeny and William de Tancardivilla at Windsor on the purification of the Blessed Mary.

By which regrant the bishop was in seisin of the manors with all the aforesaid liberties. Similarly all his successors ever afterwards were in seisin of the same and for greater confirmation of the same liberties he says that King John and also King H. father of the present king granted and confirmed by their charters to one Philip once bishop of Durham that he and all his successors and all his men of his land and all their lands and fees in the counties of York and Lincoln might for ever be free from suits of wapentake, county, riding, and from sheriffs' and their bailiffs' aids and

from all pleas and causes that belong to the sheriffs and their bailiffs: saving the pleas that belong to the crown of the king and atttachments made for them through the king's sheriffs and coroners and serjeants; and he produces the charters of the kings which show this. He says also that King H. father of the present king granted and by his charter which he shows, and which shows this, confirmed to one Robert his predecessor bishop of Durham that he and all his successors for ever might have free warren in all their demesne lands in Yorkshire. As to the return of writs at Howden, he says that in truth one Richard de Vescy once under-sheriff of that county at some time withdrew from Robert his [the bishop's] predecessor the return of writs at Howden, because of a quarrel between that Richard and one Thomas de Metham then bailiff of Howden, until King H. father of the present king through an inquest that he caused to be made in this matter by his justices in the last eyre in that county restored his interest to the bishop. As to wreck of the sea, he says that he claims nothing in this matter except whale, if a whale ought to be called wreck, and this he claims saving to the king the head and tail; and he says that he and all his predecessors were in this matter in seisin from time immemorial. He claims also to have amends of the assize of bread and of ale from ancient time as is aforesaid. Moreover he says that he has a market there and a fair by the charter of King John which he produces and which shows this; and that he and [from here there is a hole in the centre of M, and S is illegible] [his predecessors, bishops of Durham] fully used the aforesaid liberties...through the country.

Gilbert de Thornton...and John de Melsa, [Nicholas] Punchardon, John son of Michael, William... by the aforesaid writ, that is, in Ellerker, Welton, Howden and Walkington, who say upon oath that no predecessor of the bishop nor the present bishop himself ever did any suit for their lands, rather they are free and always were from time immemorial. They say also that the manor of Howden is the chief manor and that Ellerker, Welton and Walkington are members of Howden; and that the bishop and all his predecessors from time immemorial fully used all the other liberties as the bishop claims them in the manor of Howden and in its members. So it is decided that the bishop may go free with his liberties saving the right of the king since he may wish to speak about some matters.']

John de Bella Aqua was summoned to answer the king concerning the plea by what warrant he claims to have warren at Carlton and an enclosed park at Burn, without licence etc.

John comes; and as to warren at Carlton he says that he holds the manor of Carlton by the law of England from the inheritance of one Laderana once his wife, one of the heirs of Peter de Brus, by whom he begat children, that is, one Sybil and Johanna who are still living. He says that King H. father of the present king granted the said Peter ancestor of Laderana that he and his heirs for ever should have free warren in their manor of Carlton, by his charter given by the hand of the venerable father

R. bishop of Chichester, chancellor of England, at Dover on 3 April in the 18th year of his reign [1234]; and that as to the park at Burn he says that he and all his ancestors from time immemorial had a park there.
[S m.10 continues—'Afterwards three weeks from Easter Day John de Bella Aqua came by his attorney to Derby, and a day was given to him at Lincoln in the octave of St John the Baptist [June]. John nominates John Cort to hear the inquest.']

Robert de Percy was summoned to answer the king concerning the plea by what warrant he claims to have free warren in Sutton upon Derwent and elsewhere in his lands in that county and his lands free from suit, without licence etc.
Robert comes; and as to warren, he says that he claims to have that by the charter of King John and similarly by the charter of King H. father of the present king, which he produces and which shows that King H. granted to Robert free warren in all his demesne lands. As to suit, he says that he does suit to the next county after the feast of Michaelmas through himself or through the seneschal; and at the next wapentake after the aforesaid feast and at the next riding after the same feast in all wapentakes and ridings where his lands are, and he says that for the rest of the suit at county, wapentake and riding, for the whole year, for his manor of Bolton [Percy] he gives for fine 2*s* and 10*d* and for the manor of Ilkley 3*s* and for Sutton [upon Derwent] 4*s* and for his manor of Stamford Bridge 8*d* and for his manor of Wharram [Percy] ½*m* and for his manor of Carnaby 8*s*.
[Lincs mm.22d, 24, 26. The case as to whether Percy had enlarged the warren, as Gilbert de Thornton the king's attorney claimed, was adjourned to Lincoln and then further adjourned because the jury, which was to be chosen from those not of Percy's affinity, did not come on three occasions.]

Nicholas de Hastingges was summoned to answer the king concerning the plea by what warrant he claims to have amends of breaches of bread and of ale and his lands free from suit in that county, without licence and will of the king and his predecessors kings of England etc.
Nicholas comes; and says that he and all his ancestors before and after the conquest of England always had amends of bread and of ale in his manor of Allerston. As to suit, he says that he holds his manor of Allerston from the honour of Pickering and does suit at the court.

[V m.77d] **The abbot of Whitby** was summoned to answer the king concerning the plea by what warrant he claims to have wreck of the sea, warren in his lands, and his land free from suit in that county, without licence by one writ; and by another writ, by what warrant he holds 2 car. with appurtenances in the soke of Scalby, which are from the ancient demesne of the crown of the king.
The abbot through his attorney as to the first writ comes and says that he claims to have wreck of the sea through the charter of King H. great-grandfather of the present king, which he produces and which shows that

King H. granted to God and the church of St Peter and St Hilda of Whitby the sea port with the sea coast through all its land. He claims also to have warren in his demesne lands which he has from the gift of William de Percy and Alan his son, founders of the abbey of Whitby, through the charter of King J. grandfather of the present king, which he produces and which shows that the same king wished and ordered that the abbot and monks of Whitby should have all lands, forests and holdings that they have from the gift of the said William and Alan quit and free from all that belongs to the forest or the foresters, with all woodland beasts and all kinds of hunting; thus that none of the king's ministers meddle in that matter nor disturb them in their use; nor might anyone hunt within the bounds contained in Alan's charters: that is, from the port of Whitby all the shore to Blea Wyke and then to Green Dyke and along Green Dyke and then to Swinesale and then to Thirley and all Thirley and to Kirkless and to Cop Keld Brook and then along the ridge ['*cilium*'] to beyond Thieves Dikes and to 'Steyncrosseyate' which is near the vill of Suffield and to 'Gretehouesd' and to Ellis Croft and 'Mos' to half 'Mos' and then to the Derwent along to where the Derwent breaks out and to Lilla Cross and to Scograinhowes and to Lilla Howe and to Lythe Beck and as Lythe Beck falls into the water of Esk and along half Esk and as the water of Brockhole Beck falls into Esk and from Brockhole Beck along to Swarthoe Cross and to 'Horsecroft' and to Thordisa and to the sea and along the coast of Whitby: they show no other special warrant for having warren. Asked if he claims to have warren and forest and that which belong to warren and forest in all lands and fees (both of others as well as his own) contained within the aforesaid bounds, he says that it is so, except in a certain land of William de Roseles which is called Aislaby: and upon this comes one William Danyell for Marmaduke de Tweng his lord and William Trunket for one Johanna who was the wife of William de Upsale, and they say for Marmaduke and Johanna that they have certain lands and holdings within the bounds which are completely outside the forest, and in which the abbot and his predecessors never had any warren, and they ask that in whatever way the abbot claims to have warren or forest in his lands contained within the bounds, [this] should not be prejudicial to them. He claims also to have his lands free from suit by the charter of King H. great-grandfather of the present king, which he produces and which shows that that King H. granted that the abbot and monks of Whitby be free from all gelds from all lands and holdings that they have from the gift of the said William and Alan or any other donors, and moreover he says that neither he nor any of his predecessors ever did any suit. As to the other writ, he says that he holds 2 car. in the soke of Scalby through the charter of King H. great-grandfather of the present king, which he produces and which shows that the same King H. granted and confirmed to the abbot of Whitby and monks 2 car. with appurtenances in Burneston in perpetual alms and he says that Burneston is in the soke of Scalby.

[S m.1d continues—'Afterwards through John de Melsa and his colleagues of the jury it is found that the abbot and his predecessors used all the aforesaid liberties through the charters of the kings of England so that in nothing did the king nor his predecessors encroach; and that the abbot is free from suit by the kings' charters; and that the 2 car. are contained in the charter of King H. forebear of the present king.
So it is decided that the abbot on this account may go *sine die* with all his liberties and the king takes nothing through his writ.']

William de Rossell' was summoned to answer the king concerning the plea by what warrant he claims to have a park and free warren next his manor of Easby and his lands free from suit, without licence etc.
William comes; and as to the park and warren, he says that he and his ancestors from the conquest of England had a park and warren in his manor of Easby. As to suit, he says that he does suit at the next county after Michaelmas; and at the next wapentake of Langbargh after the same feast; and at the next riding of North Riding after the same feast; and he says that he gives for fine for the rest of the suit to the county, wapentake and riding 6*s* for the whole year.
William Malecak, John son of Michael, Richer de Waxand, William de Holteby, Nicholas Punchardun, William Burdon, Gilbert de Camera, John de Leysingby, Walter de Thorpe, William de Amundevill, Nicholas del Lund and Gilbert de Iselbek, jurors chosen for this, say upon their oath that William and all his ancestors from time immemorial have a park and free warren, and their lands free from suit in the form that he claims. So it is decided that William on this account *sine die*, and the king takes nothing etc.

Robert de Ros was summoned to answer the king concerning the plea by what warrant he claims to have gallows, amends of breach of the assize of bread and of ale at Roos; and by what warrant he claims to have free warren and his lands free from suit in Storwood, Seaton [Ross] and Melbourne and elsewhere in his lands in that county, without licence etc.
Robert by his attorney comes; and as to gallows he says that he claims gallows at Roos, Helmsley, Howsham and Linton from the conquest and in addition he produces a charter of King H. great-grandfather of the present king which shows that King H. granted, gave back, and by his charter confirmed to one Everard de Ros ancestor of Robert de Ros all the land that Robert de Ros father of that Everard held from that king or held from anyone on the year and day on which he was alive and dead, together with infangthief in all his lands. As to amends of the assize of ale, he claims to have them as do the rest of the magnates in that county; and as to the amends of the assize of bread and of ale at Helmsley, he claims to have them because he has a market there. As to warren, he says that he claims to have free warren at Helmsley, Howsham and Seaton [Ross] from the conquest; and he claims to have warren at Storwood and Melbourne from the time of King Richard and before, because he has

those lands of Storwood and Melbourne from the gift of the ancestors of John de Vesci, who held those lands from the time of the conquest as 'warrenned'; and as to suits, he says that he does suit for his manor of Roos at every wapentake of Hedon each year by his seneschal; and for all his other lands in that county, except Storwood and Melbourne, he does suit at every county each year by his seneschal; and at every riding in which he has lands; and at every first wapentake after Michaelmas where he has lands; and for the rest of the suit of the wapentakes he gives for fine 13*s* ½*d* a year. As to Storwood and Melbourne, he says that the heirs of Vescy quit him from suit by their seneschal.
Afterwards on the morrow of Michaelmas in the 8th year of King E. [1280] the justices recorded that the king had ordered that no one should answer to the king's writs of quo warranto for the 'elsewhere' but only for named lands and free-holdings contained in the king's writs.
William de Sancto Quintino, Richard de Tweng, Thomas de Gunneby, William de Holteby, William de Lasceles, John son of Michael, William Malekak, William de Roseles, William de Bovinton, William de Thormodeby, William de Halbertun and Roger Rabot the chosen jurors say on their oath that Robert and all his ancestors from time immemorial used all the liberties as Robert claims.
So it is decided that Robert with his liberties may go *sine die* and the king may issue writs for the 'elsewhere' if it seems expedient to him.

Roald de Rychmund was summoned to answer the king concerning the plea by what warrant he claims to have free warren in Constable Burton etc.
Roald comes and says that he claims to have free warren in the vill by the charter of King H. father of the present king, which shows that King H. granted to Roald son of Alan de Burton that he and his heirs for ever might have free warren in all their demesne lands in the vill.

[V m.78] **Richard Malebyse** was summoned to answer the king concerning the plea by what warrant he claims to have free warren and his lands free from suit, and gallows, newly erected, in Thornton le Moor and elsewhere in his lands in that county, without licence etc.
Richard comes; as to warren, he says that he claims to have that in his lands at Acaster [Malbis], Copmanthorpe, Scawton and Hawnby by the charter of King J. which he produces and which shows this, that the king granted to [blank] and his heirs free warren in the lands.
So let inquiry be made whether he has warren in his other lands or not [margin—'inquire'].
As to suit, he says that he claims to hold his lands of Acaster [Malbis], Naburn, Bishopthorpe, Middlethorpe, Thornton le Clay, Thornton le Moor, Thormanby in Bulmershire, Thornaby in Cleveland, Birdforth, Great Ayton and Little Ayton free from suit, because they are held of the honour of Eye from which honour no suit is owed.

So inquire whether the lands are of the honour or not [margin—'inquire']. As to gallows, he says that he claims to have gallows in his lands of Acaster Malbis, Thornton le Moor and Little Ayton only, and not elsewhere, and this because he and his ancestors had them from the time of the conquest. Upon these let inquiry be made [margin—'inquire'].
[S m.5d continues—'Afterwards by John de Melsa, Roger Grimest[on] and their colleagues of the jury it is recognised that he and his ancestors used free warren in Thornton le Moor, and that neither he nor his ancestors ever did suit for their lands because they are of the honour of Eye from which no suit is owed. They say also that he and all his ancestors were accustomed to have gallows from time immemorial.
So he *sine die*. Concerning the 'elsewhere' nothing by order of the king.']

Gilbert de Gaunt and Richard Malebyse were summoned to answer the king by what warrant they claim to have wreck of the sea in that county that belongs to the crown and dignity of the king etc.
Gilbert and Richard come; and say that they do not claim to have wreck of the sea, but rather they claim to have whales of the sea which land in the port of Filey, saving in this matter to the king the head and tail; and Gilbert de Gaunt claims to have lordship of half the whale from ancient time and from the time of the conquest; and Richard for himself says that he claims to have lordship of the other half from the gift and feoffment of one Walter son of Gyselbryth, ancestor of the said Gilbert, made to Ralf de Nevill ancestor of the same Richard.
A. who sues for the king asks judgement [margin—'to judgement'] in as much as Gilbert and Richard claim nothing from wreck and lay claim to have a whale when it should happen and the whale is a royal fish and belongs only to the king himself. He asks also that inquiry be made [margin—'inquire'] whether in past times they took any wreck or not. The jurors say upon their oath that the ancestors of Gilbert from the time of King Richard and before were in seisin of having whale of the sea when it landed, saving in this matter to the king the tail and head, and Ralf and all his heirs after that feoffment were in seisin of having their part of the whale, that is half the whale.
So etc.

Lucy de Kyme was summoned to answer the king by what warrant she claims to have free warren at Thornton [in Craven] and Newton [Kyme] etc.
Lucy comes; and says that she holds the manors with their appurtenances and liberties belonging to them in dower from the inheritance of Philip de Kyme, without whom she cannot answer in this matter. Philip is present, and answers together with Lucy, and says that she claims to have free warren in the manors by the charter of King H. father of the present king which he produces, and which shows that King H. granted to his dear and faithful William de Kyme, father of Philip whose heir he is, that he and his heirs might have free warren in all his demesne lands that he had in

Yorkshire and Lincolnshire at the time of the making of the charter, provided that land was not within the bounds of the king's forests.

Robert de Tatreshall was summoned to answer the king concerning the plea by what warrant he claims to have free warren at Well, Thoraldby, West Witton and a park there and a free chase at Bishopdale.
Robert comes; and as to warren at Well, Thoraldby and the free chase at Bishopdale, he says that he holds holdings in Well, Thoraldby and Bishopdale on behalf of one Johanna his wife, whence he says that he claims nothing in the same except in the name of Johanna, without whom he cannot answer the king.
Alan de Walkyngham who sues for the king cannot deny this.
So it is decided that Robert in this matter *sine die* and that the king takes nothing through his writ.
As to warren at West Witton and the park there, he says that the king, father of the present king, granted and by his charter confirmed to one Robert de Tatreshale his grandfather, whose heir he is, that he and his heirs for ever might have free warren in their demesnes of West Witton, and he produces the charter of King H. which shows the grant and confirmation.
Alan de Walkingham who sues for the king asks that inquiry be made about enlargement of the warren and how the warren was used; and so let there be a jury in this matter.
[Lincs mm.22,25d,27d. This case was adjourned to Lincoln and then further adjourned: there was no progress because although the sheriff had been ordered to collect a jury from the neighbourhood of West Witton who were not of the defendant's affinity, he had passed the orders to the bailiffs of the liberty of Richmond who had done nothing. Subsequently Robert and Mary de Middleham came by Thomas Trussebut their attorney and made a fine with the king that the inquisition be not taken, for 20*s* by pledge of Thomas Trussebut and Roger Trussebut. So Robert and Mary *sine die.*]

The prior of Bolton was summoned to answer the king concerning the plea of by what warrant he claims to have free chase at Bolton, Haw and free warren at Embsay and Eastby etc.
The prior comes; and says that he claims to have warren by the charter of King H. father of the present king, which he produces and which shows that King H. granted him free warren in the lands. He claims also to have free chase by such warrant that he and his predecessors from time immemorial have used the chase.

[V m.78d] **Mary de Middelham** was summoned to answer the king concerning the plea by what warrant she claims to have warren in her manor of Middleham, and a free chase in Coverdale.
Mary comes; and says that she holds the holdings as a share of the inheritance of one Ralf son of Ranulf her father and one Johanna wife of Robert

de Tatreshale, whose heirs they are, so she says that she cannot answer the king without Robert and Johanna her co-parceners. So let summons be made that they be here one month after Trinity to answer together.

The prioress of Moxby was summoned to answer the king concerning the plea by what warrant she holds 4 car. with appurtenances in Huby, which are from the ancient demesne of the crown.
The prioress comes; and says that she holds the land by this warrant, that King H. the second gave and confirmed by his charter to the canons and nuns of Marton the land in free and perpetual alms for ever; she says that in the time of that king, her predecessor and the nuns were living at Marton [le Forest] with the canons of the same place; she says that afterwards a separation was made between the canons of the same place and the nuns of the same, and there was assigned to them the aforesaid land; and she produces the charter of King H. which shows that King H. gave and confirmed by his charter to the canons and nuns 40*s* rent with appurtenances in Huby, and she says that the 40*s* of land is the same land that the king now seeks against her.
Alan de Walkyngham who sues for the king asks that inquiry be made for the king if those 40*s* of land are the same land that the king now seeks. And if the canons and nuns entered into the land by the charter.
So let there be a jury in this matter.
[S m.6 continues—'Afterwards by William de Holteby and his colleagues it is found that the 40*s* rent is the same land that the king now seeks.
So the prioress in this matter *sine die*. And the king takes nothing etc.']

Bartholomew de Scalleby was summoned to answer the king concerning the plea by what warrant he holds 3 bov. with appurtenances in Scalby, which are from the ancient demesne of the crown.
Bartholomew comes; and calls to warrant in this matter Roger Bigot earl of Norfolk and marshal of England, who comes by his attorney and warrants to him; and for 1 bov. he [the earl's attorney] calls to warrant Elena daughter of Luke de Scalleby, and for 2 bov. he calls to warrant Osbert de Bolebeck who comes and warrants to the earl. They say that the 3 bov. were the right of one Ralf de Bolebeck, who held them from the conquest of England, and Ralf enfeoffed one Luke the father of Elena with 1 bov., after whose death she entered as daughter and heir; and Ralf enfeoffed Osbert with the other 2 bov.
Alan who sues for the king says that actually Ralf held the 3 bov. in bondage from the king by service of paying for each bov. 10*d* a year, and for that bov. that Elena warrants, an increment of 14*d*; and by the service of milling at the king's mill for the 13th measure of flour. He asks that inquiry be made.
Elena and Osbert say that Ralf held the land freely [L m.25d, m.27, M m.16 and S m.6 continue—'by the service of 10*d* a year for all service. They ask that inquiry be made on this. Osbert and Elena attorned Henry de Molington.

John de Melsa, William de Sancto Quintino, William Luvel, William Malecake, William de Rosell', William de Bovington, knights, Remy de Pokelington, Alan de Everle, William de Thormoteby, William de Halberton, Robert de Clif, Roger Rabot and Thomas de Flixton say upon their oath that one Ralf de Bolebec held the bovates, but they say that he held those 2 bov. that Osbert warrants to the earl in bondage from the king's ancestors; and as to the 3rd bov. that Elena warrants to the earl, they say that one whose name they do not know held that bov. in sokage, who committed a felony for which he was outlawed, for which Robert de Creppinges, then the sheriff, seized the land into the king's hand and handed it over to Ralf, to hold by the ancient farm and an increment of 14*d*; and afterwards Ralf enfeoffed Osbert, his bastard brother, with the 2 bov.

It is found by that jury that the 2 bov. were the king's bond-land and the 3rd bov. was the king's escheat; nor do Elena and Robert show any special warrant by which any of the king's predecessors granted them the holdings. It is decided that the king may recover the 3 bov. with appurtenances against them. Elena and Osbert are in mercy. Let Bartholomew have [land] from the earl's land, and let the earl have [land] from the land of Elena and Osbert to the value of, etc.']

Geoffrey son of Bartholomew [L m.25d and S m.6—'**de Skalleby**'] was summoned to answer the king concerning the plea of by what warrant he holds 1 bov. with appurtenances in Scalby which is from the ancient demesne of the crown.

Geoffrey comes; and calls to warrant Osbert de Bollebeck, who comes and warrants to him, and says that Ralf de Bolebek his brother held the land freely from the king, and afterwards gave that land to him, Osbert.

Alan who sues for the king says that Ralf held the land from the king in bondage by the service of paying 10*d* a year and milling at the king's mill for the 13th measure of flour. He asks that inquiry be made.

[S m.6 continues—'John de Melsa and the other jurors say upon their oath that Ralf de Bolbek held the bov. in sokage from the king's predecessors by the service of 10*d* a year and doing suit at the court of Scalby three-weekly, and doing suit at the mill of Scalby for the 13th measure of flour, and giving tallage when the king's demesne was tallaged. Ralf afterwards enfeoffed Osbert with this. Osbert does not show any special warrant by which any of the king's predecessors granted him the land, which was the king's sokage, as it is found.

And so to judgement.']

William de Euerle [L m.25d—'**Euer**'; M m.16 and S m.6—'**Euere**'] was summoned to answer the king concerning the plea by what warrant he holds one toft in Scalby which is from the ancient demesne of the crown. [L m.25d and S m.6 continue—'William comes; and says that he holds the toft by such warrant that one Ralf de Bolebeck, whose right and inheritance the toft was, enfeoffed thence one John le Blund father

of that William, whose heir he is, paying to Ralf and his heirs 1*d* only and to the king 8*d* a year, and forinsec service as much as belongs to so much land. Afterwards one Osbert, brother and heir of Ralf, gave and granted the rent and service to Hugh le Bygot and his heirs, which gift and grant King H., father of the present king, confirmed by his charter.
Alan who sues for the king says that the toft was the king's sokage and that Ralf held there in bondage by such service as cottagers hold by the same tenure, and he asks that inquiry be made about this. And William similarly.
John de Melsa and the other jurors say upon oath that Ralf held the toft in bondage of the king, and that the toft is from the ancient demesne of the crown, nor does William show any warrant.
So it is decided that the king may recover his seisin against William, and William in mercy.']

[V m.79] **Roger son of Thomas** was summoned to answer the king concerning the plea by what warrant he claims to have free warren in a place which is called 'Bole' and elsewhere in his land, and his land free from suit in that county, without licence etc.
Roger comes; and as to warren, he says that King H. father of the present king granted Thomas son of William his father free warren in his manor of 'la Wodehale' and Thomas gave Roger that manor with all appurtenances and liberties belonging to the manor; and he says that the place is within the precinct of that manor. He says that William son of Thomas his brother, and heir of the aforesaid Thomas, has that charter of warren in his possession. As to suit, he says that William son of Thomas his brother, and heir of Thomas son of William, does for him the suit due at county, wapentake and riding.
Alan de Walkingham who sues for the king asks judgement in as much as warren is a royal right and cannot pass by any gift which was not of some appurtenances belonging to the manor [margin—'to judgement'].
A day is given to them 15 days after Easter Day; and then William son of Thomas should come; and let him have the charter of warren, and recognise whether he defends Roger from the suit, or not.
[Lincs mm.23,24,27. This case was adjourned to Lincoln and then further adjourned because Roger did not come: there was no progress because although the sheriff had passed the orders to the bailiffs of the liberty of Tickhill, they had done nothing. Subsequently the case was adjourned again; the sheriff had taken a distraint worth 40*s* but Roger son of Thomas did not come. His pledges were Richard Nodel of Darfield, Simon Pylat of the same, William Sill... and Henry the Miller, who were in mercy. The sheriff took distraints of 105*s*. Further pledges were Robert Jorthman of Wath, Michael Dun of the same, Henry atte Water of the same and Robert Chapeleyn of the same, who were in mercy.]

Ingram de Mounceus was summoned to answer the king concerning the plea by what warrant he claims to have waif, amends of breach of the

assize of bread and of ale in his land, and his land free from suit in that county, without licence etc.
Ingram comes; and as to waif, he says that he claims nothing in that matter nor ever claimed: so let inquiry be made. As to amends of the assize of bread, he says that he claims nothing; but as to the assize of ale he says that he claims to have that as other [lords] of vills do in their fiefs through that whole county. As to suit, he says that he does suit at the wapentake of Holderness three-weekly for four manors, that is, Barmston, Winkton, Lissett and Hartburn, and does no other suit at county and wapentake.
[Lincs mm.23,24,26d. The case, without reference to waif but including warren in unspecified places, was adjourned to Lincoln and then further adjourned: there had been no progress because although the sheriff had passed the orders, nothing had been done because of the liberty of Holderness. A distraint of ½*m* had been raised. The pledges of Mounceus were John Herman, Richard his clerk, Sweyn Papyllon and William Cok, who were in mercy. Afterwards Ingram came to Lincoln before J. de Metingham and made a fine for himself and his pledges for ½*m* which was received from Thomas de Snyterby. A day was given him on the octave of Michaelmas in King's Bench unless J. de Metingham or Thomas de Sodington resolved the case earlier. Subsequently it was adjourned again because none of the jurors came. Finally the sheriff was ordered to distrain the jurors: Ralf de Goussell, William de Fakunberge, William de Staveleye, John de Derghone, John Hauteyn of Cowden, Stephen de Haytfeld, Henry de Scardeburgh, Robert Junior of Ulram, Hugh ad Aulam of Withernwick, John de Wythornwik, Robert Sutheby of Seaton, Bartholomew de Ergum and Thomas de Areyns of Hatfield. Afterwards Ingram came through his attorney and made a fine with the king for ½*m* by pledge of Ralf de Lylleye that the inquisition be not taken. He and his heirs were forbidden to have warren and the amends of bread. He is pardoned the amends of ale and suit.]

Ralf son of William was summoned to answer the king concerning the plea by what warrant he claims to have free warren in Grimthorpe and elsewhere in his lands, and his lands free from suit in that county, without licence etc.
Ralf comes; and as to warren, he says that he claims to have warren in his lands at Grimthorpe and Hinderskelfe and not elsewhere, and this by the charter of King H. father of the present king, which he produces and which shows that King H. earlier confirmed to William son of Ralf, father of that Ralf, free warren in all his demesne lands in Hinderskelfe and Grimthorpe. As to suit, he says that he does suit at the next county after Michaelmas; and at the next wapentake of Buckrose after the same feast a single suit for his land of Sherburn and for the rest of the suit for the whole year 12*d*; and at the next wapentake of Dickering after the same feast for his land of Butterwick one suit and for the rest of the suit for the whole year he gives a fine of 7*s*; and at the next wapentake of Bulmer

after the same feast one suit for his land of Hinderskelfe and Ganthorpe and for the rest of the suit for the whole year he gives a fine of 3*s* 8*d*. He also does for the lands of Hinderskelfe and for Ganthorpe, Welbury and Thornton [le Moor] one suit at the riding of Yarlestree after the same feast: and at the riding of Craike Hill after the same feast one suit for his land of Sherburn and Butterwick. He also does one suit at the next wapentake of Birdforth for his land of Welbury and Thornton le Moor, and for the rest, he gives for fine 8*s* 3*d*; and at the court of Pocklington three-weekly for his land of Grimthorpe, Fangfoss, Meltonby and for one bov. in Ousethorpe.
[S m.3d continues—'Afterwards by John de Melsa and his colleagues it is found that R. used the warren and did not enlarge it, and that he ought not to do other suit nor pay fines for his manor of Grimthorpe except as is aforesaid.
So in this matter *sine die*. Concerning the 'elsewhere', nothing by order of the king.']

Richard de Murers was summoned to answer the king concerning the plea by what warrant he claims to have free warren in Elvington and elsewhere in his lands, and his lands free from suit in that county, without licence and will etc.
Richard comes; and as to warren he says that he claims to have warren in his demesne lands of Elvington by the charter of King H. father of the present king which he produces and which shows that King H. granted and confirmed under the seal of Gascony to Richard free warren in his demesne lands in Elvington. As to suit, he says that he does a single suit at the next county after Michaelmas; and a single suit at the next wapentake between Ouse and Derwent after the same feast; and for the rest of the suit, he gives 12*d* fine.
[S m.3 continues—'Afterwards by John de Melsa and his colleagues of the jury it is found that Richard used the warren and did not enlarge it and that he ought not to do other suit nor pay other fines except as is aforesaid. So in this matter *sine die*.']

[V m.79d] **The master of the Knights Templar** in England was summoned to answer the king concerning the plea by what warrant he claims to hold 6 bov. with appurtenances in Waplington which are from the ancient demesne of the crown.
The master comes by his attorney; and says that he has 2 bov. of the 6 bov. from the gift of William son of Roger de Wapplington by his charter which he produces and which shows this; and he has 4 bov. from the gift of Simon Sagittarius by his charter which he produces and which shows this; and he says King H. father of the present king granted and confirmed to the brethren of the Knights Templar in England all gifts to them of men, lands and alms, bestowed by the king's predecessors or by others, or in any other way acquired or to be acquired.
Asked if he has any other special warrant from the king, he says not.

Alan who sues for the king asks judgement for the king in as much as the gift is not specified in the king's charter. A day is given to them to hear their judgement [margin—'to judgement'].

The same master was summoned to answer the king concerning the plea by what warrant he claims to have waif, amends of breach of the assize of bread and of ale and gallows, free warren in Weedley and his lands free from suit in that county, without licence etc.
The master comes by his attorney; and as to waif, he says that he claims to have that by a special clause contained in the charter of King H. by which he granted that animals which are called waif and found in the Templars' fief should be the brothers'. As to amends of breach of the assize of bread and of ale, he says that he claims those at Wetherby because he has a market there and a fair by the charter of King H. which he produces and which shows that King H. granted to the brethren of the Temple that in place of the market that he had granted them earlier at Walshford on Tuesday they might have henceforth a market on Thursday, and that in place of the fair that he granted them earlier at Walshford they might have henceforth a fair at Wetherby; and by reason of the market and fair he claims to have amends of the assize of bread and of ale there.
Asked if he claims other things of this kind in the vill of Walshford, he says not.
He claims also to have amends of the assize of bread and of ale at South Cave because he has a market there; and asked by what warrant he has a market there he shows nothing in that matter.
So to judgement [margin—'to judgement'].
As to gallows, he says that he claims to have them at South Cave, and not elsewhere, by such warrant that he has the manor of South Cave by the gift of Roger de Moubray and William de Moubray, which Roger and William and their ancestors have had gallows in the same manor from the time of the conquest; moreover he says that King H. granted them by his charter infangthief and outfangthief and by this he is allowed to have gallows.
Alan who sues for the king asks judgement for the king because it is not contained in the charter that they specifically have gallows [and asks] if the charter be for them sufficient warrant for this [margin—'to judgement']. As to warren, he says that he has that in his demesne lands of the manors of [Temple] Newsam, Wetherby, Ribston, [Temple] Hirst, Weedley and Westerdale by the charter of King H. which he produces and which shows this. As to suit, he says that he holds all lands and his holdings in free, pure and perpetual alms, and that his enfeoffers defend them from all suits. He says also that King H. father of the present king granted and confirmed to the same brethren all gifts made to them in free, pure and perpetual alms by his charter, which he produces and which shows this.

Alan de Walkingham who sues for the king offered himself on the 4th day against **Alexander king of Scotland** concerning the plea by what warrant he claims to have the homage and service of Thomas de Furnival from the barony of Hallamshire, which was held in chief from the kings of England, forebears of the king. He did not come. The sheriff was ordered to summon him to be here at this day, that is, on the octave of Holy Trinity. And the sheriff has done nothing in this matter; but it is attested that he has nothing in this county [L m.27 and S m.5d—'by which he could be summoned']. And because the same king has enough in the county of Cumberland [margin—'Cumberland'] the sheriff of Cumberland is ordered to summon him to be before J. de Vallibus and his [colleagues] in the small hall of Westminster [margin—'Westminster'] three weeks from Michaelmas, and concerning which it is attested by the sheriff of Yorkshire.

William son of Thomas was summoned to answer the king concerning the plea by what warrant he claims to have amends of breach of the assize of bread and of ale at Sprotbrough and his lands free from suit there and elsewhere in his lands in that county, without licence and will etc.
William comes; and as to amends of breach of the assize of bread and of ale in Sprotbrough, he says that concerning amends of bread, he claims nothing, but he claims the amends of breach of the assize of ale and he has those as he and all his ancestors and every lord in that county have from their tenants from the time of the conquest.
As to his lands free from suit, he says that he has in that county those lands, that is, Sprotbrough, Darrington and Emley, and he says that he holds Sprotbrough and Darrington from Henry de Lacy earl of Lincoln, which earl does suit for himself and all his tenants in that county at each county [court] by his seneschal; and as to the land [of] Emley he says that he holds that from John de Warenne earl of Surrey, which earl and all his tenants in that county are and were free from all kinds of suits of county, hundred and riding from the time of the conquest of England.
Let the earls come and let inquiry be made about this.

[V m.80] **William de Langeffeud and Elizabeth his wife, John de Martheley and Alice his wife, John de Monte Alto, William Russel and Sarah his wife, Thomas de Eltoft and Sarah his wife, William de Hylketon and Matilda his wife, and Ismania de Monte Alto** were summoned to answer the king concerning the plea by what warrant they claim to have free warren in their lands of Riddlesden, East Morton, West Morton etc.
William and all the others except John de Monte Alto come; and say that John their co-parcener is under age. They say that King H. father of the present king granted to one Simon de Monte Alto father of Elizabeth and the other co-parceners warren in his lands in his manor of Riddlesden, of which West Morton and East Morton are appurtenances. They produce a charter that shows that King H. granted to Simon and his heirs warren in his manor of Riddlesden; and because John de Monte Alto one of the

co-parceners is under age, so William and Elizabeth and the other co-parceners in this matter *sine die* until John is of age [margin—'age'].

Ingram Folenfaunt was summoned to answer the king concerning the plea by what warrant he claims to have free warren in Adwick and his lands free from suit at Adwick and elsewhere, without licence etc.
Ingram comes; and says that he claims no warren in his lands in Adwick. As to suit, he says that he holds his lands in Adwick by the law of England from the inheritance of one Thomas his son, together with one John de Heton and Johanna his wife from the inheritance of one Alexander de Nevill, and he says that John does suit for that at county and wapentake.
So the sheriff is ordered to make him come.
Alan who sues for the king asks that inquiry be made if he used the warren or not.
So let inquiry be made [margin—'inquire'].

Robert de Percy was summoned to answer the king concerning the plea by what warrant he claims to have a park at his manor of Ilkley in Wharfedale etc.
Robert comes; and says that he has free warren in his manor and for that reason he enclosed a wood there which is his separate wood; and because Robert does not show special warrant for having a park, except by reason of the warren, so to judgement [margin—'to judgement'].

Roger le Bigod earl of Norfolk and marshal of England was summoned to answer the king concerning the plea by what warrant he holds 'Cotmannestoft' and half another toft in Scalby etc.
Roger comes by his attorney; and says that one Osbert de Bollebeck by his charter enfeoffed one Hugh de Bygod his father with 'Cotmantoft', which charter King H. father of the present king confirmed to Hugh and his heirs, and by this warrant he claims to hold 'Cotmantoft'. As to half the other toft in Scalby, he says that Hugh his father died seised of it, and he succeeded him in it. And by licence he gives that back to the king.
So let him have his seisin; and the sheriff is ordered to take that half into the king's hand.
Alan de Walkingham who sues for the king asks judgement from the earl for unjust detention of the half [margin—'to judgement'].
[S m.5 continues—'Afterwards the earl produced the charter of King H. father of the present king that shows that [King] Henry confirmed the gift and concession that Robert de Bolbeck made to Hugh de Bigot, father of the earl, whose heir etc., of all lands and holdings that Osbert held from anyone other than the king. He says also that Osbert held 'Cotmantoft' from one Robert de Bolbek and the same Ralf [*sic*] held that toft from one Thomas Agge, whereby he asks that the king's confirmation be allowed to him.
Gilbert de Thornton who sues for the king says that the king did not intend to confirm to Osbert any demesne from any lands that were from

the ancient demesne of the crown. He says that Thomas Agge held the said 'Cotmantoft' in bondage from the king, which Thomas gave that to one Ralf de Bolebek, and he to Osbert, wherefore he asks whether (as Osbert held half the said 'Cotmantoft' from the king by the confirmation) it ought to be excluded from the action.'] [The confusion between Ralf and Robert is in the text.]

The same Roger [le Bigod] was summoned to answer the king concerning the plea by what warrant he claims to have amends of breach of the assize of bread and of ale and his lands in Levisham and elsewhere free from suit, without licence etc.
The earl comes by his attorney; and as to amends of the assize of bread he says that he claims nothing in that matter. As to amends of ale, he says that he claims that by common custom of the country in all vills where he is lord, as do all lords of vills.
Alan for the king asks judgement in as much as the earl does not show any special warrant [margin—'to judgement']. As to having his land free from suit, he says [blank].
[S m.5 continues—Afterwards by John de Melsa and his colleagues of the jury it is found that his enfeoffors always had amends of ale as all lords of vills have in that county. As to suit, they say that the manor of Levisham is of the honour of Pickering, and that therefore neither he nor his enfeoffers used to do any suit.
So the earl *sine die* in that matter, and the king takes nothing by his writ.]

Richard de Benteley was summoned to answer the king concerning the plea by what warrant he claims to hold a park at Bentley etc.
Richard comes; and says that he does not claim to have a park in the manor of Bentley, but says that he claims to have his wood enclosed because his ancestors held that from time immemorial.
Alan who sues for the king asks that inquiry be made for the king concerning the seisin [margin—'inquire'].

Walter de Useflet was summoned to answer the king concerning the plea by what warrant he claims to have wreck of the sea, a park and warren, and his land free from suit at Haldenby and elsewhere in his lands in that county, without licence etc.
Walter comes; and as to wreck, he says that he claims nothing, but he says that when a whale lands on his land of Ousefleet he claims to have that whale, saving to the king the head and tail.
Asked by what warrant he claims the whale, he does not show any warrant, except only that he says that his father was in seisin of a whale in King John's time.
So to judgement [margin—'to judgement'].
As to warren, he says that the present king granted him free warren in his lands of Haldenby and Ousefleet by his charter which he produces and which shows this.

So as to this *sine die*.
As to a park, he says that his father enclosed a wood and put wild animals in the same; and he in his time enlarged his park. He says that because the king granted him free warren he claims by that warrant to have a park. As to suit, he says that he holds his land of Ousefleet and one messuage and 12 bov. with appurtenances in Haldenby from the abbot of St Mary's York, and he says that all tenants of that abbot in that county are free from suit. He says also that he holds 13 bov. in Haldenby from John de Eyvill, who was tenant of holdings of the fee of Roger de Moubray, and he says that Roger has his seneschal do suit for all his fief.
So let inquiry be made about this [margin—'inquire'].

[V m.80d] **The master of the Knights Templar** in England was summoned to answer the king concerning the plea by what warrant he holds Kirkby [Moorside] in Blackamore which is from the ancient demesne of the king's crown.
The master comes; and elsewhere calls to warrant in this matter Baldwin Wake, who now comes by summons and warrants to him, and says that King H. great-grandfather of the present king gave and granted to one Robert de Stutevill his ancestor (whose heir he is) and his heirs Kirkby of the soke of Easingwold, to hold from that king and his heirs in fee and inheritance, and he produces a charter under the name of the same [King] H. that shows the gift and grant.
Alan de Walkingham who sues for the king asks judgement in as much as King H. made the gift of Kirkby to Robert de Stutevill to be held by him and his heirs, not granting that Robert and his heirs could assign that land to anyone, and especially [not] alienate it in mortmain without special warrant of the kings of England, which he does not show; nor can Baldwin deny that the tenement is from the ancient demesne of the king's crown.
Upon this comes the master of the Knights Templar in England and produces a charter of King H. father of the present king which shows that the king granted and confirmed to God and the Blessed Mary and the brethren of the knights of the Temple of Solomon all reasonable gifts of lands, men and alms conferred at the present time or to be conferred in future, on them and their predecessors either by others or by him himself [margin—'to judgement'].
[S m.7 continues—'Afterwards on the morrow of St John at Lincoln came Gilbert de Thorneton, who sues for the king, and similarly Baldwin by his attorney. And they sought record and their judgement; and in what manner is Baldwin now in a state of feoffment by his warranty? As Robert de Stotevill ancestor of Baldwin (whose heir he is) was enfeoffed with the manor to hold to him and his heirs for ever just as the charter witnesses, it is considered that Baldwin goes thence *sine die*.
And the king as to this takes nothing from his writ.']

Thomas de Heselerton was summoned to answer the king concerning the plea by what warrant he claims to have free warren in his land, and

his lands free from suit in that county, without licence and will of the king and his predecessors.
Thomas comes; and as to warren he says that he claims to have that only in his land of Heslerton, and this by the charter of King H. father of the present king which he produces and which shows this. As to suits, he says that he does suit for his manor (except for 10 bov.) at the next county after Michaelmas and at the next wapentake of Buckrose after the same feast and at the next riding of West [*sic*] Riding after the same feast; and he pays in addition 4*s* a year for fines only; and as to the 10 bov., he says that he holds them from one William de Colevill who does suit for him. So let William come to recognise etc.
[Lincs mm.22,25d,26. This case was adjourned to Lincoln and then further adjourned on two occasions, because the jurors had not come. Subsequently Thomas came and made a fine for ½*m* by pledge of Ralf de Lilleye that the inquisition be not taken. As to the suit, *sine die*; he is forbidden to enlarge his warren.]

William [S m.7—**'son of Thomas'**] **de Greystoke** was summoned to answer the king concerning the plea by what warrant he claims to have a free chase at Crossthwaite in Teesdale etc.
William comes; and says that he has a free chase in Teesdale by this warrant, that he and all his ancestors held that free chase from the conquest of England [margin—'inquire'].

Walter de Faucumberge was summoned to answer the king concerning the plea by what warrant he claims to have waif, amends of breach of the assize of bread and of ale and gallows in his lands, and his lands free from suit in that county, without licence and will of the king and his predecessors kings of England etc. And similarly by what warrant he claims to have wreck of the sea, and the wapentake of Langbargh [margin—'inquire'].
Walter comes; and says that he holds two manors in Holderness, that is, Rise and Withernwick, from the king for homage and service, and he does suit at the wapentake of Holderness three-weekly, and he pays 5*s* for fine to the sheriff's aid; and he holds Brantingham from William Gobyun and he does suit at the first county court of York and at the next riding and wapentake where his lands are after Michaelmas and he pays 12*d* a year for wapentake fine. He also holds lands in Appleton [Roebuck] and does suit at the first wapentake of Ainsty after Michaelmas and pays 18*d* a year for wapentake fine. As to lands in Holderness, he does not claim to have wreck, waif, nor amends of bread and of ale, nor gallows. As to his lands of Brantingham and Appleton [Roebuck], he does not claim to have wreck nor waif nor gallows nor amends of the assize of bread; but he says that he claims to have amends of ale following the custom of the county, which is such that every lord of a vill customarily takes amends. As to the wapentake of Langbargh, he says that he holds only half the wapentake, and as to the other half, and some of his other lands in that county, he says that he holds them by the law of England from the inheritance of

Walter his son, without whom he cannot answer; and the same Walter is present and joins himself with Walter his father in answering, and they say that they hold that half and other lands sharing together with Marmaduke de Twenge and Lucy his wife, Margery de Ros, Johanna and Sybil, the daughters and heirs of Ladernia once wife of John de Bella Aqua from the inheritance of Peter de Brus, which Sybil and Johanna are under age, without whom they cannot answer in this matter.
So Walter as to this *sine die* until [they are] of age [margin—'age'].

The prior of Bradenstoke was summoned to answer the king concerning the plea by what warrant he claims to have free warren and his lands free from suit, gallows in the barony of Laughton [en le Morthen] at Wales and elsewhere in that county, without licence and will of the king and his predecessors kings of England etc.
The prior comes by his attorney; and as to warren he says that he claims to have none in that county. As to gallows and his lands free etc. he claims these by such warrant that King H. father of the present king granted by his charter that he and his successors might have infangthief and outfangthief and that they might hold their lands free from all suits of shires ['*schyrarum*' is used instead of the usual '*comitatus*'], hundreds and wapentakes, and he produces a charter of King H. which shows this. He says that from the time of the grant he was in seisin of the liberties.
Alan de Walkingham who sues for the king asks that inquiry be made about the prior's seisin, how the liberties were used.
Because it was attested before the justices by the seneschals of the county that neither the prior nor his predecessors ever did suit at county, wapentake and riding, so in this matter at present *sine die*.

[V m.81] **Thomas de Carducis** was summoned to answer the king concerning the plea by what warrant he claims to have free warren in half the wood of Wadworth, and his lands free from suit there and elsewhere in his lands in that county, without licence etc.
Thomas comes; and as to warren, he says that he has warren in his demesne lands in his manor of Wadworth, and he claims that by the charter of King H. father of the present king which he produces and which shows that King H. granted and confirmed by his charter to his dear and faithful Thomas de Chaworth that he and his heirs for ever might have free warren in all his demesne lands of his manor of Wadworth in that county, provided etc. As to suit, he says that he has in that county the land of Wadworth only, which land is in the wapentake of Strafforth within the soke of Tickhill, for which land he does suit at the court of Mexborough for two appearances a year, that is, one at the next court after Michaelmas and the other at the next court after Easter, and he does no other suit, nor gives any fine for the rest of the suit [margin—'inquire'].

The prior of the hospital of St John of Jerusalem in England was summoned to answer the king by one writ concerning the plea by what

warrant he claims to have waif, amends of breach of the assize of bread and of ale, and his lands free from suit in his lands in that county: and by another writ, by what warrant he holds 1 bov. with appurtenances in Burnby, and 10 bov. with appurtenances in Fangfoss which are from the ancient demesne of the crown of the king.

The prior by his attorney comes; and as to waif and his land free from suit, he says that he claims waif by the charter of confirmation of the present king which he produces, and which shows that the king, having approved grants made by King H. his father to the hospital, granted and confirmed to God and the blessed Mary, and to St John the Baptist and the brethren of the hospital of Jerusalem, animals that are called waif found in their fief, and similarly that the brethren are free from all shires, hundreds, pleas and actions. [S m.10 continues—'As to amends of the assize of bread he says that he claims nothing in that matter, but he claims amends of the assize of ale following the common custom of the country, as all other lords of vills claim that. As to 10 bov. in Fangfoss and 1 in Burnby he says that one William son of Ulf gave the 10 bov. to the brethren of the hospital in the time of old King H. and one Richer de Brunham gave the bov. in Burnby to the same brethren, which gift, together with all other gifts and grants made to them by anyone, all the kings of England, and likewise the present king, confirmed by their charters: and he produces the charter of the present king which shows this.']

Reginald son of Peter was summoned to answer the king concerning the plea by what warrant he claims to have free warren and his lands free from suit in [Market] Weighton and elsewhere in his lands in that county, without licence etc.

Reginald comes by his attorney; and as to warren he says that he has warren in all his demesne lands of the manor of Market Weighton only by grant of King H. father of the present king, made in the 36th year of his reign [1251–2]. As to suit, he says that he holds the manor of [Market] Weighton from the gift of King J. grandfather of the present king, and he says that from then until today he did no suit for that.

As to Weaverthorpe and Londesborough, he says that he has held them from the archbishop of York since the conquest until now, and he says that the archbishop acquits him from all suits arising from the manors of Weaverthorpe and Londesborough.

[S m.9 continues—'Afterwards by John de Melsa and his colleagues of the jury it is found that Reginald and all his ancestors used the warren, and that they did not enlarge [it] and as to suit, they say that no suit was done for the manor. King John gave the manor to an ancestor of Reginald and Reginald after the gift never did any suits.

So as to warren *sine die*; and as to suit speak with the king.']

[L m.30d and S m.9—'Let a writ be requested about seeking the manor of [Market] Weighton in demesne.']

Peter de Ros was summoned to answer the king concerning the plea by what warrant he claims to have free warren at [Market] Weighton and Shipton, without licence etc.
Peter comes; and shows no warrant for the warren and recognises that hitherto he held that manor in warren.
So to judgement [margin—'to judgement'].
As to [Market] Weighton, Pockley and Cornbrough, he says that he has warren in the lands by the grant of King H. father of the present king made to him at Kenilworth on 15 October in the 50th year of his reign [1266]. He produces in this matter the charter of King H. which shows this.

The same **Peter [de Ros]** was summoned to answer the king concerning the plea by what warrant he claims to have his lands free from suit in that county, without licence etc.
Peter says that as to [Market] Weighton, Warter, Pocklington and Shipton, he holds them from Robert de Ros his brother, which R. de Ros acquits Peter de Ros from all kinds of suit for the manors. As to Cornbrough, he says that he does a single suit a year at the next county after Michaelmas and a single suit at the next wapentake of Ryedale after the feast and a single suit at the North Riding, and for the rest of the suit he gives no fine.
[S m.9 continues—'Afterwards by John de Melsa and his colleagues it is found that Peter uses warren in [Market] Weighton without any enlargement in [Market] Weighton; but they say that by his own act he drew into warren the vill of Shipton.
So it is decided that the vill of Shipton henceforward be outside the warren, and Peter in mercy, and to judgement concerning the warren of [Market] Weighton.
They say also that Peter holds his holdings in Warter, [Market] Weighton and Pockley from Robert de Ros his brother, who does suit by his seneschal at the county both for those holdings and for his own holdings.
So as to this, *sine die.*
As to suit from Cornbrough, they say that one Osbert de Cornburgh enfeoffed Peter with his demesnes in Cornbrough, to hold for the services that belong to those tenements, which Osbert did suit for them as is aforesaid and paid in his time 12*d* for the fine for those tenements. They say that Peter after that enfeoffment did the suit but he has not paid that fine for 14 years now.
So Peter in the matter of the suit *sine die*, and to judgement for concealment and withdrawal of the fine.
The sheriff is ordered to levy the 12*s* from Peter's lands and chattels on behalf of the king for the arrears of the fine and to distrain him to be at Derby three weeks from Easter Day to hear his judgement about the concealment.']

William de Percy was summoned to answer the king concerning the plea by what warrant he claims to have free warren, and his lands free

from suit in Kilnwick Percy and elsewhere in his lands in that county, without licence etc.

William comes; and as to warren, he says that he has warren in his underwritten lands only, that is, Kildale, Kilnwick Percy, Ormesby and Crathorne, by two charters, that is one charter of King H. father of the present king which he produces and which shows that King H. granted and confirmed by his charter to his dear and faithful William de Percy that he and his heirs for ever might have free warren in all their demesne lands of Kildale, Kilnwick Percy and Ormesby in that county provided that etc.; and by another charter of the old King H. which he produces and which shows that King H. granted Arnald de Percy that he should have warren in his land of Crathorne. As to suit, he says that he does a single suit for all lands at the next county after Michaelmas, one suit at the next wapentake and riding after the same feast where his lands are, and he gives to the king's bailiff of Craike Hill 4*s* a year, and to the heirs of Peter de Brus 16*s* a year.

Let inquiry be made about this and let the heirs of Peter de Brus come to recognise etc.

[S m.9 continues—'Afterwards by John de Melsa and his colleagues of the jury it is found that he and all his ancestors used free warren in the manor of Kilnwick Percy and that he did not enlarge it. They say that neither he nor his ancestors ever did any suits nor paid any fines other than as is aforesaid.

So he *sine die*; and concerning the 'elsewhere' nothing by order of the king.']

Hugh de Euere was summoned to answer the king concerning the plea by what warrant he claims to have gallows, a fair and a market at his manor of Stokesley, and his lands free from suit in that county, without licence and will of the king etc.

Hugh comes; and says that one Hugh de Balliol and his ancestors held the manor from the conquest of England with infangthief, market and with gallows, which Hugh gave that manor to John son of Robert in marriage with Ada his daughter, who held the manor with the said liberties until the death of John. Afterwards Ada gave that manor to one Robert her son, after whose death Hugh entered the manor as brother and heir, and still holds that with the liberties. As to suit, he says that he does a single suit at the next county and at the next riding of Yarlestree and at the next wapentake of Langbargh after Michaelmas, and gives for fines 15*s* a year. As to the fair, he says that King H. father of the present king granted by his charter to Robert [S m.9 continues—'his brother a fair in the manor, and after the death of that Robert, one Robert son of Roger entered the manor, and held that for some time, and he has that charter in his possession [right edge of document missing from here to the end of the membrane]...H. came to be placed in the manor.

Afterwards by John de Melsa and his colleagues of the jury it was found that one [Hugh] de Balliol and his ancestors from the conquest of England held the manor with infangthief and a market and that the same [Hugh] gave the manor to one John son of Robert in marriage with one Ada his daughter. They say that the same Ada ... John, and she gave the manor to one Robert her son, brother of Hugh, which Robert acquired a fair in the vill by charter of King H. father of the present king, and died in seisin of this; after whose death one Robert son of Roger, chief lord of the fief, seized the manor into his hand and afterwards carried away the charter for the fair held there, and they believe he still keeps it. They say that Agnes succeeded Robert as sister and heir in the manor, and uses the liberties as her ancestors used them without any encroachment being made there. Neither she nor her ancestors were accustomed to do any other suit nor pay any other fines than aforesaid.
So Hugh in this matter *sine die*, and the king takes nothing by his writ.']

William Constabul' was summoned to answer the king concerning the plea by what warrant he claims to have free warren and his lands free from suit in Holme [upon Spalding Moor] and elsewhere in his lands in that county, without licence etc.
William comes; and as to warren, he says that he and all his ancestors from time immemorial have warren at Flamborough. As to suit, he says that he holds Flamborough from the earl of Chester, who does no suit for his fiefs and holds his manor of Holme [upon Spalding Moor] from John de Vescy who does suit for him, and he pays John for fines 4*s*.
So let John come on the morrow of St James [26 Jul.].

Adam de Everingham was summoned to answer the king concerning the plea by what warrant he claims to have free warren and his lands free from suit in Everingham in that county, without licence etc. Similarly by what warrant [blank].
Adam comes; and says that he has warren at Everingham and Stainborough by the charter of King H. father of the present king which he produces and which shows that King H. granted him free warren in his lands of Everingham and Stainborough. As to suit, he says that he does suit by his seneschal for the whole year, and at the next wapentake [*sic*] and riding where his lands are, and he says that he gives for fines 11*s* 2*d*.
[S m.9d margin—'cancelled because elsewhere.']

Robert de Acclum was summoned to answer the king concerning the plea by what warrant he claims to have free warren and his lands free from suit in that county, without licence etc.
Robert comes; and says that he claims warren in Newton [Mulgrave] in Whitby Strand by the charter of King H. father of the present king given 15 July in the 48th year of his reign [1264] which he produces and which shows that; and as to suit, he says that neither he nor his ancestors ever did suit for the manor of Newton Mulgrave, but he says that he does suit

for his manors of Ganton and Foxholes at the next county and the next riding and wapentake after Michaelmas where those lands are, and he gives for fines 8*s* a year.

John de Vescy was summoned to answer the king concerning the plea by what warrant he claims to have free warren in Thornton and Newsholme and elsewhere in his lands, and his lands free from suit in that county, without licence etc.
John comes; and as to warren he says [blank].
[Lincs mm.22,24d,27. This case was adjourned to Lincoln and then further adjourned: there was no progress because although the sheriff had passed the orders to the bailiffs of the liberty of Howden, they had done nothing and did not allow the sheriff to enter. At the next adjournment the sheriff was ordered to take with him a sufficient posse of the whole county to enter the liberty and distrain Vescy's lands. The sheriff had taken a distraint of 10*m*. The pledges for Vescy were Gilbert the reeve of Newsholme, John le Mareschal of the same, Stephen de Octon of Fridaythorpe and John de Betton, who were in mercy.]

Henry de Percy was summoned to answer the king concerning the plea by what warrant he claims to have free warren and his lands free from suit in Nafferton and Wansford, and by what warrant he claims to have 'de...' [one word missing] water of Skerne and elsewhere in his lands in that county, without licence and will of the king and his forebears kings of England etc.
Upon this it is attested that Henry is under age, and in the king's wardship. So let it remain until [he is] of age.

[V m.82] **Edmund earl of Derby** was summoned to answer the king concerning the plea by what warrant he holds Easingwold and Huby which are from the ancient demesne of the crown of the king.
Edmund comes by his attorney; and [L m.32d—'fully recognises': S m.8—'cannot deny'] that Easingwold and Huby were once from the ancient demesne; but he says that he holds them by gift of King H. his father by his charter which he produces in these words: H. by the grace of God etc. to archbishops, bishops etc. greeting.

> Know that we have given granted and by this our charter confirmed to Edmund our most dear son the honour, vill and castle of Leicester, and all lands and holdings of the same honour, with knights' fees and all their other appurtenances whatever there could be in the name of rents, which were once Simon de Monte Forti's, earl of Leicester, our enemy, and which following the law and custom of our realm (through the war which he stirred against us to our disinheritance in our realm, and the battles against us, in one of which at Evesham, where as our enemy he was killed) was committed to us as our escheats devolved through his forfeiture; to have and to hold to the same Edmund and the heirs of his body lawfully begotten, from us and our heirs well and in peace, with everything belonging to the honour, vill and castle and whatever right or in the name of rents there could be, just as the same Simon once held and had them,

doing for this to us and our heirs the service therefore due and accustomed. We have also given and granted to our son Edmund all lands and holdings that Simon held of the barony once of John le Viscunte in Northumberland, and elsewhere, and all other lands and holdings which Simon held from us in inheritance, and which by the forfeiture of Simon similarly devolved on us as our escheat, to have and to hold etc. We have also given and granted to Edmund our son all other lands and holdings that Simon held from his other chief lords and which through his forfeiture by common consent and counsel of our magnates and faithful men of our realm are at our precept and disposal, as also the land of our other rebels who were gathered against us in the battles, saving to the chief lords homage and service belonging to them; to have and to hold to the same Edmund our son and to his heirs with everything belonging to the lands and holdings from the chief lords of those fees, doing to them thus the due and accustomed service for ever. So we wish and firmly order for us and our heirs that Edmund our son and the heirs of his body lawfully begotten should have and hold the aforesaid honour, vill and castle, and all lands and holdings of the same honour, with knights' fees and all other their appurtenances and whatever in the name of rent there could be, from us and our heirs well and in peace with all belonging to the honour, vill and castle, as Simon once held and had them, doing thence to us and our heirs the service thus due and accustomed; and all lands and holdings that Simon held of the barony once of John le Viscunte in Northumberland and elsewhere and all lands and holdings which Simon held in inheritance from us and that by his forfeiture of them to us similarly devolved as our escheats, with advowsons of churches, knights' fees, services of free men and all other things belonging to the lands and holdings; doing in that matter to us and our heirs the service thence due and accustomed; and all other lands and holdings that the same Simon held from his other chief lords and that by his forfeiture by common consent and counsel of the magnates and faithful men of our realm are at our precept and disposal as lands of our other rebels who met against us in the battles; saving to the chief lords their homage and his service that in turn belonged as is aforesaid. These witness etc.

He says that by such warrant he holds the manors.
Alan who sues for the king says that the charter cannot be his warrant in this matter, because in that charter there is not specifically any mention of the lands. He says that many articles are contained in general words in the charter, and if Edmund wishes to be aided by that charter, he asks that he show under which of those articles the lands are included.
Edmund says by his attorney that he claims the lands by that clause contained in the charter, that is, that King H. gave him all lands and holdings that Simon held in inheritance from the king himself; he says also that he holds them not as belonging to the honour of Leicester or the barony of Northumberland and not from the fiefs of other chief lords; he says also that after that gift he gained seisin of them by the king himself and by his writ, just as for other lands and holdings contained in the same charter.
Alan who sues for the king asks that Edmund show if he had anything by which he could explain that Simon had held the land in inheritance.
Edmund says that he ought not to show this because he himself is not the heir of Simon nor has he anything in the lands except only from the gift

of King H. his father, as is aforesaid, to whose hand those lands devolved through the forfeiture of Simon: on this account he cannot have Simon's charters or archives, and also if he did have them in his possession it would not belong to him to prove nor to claim any right through them; on the contrary it was the concern of his enfeoffor, who had been in possession of these lands before he conferred the lands on him or to his heirs. If this does not suffice, he will say other things.
Alan who sues for the king says that in as much as Edmund cannot deny that the lands are ancient demesne of the crown, as is aforesaid, and he claims them from the gift of King H. his father as those which Simon held in inheritance, and as this was again asked about, that is, how he held those in inheritance, and he shows nothing in that matter, he asks judgement for the king [margin—'to judgement'].
A day is given to them to hear their judgement at Derby three weeks from Easter Day.
[Lincs mm. 23, 23d. The case was twice adjourned at Lincoln.]

Robert Salveyn was summoned to answer the king concerning the plea by what warrant he claims to have a park at Harswell and free warren there etc.
Robert comes; and says that he does not claim to have a park there but he says that his ancestors and he himself from the time of the conquest of England always held their wood enclosed in its separateness; and as to warren he says that he claims nothing there.
So let inquiry be made about this.

The prior of Newburgh was summoned to answer the king concerning the plea by what warrant he claims to have common pasture in Hutton le Hole within the king's forest of Seven and Dove etc.
The prior comes; and says that he claims to have that common by such warrant that he and his predecessors from time immemorial had common there.
Alan de Walkingham who sues for the king says that one Hugh le Bygot occupied the forest against the king's predecessor, and in the time of the occupation the prior and his predecessors first entered the forest for commoning there, and asks that inquiry be made about this for the king.

John de Bulemere was summoned to answer the king concerning the plea by what warrant he claims to have free warren in Welburn and elsewhere in his lands, and his lands free from suit in that county, without licence and will of the king and his predecessors kings of England; and by what warrant he claims to have gallows etc. without licence etc.
John comes; and says that he claims warren in Bulmer and Welburn by the charter of King H. father of the present king, which he produces and which shows this; and he claims warren at Wilton with appurtenances by charter of King John, which he produces and which shows that King J. granted to one Alan de Wylton his ancestor and his heirs permission

that they could enclose their wood of Thornton, which is called Riseborough, and make therefrom a free park, and that they could have dogs in the vill to run in that park; and that they might have warren at Wilton with its appurtenances, that is, Coatham, Lazenby and Lackenby, in their fief outside the forest. He claims to have gallows at Thornton Riseborough from time immemorial and at Bulmer and Wilton from the conquest of England; and as to suit, he says that he does suit at the next county after Michaelmas and at the next riding and wapentake after the same feast, where his lands are, and he gives for fines 15*s* 8*d* a year.
Alan who sues for the king [S m.8d continues—'asks that inquiry be made into this.
Afterwards by John de Melsa, Roger Grimst[on] and his colleagues of the jury it is found that John used warren in his demesne lands in Welburn, but they say that he appropriated to himself warren in the lands of John de Ferlington and of some others.
So he in mercy. As to warren, to judgement.']

[V m.82d] **The prioress of Keldholme** was summoned to answer the king concerning the plea by what warrant she claims to have common pasture in Hutton le Hole within the king's forest between Seven and Dove.
The prioress comes; and says that she claims the common by such warrant that King Henry son of the conqueror granted the nuns of Keldholme the common by his charter, which she produces and which shows that the king granted them pasture in the wood of Yarnwick and elsewhere in Farndale, and grazing in Bransdale to feed their animals and sheep and pigs and a cow pasture there [S m.8d—'in Bransdale']; and she says that from the time of the grant she and all her predecessors were in seisin of the common until now.
Alan who sues for the king says that the predecessors of the present king held the forest in its separateness, without the prioress having common there, until one Hugh Bigot occupied the forest between Seven and Dove, and he says that the prioress in the time when Hugh occupied the land first appropriated to herself the common; and he asks that inquiry be made about this [margin—'inquire'].

Nicholas de Menill was summoned to answer the king concerning the plea by what warrant he claims to have warren, gallows in his lands, and his lands free from suit in that county, without licence and will etc.
Nicholas comes; and says that he claims to have warren at Whorlton, Seamer, Greenhow and Eston by the charter of King H. father of the present king [L m.31d, M m.21 and S m.10 continue—'and as to gallows he says that he ought to have gallows at Whorlton as he and his ancestors have had from time immemorial. As to suit, he says that he does a single suit at the next county after Michaelmas and a single suit at the next riding of Yarlestree after Michaelmas and a single suit at the wapentake of Langbargh, for all his lands and fields of Cleveland and Aldwark, and he

gives for wapentake fines for the rest 30*s* a year. Willa who was the wife of John de Raylly holds the manor of Boynton in le Wold from his inheritance for a life term, and does one suit at the county of York and at the riding of Garton on the Wolds and the wapentake of Dickering next after Michaelmas and pays for fines 2*s* 2¾*d*. Nicholas ought to do the same service for himself and his heirs after the death of Willa.']

[M m.21 and S m.10 continue—'Alan who sues for the king asks that inquiry be made whether he enlarged the warren or not, and how it was used; and as to gallows, he asks judgement for the king if any long-lasting seisin could warrant having this liberty without special warrant. If the court should consider that this should warrant, then he asks that inquiry be made about the seisin and about the time.

William Malekak, John son of Michael, Richer de Waxsaund, William de Heleby, Nicholas de Punchardun, William Burdon, Gilbert de Camera, John de Lesingby, Walter de Thorp, William de Amundevill, Nicholas du Lund, Gilbert de Iselbek, jurors gathered for this, say upon their oath that Nicholas and all his ancestors had free warren and gallows and their lands free from suit in the way that he claims them from time immemorial.

So it is decided that Nicholas may go in this matter *sine die*, and the king takes nothing by his writ.']

Franco le Tyers was summoned to answer the king concerning the plea by what warrant he claims to have free warren, and his lands free from suit at Leeds and elsewhere in that county, without licence and will of the king and his predecessors kings of England etc.

Franco comes; and as to warren he says that he claims to have warren by the charter of King H. father of the present king, which he produces and which shows that King H. granted to Franco that he and his heirs for ever might have free warren in all their demesne lands of their manors of Leeds, Woodhouse and Farnley in that county, and upon this let inquiry be made about enlargement. As to the suit, he says that he does suit at the next county after Michaelmas in his own person and at the next riding after the same feast and at the wapentake of Barkston [Ash] and Agbrigg after the same feast; and he says that he gives 6*s* 4½*d* for wapentake fine so that he might be free from all other suits of county, riding and wapentake each year.

[S m.11 continues—'Afterwards by William de Holteby, Richer de Wassand, Andrew de Nouvil, William Burdon, Peter de Hathelsey, Nicholas de Mechelton, Alan de Catherton, Simon de Sutton, John de Shipwik and Peter de Santon it is found that Franco uses the warren and did not enlarge it; and that he does the suit as aforesaid and gives the fine and not any other.

So he in this matter *sine die*.']

Hugh de Swylington was summoned to answer the king concerning the plea by what warrant he appropriated to himself a park in le Rodes in the

place which is called Jordansal and elsewhere in his lands in that county, without licence and will of the king and his predecessors kings of England. Hugh came by his attorney; and says that he has an enclosed wood that contains around 40 ac. next to his court, where no one ought to have common, or has had common, from time immemorial.
So let inquiry be made about seisin [margin—'inquire'].

Hugh son of Henry was summoned to answer the king concerning the plea by what warrant he claims to have a free chase in Teesdale and free warren and a park at Cotherstone, and by what warrant he claims to have gallows in his lands in the county, and his lands free from suit in that county, without licence and will of the king and his predecessors, kings of England.
Hugh comes; and as to the chase, he says that he and all his ancestors and their enfeoffors from the time of the conquest of England had free chase in Teesdale; let inquiry be made about seisin. As to the warren, he says that he claims to have free warren by the charter of King H. father of the present king which he produces and which shows that King H. granted to Henry son of Ranulf father of Hugh whose heir he is, that he and his heirs for ever might have free warren in all their demesne lands of Thringarth, Mickleton, Cotherstone, Briscoe, Ravensworth, Barwick on Tees, Fremington in Swaledale, Applegarth, Askrigg, Staveley, Nappa, Dent, Ingleton, Sedbergh, Farnham, Garsdale and Holwick in the county of York. As to the park, he says [he claims] that [i.e. the park] because he has warren in his manor of Cotherstone as the charter well shows, and that wood which he now calls his park is separate. As to gallows, he says that he does not claim to have gallows except at his manors of Barwick on Tees and Staveley, and that he and his ancestors who held those manors had gallows at the manors from the time of the conquest of England. As to suits, he says that for his land which he holds in the wapentake of Gilling he makes one appearance a year at the wapentake, that is, at the next wapentake after Michaelmas; and for lands which he holds in the wapentake of Hang he says that he makes a single appearance at the same wapentake next after the feast; and for the rest of the suit for the aforesaid two wapentakes he gives the earl of Richmond 20*s* in fine, and for lands which he holds in the wapentake of Ewcross he says that he makes a single appearance at the wapentake after the same feast once a year only, and gives for fine for the remainder of all suit 18*s* ½*d*; and that for all his other lands in that county he says that he does no suit for them, nor did he or his ancestors ever do any suit at the county [court] from the time of the conquest of England.
[S m.11 continues—'Afterwards by William de Holteby and his colleagues of the jury it is found that Hugh and all his ancestors used the free chase in Teesdale and free warren at Cotherstone and gallows at Barwick on Tees and Staveley, and that he did his suit as is aforesaid, and that neither he nor his ancestors ever paid other fines than as aforesaid.

So Hugh in this matter *sine die*. Concerning the 'elsewhere' nothing by order of the king.']

[V m.83] **John de Melsa** was summoned to answer the king concerning the plea by what warrant he claims to have waif, amends of breach of the assize of bread and of ale in his lands, and his lands free from suit in that county, without licence and will of the king and his predecessors kings of England.
John comes; and as to waif he says that he claims no waif in his lands; and as to amends of bread and of ale he says that he does not claim amends of the assize of bread. He says however that he claims amends of breach of the assize of ale in all his lands in that county and by this warrant, that all his ancestors from the conquest of England were seized having amends of breach of the assize of ale in their lands in that county, and he says that such is the custom in that county that every lord of a vill or vills has amends of breach of the assize of ale in his lands and that such is the custom used in this county from time immemorial he puts himself upon the country. As to suit, he says that he holds the manors of Huddleston, Gowthorpe and Sutton [on Hull] in Holderness of the archbishop of York from the barony of Sherburn in Elmet which belongs to the archbishopric of York, for which manors he does suit at the archbishop's court; and he says that neither he nor his ancestors ever did any suit elsewhere for the manors nor was he bound to do suit for them elsewhere. As to suit for the manors of Leppington and Willerby, he says that the manors are in the riding of the East Riding, and for the manors he himself does a single suit at the county next after Michaelmas and a single suit at the first riding of East Riding next after the feast and a single suit at the first wapentake of Harthill next after the feast, and at the wapentake of Buckrose a single appearance after the same feast, and he gives for fines for the manor of Willerby *5s* a year and for the manor of Leppington *5s 8d*.
Afterwards by the jury held in this matter it is found that John used the liberties as he claims them, so John in this matter *sine die*.

William de Wyvill was summoned to answer the king concerning the plea by what warrant he claims to have free warren and his lands free from suit in Sledmere and elsewhere in that county, without licence etc.
William comes; and as to warren he says that he claims to have warren in all his demesne lands of Slingsby, Sledmere and Coulton by the charter of King H. father of the present king which he produces sealed under the seal of Gascony. As to suit, he says that he holds a manor that is called Sand [Hall] and it is within the liberty of Howden, and he says that neither he nor his ancestors ever did any suit for that to county, riding or wapentake; and he says that he holds some part of his lands in the ridings of North Riding and East Riding, and another part in the wapentake of Ryedale and Buckrose, for which he does a single suit, and he and his heirs ought to make one appearance each year at the next county after Michaelmas, and one suit at the next riding of East Riding, and one suit

at the next riding of North Riding after the same feast and one suit at the next wapentake of Ryedale and another suit at the next wapentake of Buckrose after the same feast; and he pays for the rest of the suit of the wapentake 12*s* 9*d* a year.
Alan de Walkingham who sues for the king asks that inquiry be made if William used the warren after the grant to him by King H. and if William enlarged his warren, and if William ought to do suit at county, wapentake or riding for his manor of Sand [Hall], and if he ought to do suit for his other lands in that county in another way than William said he did. William similarly.
So it is ordered that there be a jury in this matter, and it is found by the jury to be as William replies, so William in this matter *sine die.*

Robert Salveyn was summoned to answer the king concerning the plea by what warrant he claims to have free warren and his lands free from suit in Duffield and elsewhere in his lands in that county, without licence etc. Robert comes; and as to warren he says that he claims no warren except in his demesne lands in the manor of Duffield, which is the right and inheritance of one Sybil his wife, one of the heirs of Roger de Turkesby, by the charter of King H. father of the present king made to Roger, which he produces and which shows that King H. granted Roger that he and his heirs might have free warren in all their demesne lands of his manor of Duffield; and he says that he claimed to have no warren elsewhere in his lands. As to suit, he says that he does no suit for the manor nor ought to do, because it is of the fee of the bishop of Durham within his liberty of Howden; and as to his other lands in that county, he says as for Harswell, Raisthorpe, Sledmere, Croom, Sherburn and his other lands which are of his own inheritance he does not do nor ought to do, nor were his ancestors accustomed to do [any suit] except each year a single suit at the next county after Michaelmas and a single suit at the wapentake of Harthill next after the same feast for his lands which he held in the wapentake and he pays 3*s* to the king for wapentake fine from the lands, and a single suit at the wapentake of Buckrose next after the same feast, and 5*s* 6*d* and a single suit at the riding of East Riding next after the same feast and that neither he nor his ancestors were ever accustomed to do other suits for their lands, he put himself upon the country.
Alan de Walkyngham who sues for the king asks for the king that inquiry be made about the enlargement of the warren, and if Roger ancestor of Sybil, and Robert and Sybil after the death of Roger, used the warren and in what manner, and concerning the suits and fines, and in what manner they did the suits, and Robert similarly. So let there be a jury in this matter.
[S m.2 continues—'John de Bozehalle, German Hay, William de Benyington, Thomas de Lutton, Hugh de Lynton, Peter de Saunton, Roger Russell of Cave, William le Stabler, John de Garton, Thomas Darayns, James Bataylle, Walter son of the parson of Bubwith, Stephen de Fridaythorp, Walter de la Chaumbre of Wilton, Richard de

Herlethorpe, Laurence de Karl[iol] and Richard de Broraton, the jury chosen for this, say upon their oath that Roger de Turkelby from the gift of the charter and similarly Robert all his time used the warren in their demesne lands in the manor: but they say that Robert drew into the warren many lands of his tenants and neighbours that lie in places next to Robert's lands. They say that one Robert de Menthorp has a close that contains about 1 car. in the manor, and it is separate for Robert for the whole year, and Robert Salveyn drew that close into warren.
Because it is found by that jury that Robert drew into and levied warren in lands of others as in his demesne lands against the charter's tenor, it is decided that the warren be taken into the king's hand, and Robert in mercy. As to suit, they say that neither Robert nor any of his ancestors ever did any suit for the manor, and that the manor is within the liberty of Howden, from which liberty no suit is owed.
So it is decided that Robert as to this matter *sine die* etc.']

[V m.83d] [There follow Cumberland pleas of quo warranto involving Robert de Veteri Ponte and Alexander king of Scotland.]

[V m.84] **William archbishop of York** was summoned to answer the king concerning the plea by what warrant he claims to have gallows, return of writs, estreats, pleas of withernam and his own coroners within and without the city of York; and by what warrant he claims to have his own coroners on both sides of the Hull, and to take prises in the same water; and by what warrant he claims to have amends of breach of the assize of bread and of ale, wreck of the sea and waif at Patrington; and by what warrant he claims to have free warren and his lands free from suit in [Bishop] Wilton, Beverley, [Bishop] Burton, and elsewhere in his lands in that county, and similarly by what warrant he claims to have a park, free warren and his lands free from suit at Beverley, [Bishop] Burton, [Bishop] Wilton, Ripon, Otley, Sherburn [in Elmet] and [Bishop]thorpe; and by what warrant he claims to have a park and free warren at Cawood.
The archbishop comes; and as to gallows he says that he claims those in his barony outside York of Sherburn [in Elmet], [Bishop] Wilton, Patrington and Otley from time immemorial; at Beverley and Ripon by such warrant that King Athelstan before the conquest of England gave the manors to the archbishop of York and his successors, from which time all archbishops of York until now have remained in seisin of the liberty. Afterwards King H. the first, son of the conqueror, amongst certain other liberties granted the archbishop of York infangthief in the lands by his charter, which he produces and which shows this. He claims also return of writs and pleas of withernam in Beverley and Ripon with their members, and estreats taken by the hand of the sheriff for debts owed to the king, levied from those who have nothing outside the liberty, by such warrant that he and all his ancestors from time immemorial were used to do so. As to coroners within the city of York, he says that he claims none.

[M m.25 and S m.11 continue—'He claims also to have his own coroners in Beverley with its members, that is within his fiefs and his own holdings, and in the River Hull within the channels of the water from the entry of the port of Hull to the vill of Aike. In the same way he claims to have his own coroners at Ripon within his own fiefs and his own holdings, and this before the conquest of England from the time of King Athelstan who endowed the churches of Beverley and of Ripon with their lands, so freely that no minister of the king might enter them to execute any office belonging to the king. Afterwards the blessed King Edward confirmed the same liberties by his charter, "as free as eyes could see or heart might think." Afterwards from the time when coroners were first appointed in England, all his predecessors until now have had their own coroners in their lands and by them they did everything that belonged to private coroners' [M finishes, S m.11 continues—'As to prises in the same water, he does not claim any prises by name of prise but actually says that he claims to have the first taste and the first purchase from all other goods held for sale in the port, and that he and all his predecessors so did from time immemorial. He claims also to have amends of breach of the assize of bread and of ale, wreck of the sea and waif at Patrington from the conquest of England. He claims also to have warren in all his demesne lands in the county except in [Bishop]thorpe, from time immemorial. Moreover he says that King H. father of the present king granted to one Sewall his predecessor that he and all his successors might have free warren in all his lands by his charter given at Westminster on 26 March in the 41st year of his reign [1257], which he produces and which shows that. As to freedom from suit, he says that he claims to have his manor of Beverley with its members and his manor of Ripon with its members and his manor of Patrington free from suit from the conquest of England. For all his other lands in that county except the manor of [Bishop]thorpe, he does suit by his seneschal at the county of York for the whole year and a single appearance at the next wapentake and riding of East Riding at Michaelmas by the same seneschal, and a single appearance at the next riding and wapentake of Ouse [and Derwent] after the same feast by his bailiff of Sherburn. As to [Bishop]thorpe, he says that he holds that from the chapter of St Peter of York for which no suit is owed nor did his predecessors ever do any suit for that. He claims to have a park at Beverley, Sherburn [in Elmet] and Ripon by the same warrant that the archbishop and his predecessors from time immemorial, and also he himself...in all their lands enclosed their woods so that they made a park; and that he and all his predecessors used the liberties as he claims them, he puts himself upon the country.

William Lovell, James de Fryvill, Thomas de Gunneby, John de Bozale, William del Holm, Robert del Holm, Thomas de Lutton, Ralf Salveyn, William de Hertlington, Hugh de Lutton, William le Stabler, John de Milefford, Nicholas de Okelestorp, John de [Sutton?] and Richard de Brunneby chosen [for this] came and as the king ordered that henceforth no one should answer for the 'elsewhere' in that writ the jurors speak only

as instructed concerning the liberties that the archbishop claims in the lands specified. They say upon their oath that the archbishop and all his predecessors from time immemorial used all the liberties which the archbishop now claims, and so it is decided that the archbishop may go free in this matter with his liberties and the king takes nothing by that writ.']
[Lincs mm.23d,24d,27. The case about the first purchase of wine, victuals, cloths and other things for sale coming into the River Hull between the Humber and Beverley was adjourned to Lincoln. It was witnessed before the king and his council by John de Vaux that the king is in seisin of prises and the archbishop does not show any reason why the king should not enjoy the prises. The case was further adjourned, because none of the jurors came.]

Peter de Malo Lacu and Nichola his wife were summoned to answer the king concerning the plea by what warrant they hold 5 tofts, 8 car. 22 ac. of meadow, £10 and 18*d* rent with appurtenances in Doncaster, which are from the ancient demesne of the crown of the king. The same Peter was summoned to answer the king etc. by what warrant he holds the manor of Doncaster, except 5 tofts, 8 car. 22 ac. of meadow, £10 and 18*d* rent with appurtenances that is from the ancient demesne of the crown. Peter and Nichola by the attorney of Nichola come; and they say that they hold the holdings sought against them by such warrant that one Nigel Fossard at the time of the conquest of England held the holdings and from Nigel they passed down to one Robert his son and from that Robert to one William son of the same Robert, and from him to one William son of the same William, and from that William to one Johanna daughter of the same William, who was in the wardship of King Richard because she was under age, and by the same king she was married to one Robert de Thornham who from her begat one Isabella who succeeded to the holdings as daughter and heiress of Johanna; and from Isabella the holdings passed down to one Peter as son and heir, father of this Peter, which Peter enfeoffed Peter and Nichola with the 5 tofts, 8 car. 22 ac. of meadow, £10 and 18*d* rent with appurtenances in Doncaster; and the rest of the manor Peter holds by hereditary right by descent from Peter his father etc. whence it truly descends. Neither the present king nor any of his predecessors after the conquest of England ever were in seisin of the holdings except in time of wardship or time of war, and that this is so they put themselves upon the country.
[S m.4 continues—'Gilbert de Thornton who sues for the king says that King H. father of King Richard, and similarly King Richard son of King H. were in seisin of the holdings in time of peace and not by reason of wardship or by reason of war. King H. ordered his bailiffs of Doncaster that they cause one Thurkil and his heirs to hold 8 ac. of land which make 1 bov. in the fields of Doncaster, with one toft in Galegate, as Thurkil better held them in the time of King H. grandfather of that king. He says also that King Richard handed over his soke of Doncaster to his burgesses

of Doncaster to hold by the ancient farm, and in addition 25*m* with the ancient farm; and he says that this is known from memoranda deposited in the king's treasury. If the said memoranda are not sufficient for right to be given to the king, he asks that inquiry be made through the country [margin—'inquire'].
A day is given them at Westminster at Parliament five weeks from Easter Day.']
[Lincs mm.24,26. This case was adjourned to Lincoln and then further adjourned because no jurors came.]

[V m.84d] **William archbishop of York** was summoned to answer the king concerning the plea by what warrant he claims to have money coiners in the king's city of York, without licence and will of the king or his predecessors kings of England etc.
The archbishop by his attorney comes; and says that he claims the coiners by such warrant that all his predecessors from time immemorial were in seisin, having two coiners, and for greater proof he says that in the time of King H., son of the conqueror, one Odo, sheriff of York, prevented one Gerard, then archbishop of York, from having pleas in his court concerning moneyers and judgements on them for which the archbishop, believing himself aggrieved in this matter, approached the king and showed him his seisin and the right of his church of St Peter's York, so that the king directed to the sheriff his letter patent in these words:

> H. by the grace of God king of the English to O. the sheriff and R. son of Gozo, greeting. I wish and order that Gerard archbishop of York should have in his court in the lands of his churches and in all the lands of the archbishopric of York, his pleas concerning his moneyers and concerning thieves and concerning all other things; and should have all his laws and customs and every thing from his churches, as Archbishop Thomas also fully enjoyed in the time of my father or brother; and he may implement and bring to a conclusion by his own justice ['*propriam justiciam*'] in his court my new statutes of judgements or of pleas of thieves and pleas of [S m.11—'false'] moneyers, nor may he lose anything, nor his church, because of my new statutes, but as I have said operate through his own justice in his court following my statute. Witness R. bishop of Chester at Winchester at Easter.

He says he puts himself upon the country [to prove] that he and all his predecessors used to have the coiners as he claims them, and moreover he says that all his predecessors used to have a third coiner from so many coiners as the king had in the city of York and he seeks that his right be saved to him in this matter.
Gilbert de Thorneton who sues for the king asks judgement in as much as he showed no title for having the coiners nor should the writing alone be evidence that he ought to have the coiners, if this were to be sufficient warrant, and moreover he asks on behalf of the king that inquiry be made about seisin and the kind of seisin.
William Lovell, James de Fryvill, Thomas de Gunneby, John de Bozale, William de Holteby, Robert del Holm, Thomas de Lutton, Ralf

Salvayn, William de Hertlington, Hugh de Lutton, William le Stabler, John de Milford, Nicholas de Okelesthorp, John de Sutton and Richard de Bruneby, the jurors chosen for this, come and say upon their oath that the archbishop and all his predecessors from time immemorial were in seisin of having the coiners as he claims them.
So it is decided that the king takes nothing by that writ, and the archbishop in that matter *sine die*.

The king by Gilbert de Thorneton who sues for him appeared against **John de Brytanum** on a plea of by what warrant he claims to have return of writs and pleas of withernam throughout all the liberty of Richmond without his will or of his predecessors kings of England; and upon this the king directed to his justices here his writ in these words:

> Edward by the grace of God etc. to his dear and faithful John de Vallibus and his colleagues, justices itinerant in the county of York, greeting. We order you that you put in respite all pleas in your eyre by our writ of Quo Warranto touching us on one side and our dear and faithful John de Britann' earl of Richmond on the other part until 15 days after next Easter. Witness me myself at Westminster 6 November in the 8th year of our reign [1280].

Because no definite place is contained in the writ, the justices in obedience to the writ adjourned Gilbert to Parliament in London 5 weeks from Easter Day [margin—'Westminster'].

[There follows a case between the king and the archbishop and dean and chapter of York, about a messuage in York, not a quo warranto.]

[V m.85] **Baldwin Wake** was summoned to answer the king concerning the plea by what warrant he claims to have warren and his land free from suit and gallows in his lands in that county, without licence and will of the king and of his predecessors kings of England etc.
Baldwin comes; and says that he claims to have gallows in his manors of Cottingham and Buttercrambe, and Scrayingham that is a member of Buttercrambe, and free warren in his manor of Cottingham, by such warrant that one Robert Frundebof de Stutevill his ancestor came with William the Bastard conqueror of England, and obtained the said manors and used the liberties all his time as joined to the manors, and died seised thereof; to whom succeeded one Robert his son whom King Henry son of the conqueror ejected from the manors, together with some other lands and holdings, and he says that afterwards King Henry son of the empress gave back to one Robert son of Robert II the manors of Cottingham and Buttercrambe as his right and inheritance, and granted and confirmed them to him with all their liberties and appurtenances as freely and quietly as the first Robert Frondebuf in the time of King William the Conqueror and similarly as Robert son of the same Robert in the time of King H. son of the conqueror ever held them, by his charter which he produces and which shows the same. He says that King Richard afterwards confirmed to one William son of the last Robert the manors with all the

liberties as completely as Robert his father died seised of them. Afterwards King John similarly confirmed the manors to Robert son of William with all the liberties, and he produces the charters both of King Richard and of King John that show the same. He also claims to have warren and gallows in his manor of [Cold] Kirby by such warrant that Robert Frondebuf I held the manor with the liberties, and similarly Robert his son held them in the same way until King Henry son of the conqueror ejected him from them at the same time with the manors as is aforesaid, and he says that afterwards in the king's court Robert proved a title to the manor against Roger de Moubray, heir of Nigel de Albiniaco, on which Nigel the king had conferred the manor, by agreement made between Robert and Roger before the king himself, the agreement being confirmed by the charter of King H. son of the conqueror, which he produces and which shows the same. He also claims to have warren in his lands of [Great] Ayton, Hemlington, Tunstall and Nidd by the charter of King H. father of the present king which he produces and which shows this, and elsewhere in all his lands in that county except Buttercrambe and Scrayingham. As to freedom from suit, he says that he does suit at every county throughout the year by his attorney whom he may wish to attorn for this by his letters patent. He says also that he does suit at the next riding after Michaelmas by his seneschal and at the next wapentake after the same feast in all the places where his lands are in that county which he holds in chief of the king, and for the rest of the wapentake suit he gives ½*m* for fine.

Alan who sues for the king asks judgement for his king because Baldwin recognises that the manors were in seisin of Henry son of the conqueror, nor does he show that the same king by any special warrant might have granted the said liberties by name and specifically to Robert ancestor of Baldwin. Moreover for the king Alan asks that inquiry be made by the country how both Baldwin and also his ancestors used the liberties; also that inquiry be made by the country whether Baldwin drew the lands of others into warren within the manors in which he claims to have warren or not; he asks also for judgement for the king because Baldwin shows no reason through which he ought to be free from suit of wapentake [and] riding since he cannot deny that the king's predecessors were in seisin of the same suits from Baldwin's ancestors [margin—'to judgement'].

The jurors say upon their oath that Baldwin and all his ancestors from the time of King Richard and before have had warren in their manor of Cottingham and [Cold] Kirby, and at [Great] Ayton, Hemlington, Tunstall and Nidd by the charter of King H. father of the present king, and that Baldwin has not drawn the lands of others into warren, nor enlarged it; they say also that Baldwin and all his ancestors had gallows in the manor of [Cold] Kirby from the time of King Richard and before; and as to freedom from suit, they say that Baldwin and all his ancestors did suit at the county of York throughout the whole year, and at the next riding and wapentake after Michaelmas by his seneschal for all lands that he holds in

barony; and as to the other lands which descended to him through Robert de Stotevill, that is, [Great] Ayton, Hemlington, Tunstall and Nidd, they say that the manors of [Great] Ayton and Tunstall are held from Nicholas de Meinill and Hemlington from Robert de Nevill and that Robert de Stotevill in his own person used to do suit for the same manors at the next county after Michaelmas and at the next wapentake and riding where his lands are after the same Michaelmas.

So it is decided that Baldwin and his heirs henceforth do suit at the next county after Michaelmas and at the next riding and wapentake after the same feast for the lands that descended to him from Robert; and Baldwin in mercy; and as to the other liberties he may go free. His amercement is pardoned.

[Additional material sewn on to V m.85: 'Afterwards the king ordered the justices here by his writ in these words:

> Edward etc. to his justices itinerant in Yorkshire greeting. From the complaint of our dear and faithful Baldwin Wak we accept that in the inquiry made by you in your eyre about the plea that was before you in the eyre by our writ between us and Baldwin concerning by what warrant Baldwin claims to hold his lands in Yorkshire free from suit of county, wapentakes, ridings, certain clauses which are relevant were not examined by you, which need close examination to do full justice in the same plea; and as we wish both for us and for Baldwin due justice, so we order you that you cause to come before you the jurors of the inquiry and hear the plea again; and what in that was omitted, that you shall diligently examine; and what from that omission you shall find should be corrected, you shall correct: so that for default of justice we shall not hear complaint in this matter again. Witness etc.

Because of this the sheriff was ordered to cause the jurors of the inquiry to come here to inquire in the aforesaid form on Thursday next after the octave of the Purification of the Blessed Mary [February], at which day came Baldwin by his attorney and similarly Gilbert de Thornton who sues for the king and similarly the jurors.

Baldwin, asked about this, says the jurors were too little examined; he says that since Robert de Stotevill held and he similarly now holds the manor of [Great] Ayton from Nicholas de Meynill, and pays him 3*s* a year for county fine and Nicholas holds further from Peter de Malo Lacu by the same county fine, and Peter from the king in chief and does suit by his seneschal at the county of York for himself and all his tenants; and the manor of Hemlington from Robert de Nevill paying 10*s* a year for fine to the castle ward of Chester and Robert holds further from the heirs of Peter de Brus and the same heirs hold from the honour of Chester from which no suit is owed; and similarly since Robert de Stotevill ought only to do suit for the manor of Tunstall while he should hold that [manor], and this at a single appearance at the first county after Michaelmas, which manor he does not now hold, nor has anything in it either in service or in demesne, [yet] the jurors have said that Robert de Stotevill did suit at

the county of York for all the lands and he asks that the jurors be better examined upon this.
The jurors say upon their oath that actually Robert de Stotevill held and similarly Baldwin now holds the manor of [Great] Ayton from Nicholas de Meynill paying for county fine 3*s* and Nicholas holds further from Peter de Malo Lacu paying the same fine, and Peter from the king in chief, and he does suit at the county of York by his seneschal for himself and all his tenants; and the manor of Hemlington from Robert de Nevill, paying 3*s* a year for county fine [this may be the clerk's mistake as the fine was 10*s* above] and Robert de Nevill holds further from the heirs of Peter de Brus, and the same heirs hold from the honour of Chester from which no suit is owed; they say also that Robert de Stotevill while he held the manor of Tunstall owed a single suit at the next county after Michaelmas and at the next riding and wapentake after the same feast, and they say that Baldwin does not hold the manor of Tunstall nor has anything in it, neither in service nor in demesne. They say, rather, that one Thomas de Salkot now holds that.
So it is decided that Baldwin be free henceforth from the suit for the manors of [Great] Ayton and Hemlington; and the sheriff is ordered to distrain Thomas to do the suit for the manor of Tunstall which Robert used to do for it and the amercement of Baldwin is pardoned.']

Roger de Lascels was summoned to answer the king concerning the plea by what warrant he claims to have warren and his lands free from suit in Escrick and elsewhere in his land in that county, without licence etc.
Roger comes; and says that he claims to have warren in his manors of Escrick, Kirby Knowle and Scruton by grant and confirmation of King H. father of the present king which he produces and which shows the same. As to freedom from suit, he says that he holds his manor of Escrick from the abbot of St Mary's York for which neither he nor his ancestors ever did suit to county, wapentake or riding, because the abbot and all his men are free from these kind of suits by charter [*sic*] of the kings of England which he has in that matter; and as to the manor of Kirby Knowle, he says that he holds that from Geoffrey de Uppesal and he does suit for the same in his own person at the next county of York after Michaelmas and at the next riding of Yarlestree after the same feast and at the next wapentake of Birdforth after the same feast; and he gives to the king's bailiff of the same wapentake each year 2*s* 6*d* for wapentake fine, and he says that he and his ancestors from time immemorial have given the same fine each year for suit of wapentake. He says also that he holds the manors of Scruton, Thrintoft and Maunby from the earl of Richmond, for which he does suit in his own person at the next wapentake after Michaelmas, that is, for the manor of Scruton at the wapentake of Hang and for the other manors of Thrintoft and Maunby at the wapentake of Gilling. He gives the bailiffs of the same wapentakes just as to the king's bailiffs 20*s* 4*d* a year for fines of wapentake and he and all his ancestors gave the same fine

from time immemorial. He says also that he holds his manor of Ellerton as the free marriage portion of Elizabeth his wife from William son of Thomas, who defends and quits this against all men. [S m.1 continues—'Concerning this he puts himself upon the country.
Afterwards by Richer de Wassaunt and his colleagues of the jury (except William de Holteby then seneschal of the aforesaid Roger), it was found that he used the warren in Escrick and did not enlarge it, and that neither he nor his ancestors were accustomed to do other suits nor pay other fines than as is aforesaid.
So Roger in that matter *sine die* and the king shall take nothing by his writ.']

The prioress of Wilberfoss was summoned to answer the king concerning the plea by what warrant she holds 2 bov. with appurtenances which are from the ancient demesne of the crown.
The prioress comes; and says that she holds the land from the gift and feoffment of one Simon le Archer of Yapham who thereof enfeoffed her house of Wilberfoss and the nuns there serving God, in free, pure and perpetual alms, to hold by them and their successors for ever, and that he and his heirs would warrant, quit and defend etc. She produces Simon's charter which shows the same. She says also that King H. father of the present king confirmed to God and her church and the nuns there serving God Simon's gift and feoffment of the land, and she produces the charter of King H. which shows the confirmation more fully.
So the prioress in this matter *sine die* saving the right of the king [margin—'*sine die*'].

William de Lascels was summoned to answer the king concerning the plea by what warrant he claims to have free warren and gallows and his lands free from suit in that county etc.
William comes; and says that he does not claim to have any warren in his lands, and he claims to have gallows in his manor of Sowerby and not elsewhere because he and all his ancestors from time immemorial had gallows in the same manor and this only for infangthief; and as to freedom from suit, he says that he does suit for the manor at the next county after Michaelmas and at the next wapentake and at the next riding of [blank] after the same feast and gives for wapentake fine each year [blank].
[Lincs mm.22,24d,26. This case was adjourned to Lincoln and then further adjourned as Lascels did not appear. The sheriff had taken a distraint of 100*s* from his goods. Pledges for William de Lascels were John the reeve of Snape, William son of Arnold of the same, John Russel of the same and Robert Thorplyn, who were in mercy. The sheriff was ordered to distrain Lasceles again, and he subsequently appeared. He said he claimed no warren in Yorkshire but gallows and infangthief in Sowerby from time immemorial; and he listed his suits, one at the next county court and at the next wapentake and riding of Birdforth after Michaelmas. He gives 2*s* 6*d* for wapentake fine for the manor of Sowerby each year. Gilbert de Thorneton for the king said that although he did not now claim warren,

he took hares and did other things belonging to warren; and Gilbert said Lasceles owed suit at each wapentake through the whole year. Adjourned for a jury, and then adjourned because none of the jurors came.]

Gilbert de Gaunt was summoned to answer the king concerning the plea by what warrant he claims to have a free chase at Swaledale and free warren at Healey and wreck of the sea at Hunmanby.
Gilbert comes; and says that he claims to have a free chase at Swaledale by such warrant that he and all his ancestors from time immemorial have had free chase there; and as to free warren at Healey he says that he claims to have that by this reason, that his land of Healey is within Swaledale, where he has his free chase as is aforesaid, and because he has free chase there he claims to have free warren; and he says that he and all his ancestors from that time always have had that; and as to wreck of the sea he says that he claims no wreck of the sea except only whale (if it ought to be called wreck), and he claims that saving to the king the tail and head, by such warrant that he and all his ancestors from time immemorial were in seisin of it.
The jurors say upon their oath that Gilbert and all his ancestors from time immemorial have had and have held their free chase at Swaledale and similarly their warren of Healey free, and they say that neither Gilbert nor his ancestors enlarged that chase and warren. They say also that Gilbert and all his ancestors from time immemorial were in seisin of having whale of the sea when it should land in the port of Hunmanby, saving to the king the tail and head of the same whale.
So Gilbert may go free in this matter.

Edmund earl of Cornwall was summoned to answer the king concerning the plea by what warrant he claims to have a free chase at Clint and in the woods of Lyolfhaw and Weston, and free warren at Knaresborough and a free park there, return of writs of the king and estreats of the same, pleas of withernam, pleas of approvers, and of fresh force, waif, treasure trove, chattels of felons, and to plead by his own justices or by our justices at Knaresborough pleas which [belong] to the honour of Knaresborough; and also by what warrant he claims to hold as belonging to his liberty Scotton, Thorpe, Susacres, Ripley and Burton Leonard, Arkendale, Ribston, Plumpton, Brandon, Follifoot, Kirkby Overblow, [East] Keswick, Weeton, Weston, Huby, Rigton, Lindley, Timble and Blubberhouses which belong to the king, and the king's wapentake of Claro; and also by what warrant he claims to have '*gyneton*' and gallows at Knaresborough and Aldborough.
The earl comes by his attorney; and says that he does not claim any free chase in the wood, but only free warren and this by charter of King H. father of the present king which he produces and which shows this; as to free warren he says that he claims that by charter of the same Lord H. which he produces and which shows that King H. granted Richard once earl of Cornwall father of that Edmund whose heir etc. free warren in all

his demesne lands; as to park, he says that was because that park was always a free enclosure and separate pasture in the times when the manor of Knaresborough was in the hands of the king of England; as to return and estreats of writs, he says that that liberty belongs to the honour of Knaresborough and it was so in the time when that manor was in the hands of the kings of England predecessors of the present king; and as to [S m.11d adds—'pleas of withernam and treasure trove and fresh force, he now claims nothing. But he claims to have pleas of taking of goods, waif,'] and he claims chattels of felons because they belonged to the honour of Knaresborough at all times. As to pleading before the justices he claims to plead by his own justices because R. king of Germany his father, and also Henry of Germany his brother whose heir he is, have pleaded by their own justices without any denial as belonging to the honour of Knaresborough. [S m.11d continues—'As to the vills of Scotton, Thorpe, Susacres and others above-named, he says that Scotton is from various fiefs, and that he claims nothing except only what belongs to his fee of Knaresborough; as to the vill of Thorpe he claims nothing in that matter. As to Ripley, he claims to have half of 2 car. which the abbot of Fountains holds, doing in that matter suit at his court of Knaresborough and other service.

He claims in Burton Leonard that it is held from him for ½ fee and ¼ and ⅛ and 1/16 and 1/30 of the fee of one knight. He claims also half the vill of Arkendale belonging to the honour of Knaresborough and held from him. As to the other half, he claims nothing in that matter. As to Blubberhouses and Timble, he says that his holdings are held from him by a certain service done to the honour. As to Ribston, Plumpton, Brandon, Follifoot, Kirkby Overblow, [East] Keswick, Weeton, Weston, Huby, Rigton and Lindley he says that he claims nothing in them except in so far as in the hamlets which are within the boundary of his forest of Knaresborough.']

[V m.87] **John le Archer** was summoned to answer the king concerning the plea by what warrant he holds 6 bov. with appurtenances in Yapham which are from the ancient demesne of the crown of the king etc.

John comes; and says that he holds the land by such warrant that he and all his ancestors from time immemorial have held that land by service of finding one archer in the castle of York in time of war for 40 days at their own costs, and he says that his ancestors were in wardship of the kings of England by reason of the land.

Alan who sues for the king asks that inquiry be made into this [margin-'inquire'].

[S m.6 continues—'Afterwards by the above-named John and his colleagues [of the jury] it is found that John's ancestors came with the conqueror and held the holdings by the service aforesaid and not by another, and John holds them in the same manner.

So he may go in this matter *sine die*.']

Robert de Wylegheby was summoned to answer the king concerning the plea by what warrant he claims to have warren and a certain 'thewe' and his lands free from suit in Marr and elsewhere in his lands in that county, without licence etc.
Robert comes; and says that he claims to have warren in Marr by such warrant that King H. father of the present king granted to one Robert father of the same Robert whose heir he is, warren in all his demesne lands in Marr, and made his charter for him in this matter; he says that that charter was burned by misfortune in his houses of Marr, but he puts himself upon the king's chancery rolls that King H. made the grant to Robert his father.
So a day is given to him.
As for 'le thewe' he says that he claims nothing in that matter; and Alan who sues for the king asks that inquiry be made whether this was used or not; and as to freedom from suit he says that one Adam de Novo Mercato grandfather of the present Adam gave the manor of Marr to Robert father of the same Robert in marriage with a woman [L m.27 adds—'mother of that Robert'] for which the present Adam defends and quits him from suits and those things belonging to the manor.
So the sheriff is ordered to cause Adam to come.
[Lincs mm.22,24,26. This case was adjourned to Lincoln and then further adjourned: there was no progress because, although the sheriff had passed the orders to the bailiffs of the liberty of Tickhill, they had done nothing. The sheriff had taken a distraint from his land and chattels worth 100*s*. Pledges for Robert were William the reeve of Marr, Thomas his brother, Richard Fabrum and Thomas Sweyn, who were in mercy. Subsequently Robert came and said he claimed none of these liberties nor ever claimed them. So in this matter *sine die* at present.]

The abbot of Roche was summoned to answer the king concerning the plea by what warrant he claims to have free warren and his lands free from suit in Armthorpe and elsewhere in that county, without licence etc.
The abbot comes; and says that King H. father of the present king granted to the abbot and monks of Roche free warren in all their demesne lands of Roche, Armthorpe and Brancliffe by his charter, which he produces and which shows the same. As to freedom from suit, he says [S m.6d continues—'that King H. granted to the monks that they might be free from all suits of county, wapentake, riding, shire and hundred by his charter which he produces and which says this.
Alan who sues etc. asks that inquiry be made whether the abbot and his predecessors from the time of the grant made to them used the warren, and whether they enlarged or drew the lands of others into warren or usurped it or not, and whether the king was in seisin of the suit after the grant.
Afterwards by William de Holteby and his colleagues of the jury it is found

that [neither] the abbot nor his predecessors did any suit after the making of the charter.
So he in this matter *sine die.*']

The prior of Warter was summoned to answer the king concerning the plea by what warrant he claims to have 4 bov. in Burnby with appurtenances which are from the ancient demesne of the crown.
The prior comes; and says that he holds these by such warrant that one Richard son of Thomas and all his ancestors from the conquest of England have held the 4 bov. from the demesne soke of Pocklington by the service of 3*s* a year, and Richard enfeoffed thence the prior of Warter in the time of King John, by which feoffment all the priors of Warter have held after in that way the 4 bov. by the same service. He says that the present king is in seisin of the same service by the hand of that prior, by reason of the soke of Pocklington, which is in his hand.
Gilbert de Thornton who sues for the king says that the vill of Burnby is ancient demesne of the crown of the king.

John de Bosevill was summoned to answer the king concerning the plea by what warrant he claims to have free warren in all his woods of New Hall and his lands free from suit there and elsewhere in that county, without licence etc.
John comes; and says that he claims warren in his woods of New Hall from the grant of King H. father of the present king by his charter which he produces [L m.27d and S m.6d add—'under the seal of Gascony'] which shows the same. As to freedom from suit, he says that he claims to be free from suit by such warrant that one William le Flemeng does suit for him. So the sheriff is ordered to cause William to come.
[Lincs m.24. This case was adjourned to Lincoln where John claimed warren by the same charter of King H. dated 20 Mar. 1244, and to be free from suit because neither he nor his ancestors had ever done suit.
Gilbert de Thornton for the king said John had enlarged the warren and that he and his ancestors were not always free from suit. The case was adjourned twice because the jurors did not come. Afterwards at Lincoln on the octave of Hilary the jury came and said John had not enlarged the warren, nor had he or his ancestors ever owed suit of court. So John at present *sine die.*]

Amicia Marmiun was summoned to answer the king concerning the plea by what warrant she claims to have free warren in Tanfield, Wath and elsewhere and her lands free from suit in that county, without licence etc.
[L m.27d and S m.6d continue—'Amicia comes; and says that she claims to have warren in Tanfield by charter of King H. I and by confirmation of King H. father of the present king which she produces and which shows that the same king granted free warren to one [blank] ancestor of that Amicia in all his demesne lands in Tanfield. As to Wath, she says that she

cannot answer in that matter because Wath is Roger her son's. As to freedom from suit, she says that she claims to be free from suit of county [and] wapentake except one appearance at the wapentake of Halikeld and another at the wapentake of Gilling next after Michaelmas, and she gives fines of county and wapentake 23*s* 4*d* a year; and she says that neither she nor any of her ancestors ever did any other suit from the conquest of England.
So let inquiry be made on this [margin—'inquire'].
Afterwards by William de Holteby and his colleagues of the jury it is found that neither Amicia nor her ancestors have done any other suit nor have paid other fines than is now aforesaid. They say also that she has free warren in West Tanfield and in Quernhow and in half the vill of Nosterfield, which were members of West Tanfield, but they say that by her own deed she drew to herself warren in East Tanfield and Carthorpe. So as to suit in that matter *sine die* and as to warren of West Tanfield to judgement. Similarly in mercy for the drawing in etc.']

[V m.87d] **The abbot of St Mary's York** was summoned to answer the king concerning the plea by what warrant he claims to have his woods enclosed at Escrick, and a park there, and his lands free from suit [there] and elsewhere in that county without licence etc.; and by what warrant he claims to have wreck of the sea, amends of breach of the assize of bread and of ale at Hornsea and by what warrant he claims to have free chase and his land free from suit in Cottingwith, and by what warrant he claims to have gallows, return of the king's writs and pleas of withernam and his own coroners in the wapentake of Ryedale and elsewhere in his lands in that county without licence etc.
The abbot comes; and says that he claims to have wreck of the sea at Hornsea by such warrant that he has the manor of Hornsea by gift of one Count Odo who came with King William the Bastard, conqueror of England, which count had wreck as belonging and annexed to the manor and similarly all abbots of St Mary's York from the time of the gift in this matter made by the count used to have wreck in the manor. He says that King William son of the conqueror and all his successors, kings of England, granted and confirmed to God and the church of St Mary's York all lands and holdings together with the same liberties, laws, dignities and customs which the church of St Peter's York has or the church of St John's Beverley, by their charters which he produces and which show this. He says that the church of St John's Beverley has wreck of the sea and that the custom of the church of Beverley is sufficient warrant: but other [proof] he does not have since he and his predecessors have used [it] from time immemorial. He claims also amends of breach of the assize of bread and of ale in the manor by such warrant that he has a market there by the charter of King H. father of the present king which he produces and which shows this. Moreover he claims the liberty by this, that the church of St John's Beverley has it. He claims to have free warren in Cottingwith by

such warrant that King H. father of the present king granted the abbot of St Mary's York and all his successors free warren in all his demesne lands in the county of York that he had from the making of the charter of the same king, 19 April in the 42nd year of his reign [1258] which he produces and which shows this. He claims also to have his land quit from suit in Cottingwith and elsewhere in his lands by such warrant that neither he nor any of his predecessors ever did any suit for their lands, because they hold all their lands in free, pure and perpetual alms, free from all earthly service by their charters which he produces and which show this. Contained also in the same charters is a special clause that the men of St Mary's York should not go to county or shire or riding, wapentake or hundred, and not even for the sheriff or his officers. Moreover he claims freedom from this because the church of St John's Beverley has it. He claims also to have gallows in all his lands by such warrant, that he has infangthief, outfangthief, toll and team, soke and sake, by the charters of King William son of the conqueror and of all his successors kings of England until the present king, which he produces and which show this. Moreover the church of St John's Beverley has the same liberty. He claims also to have return of writs and pleas of withernam by such warrant, that he and all his predecessors from time immemorial so used to have, and similarly that the church of St John's Beverley has the same liberties. He claims also to have his wood enclosed at Escrick and a park there by such warrant that King H. father of the present king disforested all lands between Ouse and Derwent, and granted that all those holding lands between Ouse and Derwent and their successors and heirs might enclose their woods and make parks thence if they wished and take deer without any hindrance, by the king's charter made to the whole community between Ouse and Derwent, which he produces and which shows this. He claims also to have his own coroners by such warrant, that the church of St John's Beverley has them and that King H. father of the present king by his charter given at Kenilworth on 8 September in his 50th year [1266] confirmed to the abbot and his successors all lands and holdings with the same laws and liberties and dignities [and] customs which the church of St John's Beverley has or the church of St Peter's York. He granted, moreover, of his special grace that the abbot and his successors could use all and each of the articles of liberty abovesaid without hindrance and interference of the king or his heirs, and of all his bailiffs whenever and wherever it seemed expedient, although they [his predecessors] had used the liberties and freedoms less fully in some articles than he [the abbot] had done (and they ought to have done) in earlier times; and he produces the charter of King H. which shows this. Whence he fully recognises that by virtue of the concession he used to have his own coroners and this has been recognised elsewhere before the king himself; and so in this matter he submits freely and willingly to the king and he submits to this.

[S m.4d continues—'John de Melsa, William de Faucunberg, James de Mora, Adam de Ulram, Simon de Gousil, Ralf de Wellewyk, James de

Fryvill, German Hay, William de Habeton, Richard le Marscal, Roger Russel of Cave, Roger Trussebut and William Sturmy, the jurors chosen for this, giving information only about wreck of the sea, gallows, freedom of suit, return of writs and pleas of withernam, say upon their oath that the abbot and all his predecessors from time immemorial used the same liberties just as he claims them.
So the abbot may go *sine die*. Know that the jurors did not give information about other liberties: that the king granted the abbot his own coroners of his grace; and [they did not give information] about amends of bread because he has a market by charter of King H. father etc.; nor about woods enclosed, because the king ordered that no one should inquire about these.']

Roger de Munbray was summoned to answer the king concerning the plea by what warrant he claims to have a free chase at Kirkby Malzeard and Nidderdale and free warren at Galphay, Braithwaite, Grewelthorpe, Azerley, Mickley, Missies, Laverton, Winksley, Aldfield and a park at Thirsk, and similarly by what warrant he claims to have free warren and his lands free from suit at Thirsk and elsewhere in that county, without licence etc.
Roger comes; and as to the free chase he says that his manor of Kirkby Malzeard is within the forest of Nidderdale, and that he and all his ancestors from the time of the conquest of England have had their free chase in the manor. As to free warren at Missies and Laverton, he says that he claims to have them by such warrant, that the land was within the forest of Nidderdale and that he and all his ancestors from the conquest of England as aforesaid always had their free chase in all their lands existing within the bounds of the forest and by reason that they [have] free chase in the lands they also have free warren in the same lands; and as to Galphay, Braithwaite, Grewelthorpe, Azerley, Mickley, Winksley and Aldfield he said that he claims no warren in the same. So let inquiry be made on this. As to having his park at Thirsk enclosed, he says that he has in his manor of Thirsk a separate wood which wood his father enclosed and he died seised of the enclosed wood, and he says that he only continued the seisin of his father and he says that he claims in no other way to have the park there. As to free warren at Thirsk, he says that he claims none there; as to having his lands free, he says that he does suit by his seneschal delegated for this to the county of York for the whole year from county [court] to county [court].
So let inquiry be made. Robert de Plumpton, Peter Bekard, William de Hartlington, John de Hamerton, Geoffrey de Hewik, Alexander de Ledes, Peter de Hoperton, Roger de Merkinsfeld, Peter de Midelton, William de Hamerton, Robert son of David and William de Bruneby, jurors chosen for this, come and say upon their oath that Roger and all his ancestors until now fully used the liberties just as Roger claims them, and that Roger has not enlarged his chase nor warren.

So it is decided that Roger in this matter *sine die* and that the king shall take nothing by that writ.

John de Eyvill was summoned to answer the king concerning the plea by what warrant he claims to have free warren in all his demesne lands in Thornton [on the Hill] and amends of breaches of the assize of bread and of ale in the same vill, which belong to the crown of the king, without the will of the king and his predecessors kings of England etc.
John by his attorney comes; and says that he has warren by grant of King H. father of the present king by his charter which he produces and which shows that King H. granted him warren in his manor of Thornton; as to amends, he does not claim amends of bread, only of ale, and this from the conquest of England as other lords of vills until now have had in their lands. It is found by the jury held on this matter that he has not enlarged that warren, and that he used the amends of ale as he claims them.
So he in this matter *sine die*.

The dean and chapter of St Peter's York were summoned to answer the king concerning the plea by what warrant they claim to have return of writs that belong to the crown without licence and will etc.
The dean and chapter come; and in this matter show sufficient warrant by the charter of King H. father of the present king which they produce.
So they *sine die*.

[This completes the total of entries on the Vaux roll. Additional entries follow from the rolls of Loveday, Mettingham and Saham.]

[L m.30 and S m.9d] **Henry son of Conan** was summoned to answer the king concerning the plea by what warrant he claims to have free warren, and his lands free from suit in Kelfield and elsewhere in his lands in that county, without licence and will of the king etc.
Henry comes; and says that he claims to have warren in Kelfield and [Kirkby] Fleetham and Liverton and not elsewhere by the charter of King H. father of the present king which he produces and which shows this. As to freedom from suit, he says that he holds the manor of Liverton from Walter de Faucumberg, and does for the manor only a single suit at the next county after Michaelmas, and at the next riding of Yarlestree, and at the next wapentake of Langbargh after the same feast, and he gives 5*s* in fines. He holds the manor of [Kirkby] Fleetham and half of Manfield of the honour of Richmond, for which manor no suit is owed. He holds his manor of Kelfield from the abbot of Selby, paying 20*s* a year and the abbot quits him from all suits.
So the sheriff is ordered that he cause the abbot to come on the morrow of St James [26 Jul.] to recognise etc.
[S m.9d continues—'Afterwards by John de Melsa and his colleagues of the jury it is found that Henry used the warren and that he had not enlarged

the warren; and they say that neither he nor his ancestors ever used to do other suits or pay other fines.
So Henry in this matter *sine die* and the king shall take nothing by his writ.']

[L m.30 and S m.9d] **The prior of Guisborough** was summoned to answer the king concerning the plea by what warrant he claims to have gallows in his lands in that county, and his lands free from suit, without licence and will of the king etc.
The prior comes; and says that he claims to have gallows in his lands, that is [blank in both texts].

[M m.15] **Marmaduke de Twenge and Lucy his wife** in mercy for many defaults.

The same **Marmaduke and Lucy** were summoned to answer the king concerning the plea by what warrant they claim to have gallows and free warren in all their demesne lands in 'Burn' without will and licence of the king and his predecessors kings of England.
Marmaduke and Lucy by their attorney come to Derby three weeks from Easter Day; and as to gallows, they say that Peter de Brus died seised of that liberty, and that they hold that liberty in parceny of Peter's inheritance, together with Sybil and Johanna, daughters and heirs of Ladernia who was the wife of John de Bella Aqua. She [Ladernia] was one of the heirs of Peter, [and aunt?] of Walter son of Walter de Fraunkernysborh. Walter the father holds in parceny of the inheritance of Agnes, once wife of Walter, and one of the heirs of the said Peter. Sybil and Johanna de Bella Aqua are under age and without them they could not answer.
Gilbert de Thornton who sues for the king could not deny this. So that plea *sine die*. And as to warren, they say that they have warren in their demesne lands in 'Burn' by King Edward's charter which they produce and which shows this: given at Westminster by the hand of the king 22 January in the 7th year [1279].
As that warren was conceded so recently, and as it was witnessed that they had not enlarged it, Marmaduke and Lucy were told that at present they could go *sine die*; they were forbidden to enlarge it in any way or to exceed the bounds.

[L m.31 M m.18 and S m.9] **Adam de Normanvile** was summoned to answer the king concerning the plea by what warrant he claims to have free warren and his lands free from suit in Brinsworth and elsewhere etc.
Adam comes; and says that he claims to have free warren in his lands of Thrybergh, Dalton and Brinsworth by the charter of King H. father of the present king which he produces and which shows that the king granted to Ralf father of that Adam, whose heir he is, free warren in his demesne lands in Thrybergh, Dalton and Brinsworth, which was given on 3 October at Windsor in the 44th year of the king's reign [1260]. As to suit, he says that the wapentake of Strafforth once was wholly of the honour of Tickhill. Afterwards it was divided, so that half the wapentake is at present in the

hand of the king to which part he does a single suit at Mexborough, that is after Michaelmas, and for wapentake fine he says that he pays each year 4*s* to the next wapentake after the Purification of the Blessed Mary; and he says that all free tenants of the wapentake from time immemorial were free from suits to the county, and on this he puts himself upon the country. So let inquiry be made, and similarly concerning the allegation of warren.

[L m.31d, M m.21 and S m.10d] **John de Warenn' earl of Surrey** was summoned to answer the king concerning the plea by what warrant he claims to have amends of breach of the assize of bread and of ale and of all measures and pleas of withernam and fines for bloodshed and waif at Conisbrough; and similarly by what warrant he claims free warren and his lands free from suit in Brampton [en le Morthen] and elsewhere in his lands without licence; and similarly by what warrant he appropriated to himself the forest [this should probably read *as* forest, see p. 96 above] and half the wood of Soothill and the whole wood of Dewsbury and all the bounds of Halifax, of Skircoat, of Ovenden, of Holdsworth, of Saltonstall and Midgley, of Wadsworth, of Heptonstall, of Rawtonstall, of Stansfield and of Langfield and elsewhere in his lands etc. Similarly by what warrant he does not allow the king's bailiffs to enter his lands to execute their office without his bailiffs and in their presence.

The earl comes; and says that he claims gallows at Conisbrough and Wakefield and to do there judgements that belong to gallows from all his lands and fiefs, and he says that he and his ancestors used this from time immemorial. He claims also to have amends of the assize of bread and of ale in the manors because he has had a market and a fair at Wakefield from time immemorial, as also another fair by charter of King H. father of the present king which he produces and which shows this. He claims also to take amends of bread and of ale elsewhere through all his land and his fief and to do judgement on those who break the assize at Wakefield and Conisbrough, and so did he and his ancestors from time immemorial; and as to amends of other measures, he says that he claims to take the standard of all measures at Wakefield by delivery of the king's marshals and bailiffs, and by that standard he delivers all the measures in all his lands and fees. Thus, that is, that the king's marshals and bailiffs at their coming there take amends for all faulty measures of those that they have found to be wrong, and after their withdrawal, he and his bailiffs make and take amends of the measures until the next coming of the king's marshals or bailiffs.

He says that he and his ancestors have used [this] from time immemorial; and as to pleas of withernam, he says that he claims nothing. He claims also to have pleas of blood-letting in the form of simple transgression, that is when there is no appeal made in that matter and when in the complaint there is no mention of 'against the peace of the king'; and this both he and his ancestors have used from time immemorial. He claims also to have waif from the same time. As to freedom from suit, he says that he and all

his ancestors from the same time were free from suit for all his lands and fiefs in that county which he had from ancient tenure. [M m.21 and S m.10d continue—'As to Brampton [en le Morthen] he calls to warrant Philip de Vernelles: let him have him on Tuesday next after the feast of St James [July]. As to the appropriation of the forest, he says that he claims no forest in the places but actually he says that he and all his ancestors had a free chase in the underwritten places from time immemorial both in his fiefs and in his demesne lands, that is in Wakefield, Horbury, Sandal, Crigglestone, Ossett, Gawthorpe, Kirkheaton, Cumberworth, Chickenley, Holmfirth, Sowerby, Warley, Dewsbury, Soyland and in the bounds of Halifax and of Heptonstall, Rastrick, Langfield, Midgley, Skircoat, Saltonstall, Ovenden, Holdsworth, Shackleton, Wadsworth, Rawtonstall, Stansfield, Northlands, Rishworth, Hipperholme, Northowram, Skirden and in half the wood of Soothill, Hanging Heaton, Woodkirk, Thorne, Fishlake, Dousthorpe, Hatfield, Stainforth, Conisbrough, Butterbusk, Dalton, Braithwell, Clifton, Crookhill, Firsby and Micklebring, except any interruption that might have intervened in time of war or in the time when he or any of his ancestors were in the wardship of the kings of England. As to warren, he says that he claims to have free warren both in all fees as in all his demesne lands of ancient tenure, that is, in Wakefield, Sandal, Crigglestone, Ossett, Chickenley, Soyland, Halifax, Heptonstall, Rastrick, Langfield, Midgley, Skircoat, Horbury, Saltonstall, Ovenden, Holdsworth, Shackleton, Wadsworth, Rawtonstall, Stansfield, Northlands, Hipperholme, Northowram, Skirden, Rishworth, Hanging Heaton, Woodkirk, Dousthorpe, Hatfield, Fishlake, Stainforth, Conisbrough, Dalton, Braithwell, Micklebring, Stanley, Alverthorpe, Wrenthorpe, Woodhall, 'Graffartthorpe' and Bottom, and that he and all his ancestors held the land as warrenned from time immemorial.

He adds also that King H. father of the present king granted to him by his charter which he produces given at Portsmouth 27 June in the 37th year of his reign [1253] free warren in all his demesne lands, both those he has now or those he might acquire in future, and he produces that charter that shows this; and by that charter he claims to have free warren at Brampton which is his acquisition. As to this, that he does not allow the king's bailiffs. he says that he and all his ancestors from time immemorial used to exercise all offices that belong to the king's bailiffs without the king's bailiffs, except for those things that belong to the crown. Concerning this he puts himself upon the country.'

[M ends, S m.10d continues—'Alan who sues for the king says that the liberties belong solely to the crown of the king and that no long seisin or passing of time ought to prejudice the king; and the earl has no special warrant concerning this and he asks judgement if such seisin may be sufficient warrant, and if the court so considers that long seisin be sufficient warrant, he asks on behalf of the king that inquiry may be made concerning the method of seisin.

Afterwards on Sunday three weeks after the day of the purification of the blessed Mary in the 9th year of the present king [23 Feb. 1281] comes William de Beverley who sues for the king and similarly the earl; and William immediately asks that the inquisition be taken both by knights and other proven and lawful men of the district by their view together with those others who were at the Ragmen inquiry.
The earl specifically said that none of those who were at the Ragmen inquiry should ever place himself [?upon the present inquiry—illegible]. So a day is given them at Parliament 5 weeks from Easter Day.']

[M m.19 and S m.3] **The abbot of Byland** was summoned to answer the king concerning the plea by what warrant he claims to have his own coroners, gallows, return of writs, estreats, pleas of withernam and amends of breach of the assize of bread and of ale in his lands and his lands free from suit in that county, without licence and will etc.
The abbot comes; and as to his own coroners, return of writs and pleas of withernam he says that he claims by such warrant that King H. father of the present king granted and confirmed to an abbot of Byland the predecessor etc. and the monks there all gifts and grants from his predecessors, King H. his grandfather and King Richard his uncle, confirming, that is, to his abbey of Byland its granges and all its other lands and possessions within Yorkshire, and that they might hold all their property and possessions as freely and quietly as other churches in all England more freely and quietly hold, whence he says that his predecessors to whom such liberties were granted used the liberties because the church of St John's Beverley in that county has liberties of that kind. Asked if he had any special warrant he shows nothing; he says also that as to estreats, that King H. father of the present king granted for himself and his heirs that all pleas before the justices itinerant for all pleas in Yorkshire touching the abbot of Byland and the monks and their men of Yorkshire at the coming of the justices are pleaded in his manor of Sutton [under Whitestone Cliffe], that is within his liberty; so that their predecessors after this same concession in each eyre used this liberty, obtaining writs and enrolments of pleas within their liberty, and so obtained estreats. As to gallows, he says that he and his predecessors from the time of the foundation of their abbey and similarly [interlineated—'inquire the name'] Fossard who conferred on them the manor of Sutton [under Whitestone Cliffe] and other lands, always had gallows in the manor; and moreover they had toll, team, infangthief there and elsewhere in their lands by charters of the kings which he produces. As to amends of breaches of the assize of bread and of ale, he says that he claims amends of the assize of ale only, and not of bread, just as the rest of the lords of vills in that county used to do following custom from time immemorial; he claims also to have his lands free from suit of county, wapentake and riding by the king's charter which he produces.
Alan de Walkingham who sues for the king asks judgement for him for the first three articles, that is, coroner, return [of writs] and pleas of wither-

nam, for which he does not show special warrant; and insofar as his predecessors on their own account usurped to themselves these liberties, taking the example of other liberties, the abbot was by this in contempt.
So to judgement.
He says moreover for the king that the abbot's predecessors without special warrant appropriated to themselves gallows, estreats, amends of breaches of the assize of bread and of ale, and asks that inquiry be made.
A day is given him a month after Easter Day, and meanwhile speak with the king upon the first articles.
Afterwards the plea was held over by essoin until a week after St Martin, at which day the abbot by his attorney comes and says that the reasons offered by him, as before said, were that the charters were allowed before Roger de Thurkelby in his last eyre here and similarly in the last eyre of Gilbert de Preston here, and upon that he puts himself upon the record of the eyres.
So a day is given him at Lincoln on the quindene of St Hilary, and meanwhile at the abbot's suit let the roll of the eyres be scrutinised. [Lincs m.24d. A writ from the king reached the justices at Lincoln ordering them to respect Byland's liberties, and postponing the hearing to 15 days from Martinmas so that they could inspect the rolls of the last eyre of G. de Preston and his colleagues in Lincolnshire.]

[M m.19d and S m.4] **The community of the vill of Scarborough** was summoned to answer the king concerning the plea by what warrant it claims to have wreck of the sea, the assize of bread and of ale, free warren in its lands and its lands free from suit, without licence etc.
The community by [blank] comes; and they say that they claim to have wreck of the sea for all things and their own goods wherever they land in the king's power through all England except in an older liberty not included by the charter of King H. father of the present king, in which charter is contained a clause by which the king granted and confirmed to the burgesses of Scarborough freedom from any toll, lastage and wreck through the whole of England, Normandy, Aquitaine, Anjou and Poitou. If wreck of the chattels of any strangers should occur on the coast of the vill of Scarborough and land belonging to the vill, they claim to have custody of the wreck until the coming of the justices, and then in this matter to answer for the actual value; and this they claim to have following another charter of the king, in which is contained that no sheriff, bailiff or minister of the king except those burgesses shall concern themselves with any summons, attachments, distraints or do any other thing within the borough; and asked if they have any other special warrant, they say not. Alan who sues for the king asks judgement in as much as they have usurped this liberty without special warrant.
As to amends of bread and of ale, they say that they claim to have this because their vill of Scarborough is a free borough. They have a market and fair, and all judgements that belong to the market and fair, and they

say that the amends of bread and of ale belong to a free borough and to anyone who has a market. Moreover they say that the king, great-grandfather of the present king, granted them all their holdings to belong to the borough as freely and wholly in all things and all the same liberties and customs as have the citizens of York.

As to warren, they say that they claim to have that by this, that King H. father of the present king gave, granted and by his charter confirmed to them the manor of Falsgrave with 60 ac. of land in the fields of Scarborough that the same king recovered against some burgesses of Scarborough. He granted also to them free warren in all their demesne lands of the manor by the same charter. Moreover they claim the manor with the borough by the same charter, and all lands and tenements within the bounds of the manor to be disafforested and outside the view, quit and free from the view of the foresters and verderers, viewers, hambling of dogs and all other things belonging to the forests or foresters.

Alan who sues for the king asks judgement for that king for this reason, that the burgesses claim to have warren in all their lands which are in the manor of Falsgrave, whence they showed no warrant, inasmuch as it is not contained in the charter that they should have warren except in their lands of the aforesaid manor [presumably Scarborough is meant]. As to this, that they claim their lands to be disafforested, he says that the lands are still in the forest and in the view and that the king's foresters and other ministers of the forest exercise their office in the same, just as they do elsewhere in the king's forests, whence he asks judgement.

As to freedom from suit for their lands they say that King H. gave and granted them the manor of Falsgrave with the 60 ac. of land to hold to themselves and their heirs in fee farm for ever as freely as they hold the borough for which borough they never did any suit.

Afterwards by John de Melsa and his colleagues of the jury it is found that the community used all the liberties by the above-named charters of the kings and that they did not usurp from the king or his predecessors.

So the community in this matter *sine die*, and the king shall take nothing by his writ.

[M m.22 and S m.10d] **Henry de Lacy earl of Lincoln** was summoned to answer the king concerning the plea by what warrant he holds the wapentake of Staincliffe which is from the ancient demesne of the crown; and by what warrant he claims to have free chase in the wood of Barnoldswick; and by what warrant he extends the bounds of his forests in the moor of Middop; and by what warrant he draws into his forest 30 ac. of land and has his lands free from suit in that county, without licence etc.

The earl comes; and as to wapentake he says that he claims nothing nor has anything in the wapentake except at the will of the king, that is for 30*m* annually paid to the king's exchequer. He claims also to have a free chase in Barnoldswick in so far as it is within the underwritten bounds

against his forest of Middop, that is from the small syke that is the boundary of Middop until the foot of the mountain between the firm and soft [land] and so until the lower spinney that is at the foot of the mountain and then to the entry of the little syke on the other side of 'Margyll' which is between two other little sykes, because he and all his ancestors from time immemorial have had a free chase there. As to exceeding the bounds of his forest in the moor of Middop, he says that he claims (as belonging to his forest) whatever is within the bounds in Lancashire and he does not make any claim or increase beyond those bounds. As to the 30 ac. of land which he might have drawn into his forest, he says that if those 30 ac. are within the bounds then he claims them as belonging to his forest and otherwise he claims nothing in that matter. As to freedom from suit, he says that he claims all his lands and tenures in that county by ancient tenure as his father and all his ancestors held them from the conquest of England, and he says that he does no suit for them, because for their fiefs as for their demesne lands they were always free from the same time. He says also that he has of his own acquisition the manor of Altofts which was of old his ancestor's, and his ancestor held that together with his other lands without doing any suit for that and afterwards he gave that to one [blank] [M ends].

Alan who sues for the king says that all the wood of Barnoldswick is in Yorkshire and all the forest [of Middop] is in Lancashire, and that the right and reasonable bounds between the forest and Yorkshire are these...that is from 'Crokedaykd' straight to a place called Aleynsete and thus to the summit of 'Fraheli' and then to the bounds of Rimington and Twiston; and he says that the earl drew in [land] from beyond the aforesaid metes and bounds, and the earl and his ancestors [drew in] the great part of the wood of Barnoldswick and the moor of Middop which is outside the forest, and he asks that there may be inquiry on this. As to free chase which he claims in Barnoldswick, he asks judgement for the king inasmuch as he shows no special warrant in this matter and if long seisin ought to be sufficient warrant for him, he asks that inquiry be made about the means of seisin. [Margin, 17th cent. hand—'For Lister. Forest of Midhope.']

[M m.18d and S m.1] **John de Oketon** was summoned to answer the king concerning the plea by what warrant he claims to have free warren at Baggaby and else where in his lands in that county, without licence etc. and his lands free from suit etc.

John comes; and says that he claims to have warren in his lands of Holme [on the Wolds], Octon, Baggaby, Helperthorpe, Rotsea and Easthorpe from the grant of King H. father of the present king made to John his father by the king's charter, which he produces and which shows this. As to freedom from suit, he says that he does a single suit at the next county after Michaelmas for his land of Octon and a single suit at the riding of Craike Hill next after the same feast for the land and a single other suit for the land at the next wapentake of Dickering after the same feast, and

a single suit for his land of Helperthorpe at the next wapentake of Buckrose after the same feast. He gives for wapentake fines 3*s* 8*d* a year. He says that he and all his ancestors from time immemorial have done suit in this way and not otherwise.
Alan who sues for the king asks that inquiry be made by the county whether John father of the aforesaid J. fully used the warren in all his lands and whether he has enlarged the warren. As to the suit and fines, he asks judgement for the king because John does not show anything from the king nor from any of his predecessors that he ought to do these suits and fines and not others.
Afterwards by John de Melsa and by his colleagues it is found that John uses the warren in Baggaby and that neither he nor his ancestors were accustomed to do other suit, or pay other fines than as is aforesaid.
So John in this matter *sine die*. Concerning the 'elsewhere', nothing by order of the king.

[S m.2] **Richard de Twenge** was summoned to answer the king concerning the plea by what warrant he claims to have warren in his lands and his lands free from suit, without licence etc.
Richard comes; and as to warren he says that he claims to have free warren in all his demesne lands in that county by charter of King H. father of the present king [ends].
[Lincs mm.23,24d.This case was adjourned to Lincoln and then further adjourned because Richard did not come. The sheriff had raised a distraint of 1*m*. Richard's sureties were Alan the reeve of Naburn, William Freman of the same, Reginald le Peschur of the same and Richard Smolt in Naburn, who were in mercy. At the second hearing Richard came and claimed warren in his lands of his manor of Newton [Mulgrave] by charter of King H. father of the present king which he produced and which showed this: dated at the Tower of London 15 July 1261. So as to that he goes free. Gilbert de Thornton, for the king, said that he enlarged the warren. A jury was to be summoned to decide this and also the matter of suit. At a later hearing nothing had happened, because the sheriff had passed the orders to the bailiffs of the liberty of Langbargh who had done nothing.]

[S m.4] **William de Rithere** was summoned to answer the king concerning the plea by what warrant he claims to have free warren at Ryther and elsewhere in his lands in that county, and his lands free from suit, without licence and will of the king etc.
William comes; and says that he claims no warren except only in his manor of Ryther, and there he claims to have warren by charter of King H. father of the present king which he produces and which shows that King H. granted to William father of that William free warren in all his demesne lands in the manor of Ryther. As to freedom from suit, he says that he does suit each year, suit in his own person at the next county after Michaelmas and one suit at the next riding of Wingate Hill after the same feast and one suit at the next wapentake of Barkston [Ash] after the same

feast and gives for fine of county and wapentake for the rest of the whole year 5*s* 4*d*, and he says that he and all his ancestors from the time of the conquest of England were accustomed to do so.
Afterwards by William de Holteby and his colleagues of the jury it is found that he and all his ancestors used free warren and that neither he nor his ancestors have enlarged it; and they say that neither he nor his ancestors have done any other suit than as aforesaid nor have they paid other fines. So he in this matter *sine die*.

[This completes the total of entries on the Vaux, Loveday, Mettingham and Saham Yorkshire rolls. Some Yorkshire pleas were heard at Lincoln in 1281 and 1282 as 'foreign pleas': where they continue the Yorkshire proceedings, summaries of the pleadings are appended to the cases above, taken from Mettingham's roll with the abbreviation 'Lincs' followed by the membrane numbers. Subsequent adjournments are noted,and new information is included, but the adjournments are not transcribed in full, as they repeat the first statement of the cases. A number of Yorkshire pleas, however, do not appear in the Yorkshire rolls, but only among the adjournments, and these are added below: they are also taken from Mettingham's roll, JUST 1/498; the Yorkshire and other counties' pleas from the same circuit are entered on mm.22–27d.]

[Lincs mm.22,24d,26d] The king, through Gilbert de Thornton who sues for him, offers himself on the 4th day against **William de Preston and Agnes his wife**, concerning the plea by what warrant he claims to have free warren in all his demesne lands in Thirkleby etc. They did not come and have made many defaults. The sheriff was ordered to distrain them through all lands etc. and to have their bodies here on this day. The sheriff did nothing in the matter but had directed the orders to the bailiffs of Richmond who did nothing. So the sheriff is ordered not to omit, on account of the aforesaid liberty, to distrain them through all lands; and from the income etc. Let him have their bodies here on the octave of Michaelmas. Let it be known etc. that he will be heavily [amerced]; and unless etc. that it will be still heavier. The sheriff is ordered etc.
[The case was adjourned because the defendants did not come. Their sureties were Richard Brunn of Preston, Adam Stute of the same, Richard de Elmete of the same and William de le Cley in Preston. Ultimately at Lincoln on the octave of Easter 1282 one Thomas de Heslerton came and said that Roger de Heslerton his brother had enfeoffed him with the aforesaid tenements for the life of Roger, from the lease of the same William and Agnes. Thomas said that King H. father of the present king had granted Roger de Thurkelby uncle of Agnes, whose heir she is, free warren in all her demesne lands in Thirkleby by charter which he showed, given at Windsor 15 Feb. in the 31st year (1247). He offered the king 1*m* to have respite of the king's suit at present; and it was received by pledge

of William de Seleby, saving the right of the king since he might wish to speak of other things in this matter.]

[Lincs mm.22,24d,26] **Stephen de Waleys** in mercy for many defaults. **The same Stephen** was summoned to answer the king concerning the plea by what warrant he claims to have free warren in all his demesne lands in Bilton and Healaugh without the will of the king etc.
Stephen by his attorney comes; and says that he claimed the aforesaid liberty by charter of King H. ancestor of the present king which he produces and which shows this.
Gilbert de Thornton, who sues for the king, says that he enlarged his warren and used it other than was granted him by the same charter. He seeks that inquiry be made through the country for the king. Stephen similarly. So the sheriff is ordered to cause 12 etc. through whom etc. to come here on the octave of Michaelmas unless J. de Metingham and Thomas de Sodington earlier etc. And who are not etc. to recognise etc. because etc.
[The case was again adjourned to a month after Easter *coram rege* because no jurors came.]

[Lincs m.22] **Roger de Coleville** was summoned to answer the king concerning the plea by what warrant he claimed to have free warren in all his land in Thorganby without licence etc.
Roger de Coleville comes; and says that he never had any warren in the aforesaid lands, nor has he now, nor has he claimed it but completely repudiates it. So it is agreed that Roger at present *sine die* in this matter, and that anyone may course there at will.

[Lincs mm.22d, 26] **The dean and chapter of York** were summoned to answer the king concerning the plea by what warrant they claim to have amends of breach of the assize of bread and of ale at Pickering, Allerston and Ebberston which belong to the crown without will of the king and his predecessors etc.
The dean and chapter by their attorney come; and say that they claim to have amends of breach of the assize of bread and of ale at Pickering, Allerston and Ebberston by the warrant that their predecessors, deans of the church and the chapter enjoyed the same liberty from time immemorial, that is, the deans when the office was filled, but the deanery of York and the chapter of the same in time of vacancy; and similarly the present dean and chapter in their time enjoyed the liberty. Concerning this they put themselves on the country.
Gilbert de Thornton who sues for the king said that the manor of Pickering with its members is ancient demesne of the king and was in the hand of King H. father of the present king until King H. gave that manor to Edmund his son, brother of the present king. He said that there was always a market in the vill of Pickering each week on Saturday and there still is. The manor of Pickering is ancient demesne of the crown of England and

the vills of Allerston and Ebberston are hamlets of the same manor. The dean and chapter did not have tumbrel nor pillory by which the dean and chapter could punish transgressors against the assize. He seeks judgement for the king if the dean and chapter ought to have the assize of bread and of ale since they could not make amends for transgressors against the same following the law provided and established in England.
A day is given to them here on the octave of Michaelmas.
[The case was adjourned again to a month after Easter, *coram rege*.]

[Lincs mm.23,24,26d] **Thomas de Alta Ripa** in mercy for many defaults.
The same Thomas was summoned to answer the king concerning the plea by what warrant he claimed to have free warren in all his demesne lands in 'Karlayheved', Lothersdale and Carleton without licence and will of the king.
Thomas by his attorney comes; and says that King H. father of the present king granted to one Godfrey de Alta Ripa grandfather of Thomas, whose heir he is, free warren in all his demesne lands belonging to his manor of Carleton by his charter which he produces and which shows this given by the hand of the king at Westminster 5 Mar. in the 33rd year of his reign [1249]. He says that 'Karlayheved' is a wood of the same manor and Lothersdale is a hamlet belonging to the manor of Carleton and says that by such warrant he claims to have warren.
Gilbert de Thornton who sues for the king says that 'Karlayheved' and Lothersdale are not appurtenances of the manor of Carleton. He says also that he has enlarged his manor beyond his demesne lands in the manor. He seeks that this be inquired into. So the sheriff is ordered to cause 12 etc. through whom etc. to come here on the octave of Michaelmas unless J. de Metingham and Thomas de Sodington or either of them earlier etc. And who are not etc. to recognise in the aforesaid form because etc.
[The case was adjourned at Michaelmas because none of the jurors came.]
The sheriff was ordered to distrain William le Flemmyng, William de Hertlington, Adam de Loyry, Alan de Karleton, Robert de Scothorp, Adam de Levesay, John de Staynwegges in Kettlewell, Elyas de Therfeld, Richard de Otterburn, William le Gropere of Skipton, Ralf son of Richard, Richard son of Walter de Bradeley, Henry le Ken of Skipton and Adam son of Thomas de Halton through all lands etc.; and from the income etc.; and to have their bodies here on this day to reply upon their oath if Thomas de Alta Ripa had enlarged his warren in the vills 'Karleyeheved', Lothersdale and Carleton etc. The sheriff did nothing in the matter but had directed the orders to the bailiffs of the liberty of Staincliffe who did nothing. So the sheriff is ordered not to omit, on account of the aforesaid liberty, to distrain them through all lands; and from the income etc. Let him have their bodies here a month after Easter, each etc. to recognise in the aforesaid form etc. because etc. Afterwards he came and made fine for ½*m* by pledge of Stephen de Ketelwell that the inquest be not taken at present. So as to the king's suit at present *sine*

die, saving the king and his right etc. He is forbidden to hold in warren the lands of his neighbours.

[Lincs mm.23,24d,26] The king by Gilbert de Thornton who sues for him offered himself on the 4th day against **Robert de Ackelom** concerning the plea by what warrant he claims to have free warren in all his demesne lands and his lands free from suit in Yorkshire. He did not come. He had made many defaults. The sheriff was ordered to distrain him through all lands; and from the income etc.; and to have his body here on this day. The sheriff did nothing but ordered that he be distrained; and he received from the income 1*m*. His sureties were William le Fenere of Newton, Roger de Coninggesheved, Alan Piccard of the same and William de Lofthuses in 'Ebredeby'. So they are in mercy. And so, as was ordered before, the sheriff to distrain him through all lands etc.; and from the income etc.; he is to have his body here on the octave of Michaelmas. And similarly the income etc. Whence the sheriff was ordered etc.
[The case was adjourned again at Michaelmas until the octave of Hilary because the defendant did not come. His sureties were Nicholas Pykestayn, Peter son of Walter de Newton, Robert son of Walter and William son of William, who were in mercy. The sheriff was ordered again etc. A further adjournment followed until a month after Easter *coram rege*. The sheriff had distrained the lands and chattels for 100*s*, and received 40*d* in income. The names of the sureties are given a second time, as William Fabrum of Newton, Roger de Coniggeshos, Alan Pykard of the same and William de Lofthuses.]

[Lincs mm.23,24d,27] The king by Gilbert de Thornton who sues for him offered himself on the 4th day against **William de Creystok** concerning the plea by what warrant he claims to have free warren in all his demesne lands in [Nun]burnholme etc. He did not come. He had made many defaults.
The sheriff was ordered to distrain him through all lands; and from the income etc.; and to have his body here on this day. The sheriff did nothing but ordered that he be distrained; and [he received from the income] 100*s*. And so, as was ordered before, the sheriff to distrain him through all lands etc.; and from the income etc.; He is to have his body here on the octave of Michaelmas. And similarly the income etc. Whence the sheriff was ordered etc. The sheriff is to hear his judgement etc.
[The case was adjourned again at Michaelmas until the octave of Hilary because the defendant did not come. The sheriff said he could do nothing because he had no land in the county except in the forest of Swaledale which is in the liberty of Richmond. He was ordered again etc. At Hilary octave it was adjourned again until Easter *coram rege* because nothing had been done. The sheriff said he had no lands or holdings in his bailliwick by which he could distrain him: but it was witnessed that he did have sufficient lands. So the sheriff was ordered again etc.]

[Lincs mm.23,24d] The king by Gilbert de Thornton who sues for him offered himself on the 4th day against the **prior of Pontefract** concerning the plea by what warrant he claims to have a fair, a market, gallows, amends of breach of the assize of bread and of ale at Womersley and his land free from suit there. He did not come. He had made many defaults. The sheriff was ordered to distrain him through all lands; and from the income etc.; and to have his body here on this day. The sheriff did nothing but ordered that he be distrained; and there is from the income 1*m*. He was not mainfasted because he is overseas. And so, as was ordered before, the sheriff to distrain him through all lands etc.; and from the income etc.; He is to have his body here on the octave of Michaelmas. And similarly the income etc. Whence the sheriff was ordered etc.
[The case was adjourned again at Michaelmas until the octave of Hilary because the defendant did not come. The sheriff witnessed that all the lands and chattels of the prior were in the king's hand, so he received no income. The sheriff was ordered again etc.]

[Lincs mm.24,27] The king by Gilbert de Thornton who sues for him offers himself on the 4th day against **Jordan le Vavassur and Katherine his wife** concerning the plea by what warrant they claim to have free warren in all their demesne lands in Wadsworth without licence of the king or his predecessors kings of England.
They did not come. They had made many defaults. So the sheriff was ordered not to omit, on account of the liberty of Osgoldcross, to distrain them through all lands; and from the income etc.; and to have their bodies here on this day. The sheriff did nothing but ordered that they be distrained; and he received from the income 1*m*. And so, as was ordered before, the sheriff is not to omit on account of the aforesaid liberty, to distrain them through all lands and chattels etc.; and from the income etc. He is to have their bodies here on the octave of Michaelmas, and similarly the mark from the income, under penalty of 100*s*.
[The case was adjourned again at Michaelmas until the octave of Hilary because nothing had been done. It was again adjourned to the octave of St John the Baptist, where they did not answer, but one William de Ratheby and William le Procuratur of Pontefract answered. The sureties of Jordan and Katherine were Richard de Roderham, John de Thorp, William de Went and Nicholas le Serjaunt, who were in mercy. The sheriff was ordered again, etc.; to have their bodies one month after Easter *coram rege*.]

[Lincs mm.24,27] The king by Gilbert de Thornton who sues for him offers himself on the 4th day against **Peter de Gayola** concerning the plea by what warrant he claims to have amends of breach of the assize of bread and of ale in Allerston. And he had made many defaults. The sheriff was ordered to distrain him through all lands; and from the income etc.; and to have his body here on this day. The sheriff did nothing but ordered

that he be distrained; and there is from the income ½*m*. And so, as was ordered before, the sheriff to distrain him through all lands etc.; and from the income etc.; he is to have his body here on the octave of Michaelmas. And similarly the first income etc.

[The case was adjourned again from Michaelmas to the octave of Hilary because the defendant did not come; at Hilary octave the sheriff had received 3*s* from Peter's lands, but could not mainfast him because he had 'disappeared from life'. The sheriff was ordered to produce him a month after Easter *coram rege*.]

YORKSHIRE
QUO WARRANTO ROLLS
1293–1294

Quo Warranto Rolls 1293–1294

[C m.1] **PLEAS OF QUO WARRANTO BEFORE H. DE CRESSINGHAM AND HIS COLLEAGUES, JUSTICES IN EYRE AT YORK, 15 DAYS FROM THE DAY OF HOLY TRINITY IN THE 21st YEAR OF THE REIGN OF KING EDWARD [7 Jun. 1293]**

On the day of St Mary Magdalene [22 July] in this year the king directed his writ in these words to his justices here:

> Edward by the grace of God king of England, lord of Ireland and duke of Aquitaine, to his dear and faithful Hugh de Cressingham and his colleagues, justices in eyre in the county of York, greeting. Because we wish that in all and each of our writs, both of *quo warranto* and also of right, which hereafter may be brought and pleaded in our name before us or any of our justices, there shall be a limitation in their narrations to the time of King Richard and later time, and not earlier time, we order you that in each and every writ of this kind that may happen to come before you henceforth this is to be done, and enrolled in your rolls, and you shall cause this to be firmly observed. Witness I myself at Canterbury 12 July in the 21st year of our reign [1293].

William le Flemmyng was summoned to answer the king concerning the plea by what warrant he claims to have gallows and infangthief at his manor of Wath [upon Dearne], which belong to the crown and dignity of the king, without licence and will of the king and his forebears, kings of England.
William comes; and he says that he and all his ancestors from time immemorial always used to have these kinds of liberties in the manor without any break in time. Concerning this he puts himself on the country.
Roger de Hetham who sues for the king asks that inquiry may be made for the king if William and all his ancestors used the liberties without any break in time, or if they abused the liberties.
So let inquiry be made by the country.
William attorned Elias de Burton. [Claims m.115 adds—'delivered by Elias de Birton his attorney.']

Thomas de Chauncy [Claims m.56 adds—'lord of Skirpenbeck'] was summoned to answer the king concerning the plea by what warrant he claims to have free warren in all his demesne lands of Skirpenbeck and Thoralby, and to have infangthief and gallows in the vills, which belong to the crown and dignity of the king, without licence and will of the king and his forebears, kings of England.

Thomas comes; and he says that he and all his ancestors from time immemorial always used to have these kinds of liberties in the vills without any break in time. Concerning this he puts himself on the country.
Roger de Heytham who sues for the king asks that inquiry may be made for the king if Thomas and all his ancestors used the liberties without any break in time, or if they abused the liberties.
So let inquiry be made by the country.
Thomas attorned Nicholas Brette. [Claims m.56 and m.132 add—'by the hand of Nicholas le Brette, attorney of Thomas de Chauncy.']

William de Colevile was summoned to answer the king concerning the plea by what warrant he claims to have free warren in all his demesne lands in East Heslerton, Dale [Town], Arncliffe and Ingleby, and amends of breach of the assize of ale in the vills and Thimbleby and Sigston, without licence and will of the king and his forebears, kings of England.
William comes; and as to warren he says that he claims free warren by charter of King H. father of the present king, given in the 39th year of his reign [1254–5], by which he granted to one Robert Ingeram relative of William, whose heir he is, that he and his heirs for ever might have free warren in his demesne in [East] Heslerton and Arncliffe in the county of York, provided that those lands are not within the bounds of the king's forest. He also produces the charter which shows this. As to amends of breach of the assize of ale, he says that he and all his ancestors from time immemorial always used this kind of liberty in the vills without any break in time, and concerning that he puts himself upon the country.
Roger de Hetham who sues for the king says that the charter only contains three vills, so as to warren in Ingleby he asks judgement for the king.
William says that Ingleby is in Arncliffe and that Robert his relative at the time of grant of the charter held all the holdings that he now holds.
Roger asks that inquiry be made about this for the king and also if William be his heir. He says for the king that by the authority of the charter William holds large animals such as stags and hinds, bucks and does and this kind of thing, fenced in within the vills, and that he appropriated to himself free warren in the vills of Thimbleby and Sigston, and similarly that he holds the lands of his neighbours warrenned.
He asks that inquiry be made about this for the king. So let the truth of the matter be inquired into.
[Claims m.57 endd: 'by the hand of the same William.'] [Charter cited is enrolled on KB 138/110 m.2.]

[C m.1d] **Miles de Stapelton** [Claims m.119 adds—'son of Nicholas de Stapilton'] was summoned to answer the king concerning the plea by what warrant he claims to have free warren in all his demesne lands of Stapleton, Kirkby [Fleetham], Wath, North Duffield, Owstwick and East Haddlesey, without licence and will of the king and his forebears, kings of England.
Miles comes; and he says that he claims free warren in all his demesne lands of Stapleton, Kirkby [Fleetham], Wath, North Duffield and

Owstwick by charter of King H. father of the present king given in the 56th year of his reign [1271–2], by which he granted Nicholas de Stapelton father of Miles, whose heir he is, that he and his heirs for ever might have free warren in all their demesne lands of Stapleton, Kirkby [Fleetham], Wath, North Duffield and Owstwick in the county of York, provided that those lands are not within the bounds of the king's forest: he also produces the charter which shows this. He claims also free warren in all his demesne lands in East Haddlesey and Middle Haddlesey by charter of King H. given in the 48th year of his reign [1263–4] by which he granted Miles Basset grandfather of that Miles, whose heir he is, that he and his heirs for ever might have free warren in all their demesne lands of East Haddlesey and Middle Haddlesey in the county of York; he also produces the charter which shows this.
Roger de Heitham who sues for the king says that Miles has lands in South Duffield and asks that Miles say if he claims to have free warren in his lands in South Duffield.
Miles says that he does not claim free warren in the vill.
Roger said nothing else for the king because Miles did not hold his lands except for one year.
So Miles as to this may go at present *sine die*, saving the right of the king since he may wish to speak of other matters in this connection.
[Claims m.119 adds—'this billet was delivered by the hand of the same Miles.'] [The two charters cited are enrolled on KB 138/110 m.3d.]

Simon le Conestable was summoned to be here to have a day to show by what warrant he claims to have free warren in all his demesne lands in Paull, [Paull] Holme, Ottringham, Tharlesthorpe, West Halsham, East Halsham, Owstwick, Burton Constable, Newton [Constable] and Marton, without licence and will of the king and his forebears.
Simon comes; and he says that he claims free warren in the vills by charter of the present king given in the 13th year of his reign [1284–5] by which the king granted to Simon that he and his heirs for ever might have free warren in all their demesne lands in Paull, Holme next Paull, Keyingham, Ottringham, Tharlesthorpe, West Halsham, East Halsham, Punda, Hilston, Owstwick, Burton Constable, Newton [Constable], Marton, Benningholme and Burnby in the county of York, provided that those lands are not within the bounds of the forest, and he produces the charter which shows this.
Roger de Hegham who sues for the king says that many vills are contained in the charter, and asks that Simon say specifically if he claims warren in all the vills contained in the same charter or not.
Simon says that he does not claim in more vills than are contained in the writ, and that the charter was given to him very recently and it shows that the lands are not within the bounds of the forest.
So Simon at present in this matter *sine die*.

[Claims m.42 endd: 'delivered by the hand of the same Simon.'] [Charter cited is enrolled on KB 138/110 m.2.]

William de Stopenham comes into the court here and claims free warren in Weston by charter of King H. father of the present king given in the 36th year of his reign [1251–2] which he produces and which shows that King H. granted Robert de Stopenham father of William, whose heir he is, that he and his heirs for ever might have free warren in all their demesne lands of 'Neweton' and Weston in the county of York, provided that those lands are not within the bounds of the king's forest. But in 'Neweton' at present he does not claim warren. He claims also amends of breach of the assize of ale in Weston, Westwick, [Bishop] Thornton and Baildon from ancient time, and he says that he and all his ancestors from time immemorial without any break in time used this kind of liberty; and that this is so he asks that inquiry be made through the country.
Roger de Heytham who sues for the king, as to amends of breach of the assize of ale asks that inquiry be made how he and his ancestors may have used etc. As to warren, he says that William abused that liberty, for he says that William and his father after the grant of the charter acquired different holdings in which warren was used and that he held the lands of his free neighbours warrenned by the authority of that charter.
So let inquiry be made.
William attorned Robert de Middelton. Let it be known that William answered freely without a writ.

[C m.2] **Richard le Brun** was summoned to answer the king concerning the plea by what warrant he claims to have a fair in Rotherham and half of the market and of the tolls there that belong to the crown and dignity of the king, without licence and will of the king and his forebears, kings of England.
Richard by his attorney comes; and says that he claims half the fair and market there for the term of his life by surrender of William de Dakre, and he calls him to warranty in this matter at the next court. He has a day 15 days from St Hilary [27 Jan.].
He is summoned in Cumberland. [Claims m.32 adds the information that the fair was on the eve and day of St Edmund the king [19–20 Nov.] and the market on Monday each week. He also claimed to have half the toll of Rotherham. Endd: 'delivered by the hand of Richard le Brun.']
[At the adjourned hearing William de Dakre warranted half the market and fair, and said he holds these from the inheritance of Johanna his wife without whom he cannot be judged; so the case is adjourned and she is summoned in Lancashire. Rolls of diverse counties, 1292–3, JUST 1/1097 m.2d.]

[A case between the king and the abbot of Cîteaux about the advowson of the chapel of Scarborough follows; not a quo warranto.]

[C m.2d] [A case between the king and Isabella de Fortibus, countess of Aumale, about the manor of Pocklington follows; not a quo warranto.]

[C m.3] **Thomas Burdon** in mercy for many defaults [margin—'mercy.']

The same **Thomas Burdon** was summoned to answer the king concerning the plea by what warrant he claims to have free warren in all his demesne lands in Kexby, Catton, Burton [Fields], Wilberfoss, Fimber and in the vill of Stamford Bridge, without licence and will of the king and his forebears, kings of England.
Thomas comes; and says that he claims free warren in all his demesne lands in the vills by charter of the present king given in the 18th year of his reign [1289–90] which he produces and which shows that the king granted to Thomas that he and his heirs for ever might have free warren in all their demesne lands in Kexby, Catton, Burton [Fields], Wilberfoss, Fimber and in the vill of Stamford Bridge in the county of York, provided that those lands are not within the bounds of the king's forest.
Roger de Heigham who sues for the king asks that inquiry be made how it is used, and if the lands are within the bounds of the king's forest.
So let inquiry be made into the truth of the matter.
[Claims m.89 adds a claim to amends of ale in the same vills. Endd: 'delivered by the hand of the aforesaid Thomas.'] [Charter cited is enrolled on KB 138/110 m.2d.]

Peter de Nuttele was summoned to answer the king concerning the plea by what warrant he claims to have free warren in all his demesne lands in Nuthill in the wapentake of Holderness, without licence and will of the king and his forebears, kings of England.
Peter comes; and says that he claims free warren in his lands in the vill by charter of the present king given in the 10th year of his reign [1281–2] which he produces and which shows that the king granted to Peter that he and his heirs for ever might have free warren in all their demesne lands in Nuthill in the county of York, provided that those lands are not within the bounds of the king's forest.
Roger de Heigham who sues for the king says that he abuses the liberty; he says also that he holds the lands of his neighbours warrenned by the authority of the charter and makes a free chase in his lands and holds large animals fenced in, and asks that inquiry be made about this for the king.
So let inquiry be made into the truth of the matter.
[Claims m.60 adds—'by the hand of Peter de Nuttil.'] [Charter cited is enrolled on KB 138/110 m.2d.]

Peter Becard was summoned to answer the king concerning the plea by what warrant he claims to have free warren in all his demesne lands in Burton Leonard in the honour of Knaresborough, and amends of breach of the assize of ale from all his tenants in Burton [Leonard] and Bielby

next Pocklington, without licence and will of the king and his forebears, kings of England.
Peter comes; and says that he claims the warren by charter of the present king given in the 9th year of his reign [1280–1] which he produces and which shows that the king granted to Peter that he and his heirs for ever might have free warren in all their demesne lands of Burton Leonard in Yorkshire, provided that those lands are not within the bounds of the king's forest. He claims amends of breach of the assize of ale from antiquity, and he says that he and his ancestors have peacefully used liberty of this kind from time immemorial without any break in time. Concerning this he puts himself upon the country.
Roger de Heigham who sues for the king asks that inquiry be made for the king how the liberties are used.
So let inquiry etc.
[Claims m.123 adds—'by the hand of that Peter.'] [Charter cited is enrolled on KB 138/110 m.3d.]

Thomas de Alta Ripa was summoned to answer the king concerning the plea by what warrant he claims to have free warren in all his demesne lands in Carleton and Lothersdale, infangthief and gallows in the vills which belong to the crown and dignity of the king, without licence and will of the king and his forebears, kings of England.
Thomas comes; and says that he claims free warren in all his demesne lands belonging to his manor of Carleton by charter of King H. father of the present king given in the 33rd year of his reign [1248–9] which he produces and which shows that King H. granted to one Godfrey de Alta Ripa grandfather of Thomas, whose heir he is, that he and his heirs for ever might have free warren in all their demesne lands belonging to their manor of Carleton. He claims infangthief and gallows from ancient time, and says that he and all his ancestors from time immemorial peacefully used this liberty. Concerning this he puts himself upon the country.
Roger de Heigham who sues for the king says that Thomas claimed on the first day of the eyre free warren in all his demesne lands in Carleton and Lothersdale and they are not contained in the charter, only the manor of Carleton, so as to warren of Lothersdale he asks judgement for the king.
Thomas says that Lothersdale is a member belonging to the manor of Carleton and both are one vill and concerning this he puts himself upon the country.
Roger says that in Thomas's claim is contained 'in the vills', so that Thomas confirms that there are two vills, whence he asks judgement.
Thomas cannot deny this, so he is in mercy for a false claim in this matter [margin—'mercy']. He is asked that he say specifically in which vill he claims infangthief and gallows, and he says that it is in Carleton.
Roger asks that he say further of which felon was he or any of his ancestors in seisin; and Thomas says for one John Grubbe, hanged there in the time of King John grandfather of the present king.

Roger asks that inquiry etc., and how, etc.
So let inquiry etc. [Claims m.58 adds—'by the hand of Gilbert de Briddesale.'] [Charter cited is enrolled on KB 138/110 m.1d.]

[C m.3d] **Franco Tyers** was summoned to answer the king concerning the plea by what warrant he claims to have free warren in all his demesne lands in Leeds and Woodhouse, without licence [and] will of the king and his forebears, kings of England.
Franco comes; and says that he claims free warren in all his demesne lands of Leeds, Woodhouse and Farnley by charter of King H. father of the present king given in the 51st year of his reign [1266–7] which he produces and which shows that King H. granted to Franco that he and his heirs for ever might have free warren in all their demesne lands of their manors of Leeds, Woodhouse and Farnley in Yorkshire provided that those lands were not within the bounds of the king's forest.
Roger de Heigham who sues for the king asks that inquiry be made how it was used, and if by the authority of the charter he held other lands of his neighbours in warren.
So let inquiry etc.
The jurors say upon their oath that Franco does not abuse the liberty nor hold the lands of any of his neighbours warrenned.
So Franco as to this at present *sine die* in this matter, saving the right of the king since he may wish to speak otherwise on this matter [margin—'*sine die*'].
[Claims m.25 adds—'this bill was delivered by the same Franco.' In French.] [Charter cited is enrolled on KB 13 8/110 m.1d.]

William de Morers was summoned to answer the king concerning the plea by what warrant he claims to have free warren in all his demesne lands in Elvington, and amends of breach of the assize of ale from all his tenants in the same vill, without licence and will of the king and his forebears, kings of England.
William comes; and produces a certain charter of King H. father of the present king given at Meilhan in the 38th year of his reign [1253–4] sealed with a certain seal unknown to the justices here which shows that King H. at the instance of the prior of Newburgh granted to one Richard de Murers father of William, whose heir he is, that he and his heirs for ever might have free warren in all their demesne lands in Elvington.
Roger de Heigham who sues for the king says that the seal appended to the charter is not the known seal of King H.
So William is told to find sufficient surety to be here on the octave of St Hilary and meanwhile it should proceed to chancery, and let it be certified to the justices here on the day whether the seal be the seal of King H. or not. The charter is to be delivered to William by the surety of Richard de Twenge of this county and William de Boyvill of Cumberland.
[Claims m.67 adds—'he claims amends of ale by ancient custom approved by another eyre before J. de Vaux and his colleagues.' Endd: 'William de

Morers.'] [Charter cited is enrolled on KB 138/110 m.2d, without reference to the seal.]

Philip le Lardener was summoned to answer the king concerning the plea by what warrant he claims to sell all kinds of distraints put up for sale for debts owed to the king and for the queen's gold in the county, and from each distraint thus sold to take and have 32*d* for his own use, without licence and will of the king and his forebears, kings of England.
Philip comes; and says that his great-grandfather's great-grandfather, whose heir he is, came into England with King William the Conqueror, and the same king granted the great-grandfather's great-grandfather the liberty to have for himself and his heirs for ever; and he says that by the concession he and all his ancestors from heir to heir from the time of the king-conqueror peacefully used this kind of liberty, without any break in time, and on this he puts himself upon the country.
Roger de Heigham who sues for the king asks that Philip say if the king gave his ancestor the liberty by itself or as belonging to some holding.
Philip says that the liberty was given to his ancestor by itself as a free serjeanty.
Roger says that Philip abuses the liberty, for he says that he takes from each distraint sold in this way 40*d* for his use; so that if the distraint sold in this way does not exceed 40*d* worth or be of less value, he takes the whole for his own use, so that the king has nothing in that matter, and whatever the value of the distraint, he always takes the first 40*d* for his own use and this he is prepared to prove for the king.
Philip similarly.
So let the truth of the matter be inquired into.
John de Belewe, Robert Utreth, Gervase de Clifton, Robert de Sutton, Robert de Ponte Fracto, William de Marton, Richard Tempest, William de Cesthunt, Nigel de Staynford, Elias de Stretton, Richard de Eston and Elias de Thersfeld, jurors, say upon their oath that Philip asks and takes equally from each distraint sold in this way 40*d* for his own use, so that if the distraint sold in this way does not exceed 40*d* worth or be of less value, he takes the whole for his own use. So the king has nothing in that matter; and they say that whatever the value of the distraint, Philip always takes the first 40*d* for his own use.
So it is decided that the liberty be taken into the hand of the king at the king's will, and that Philip shall not use a liberty of this kind any more. Philip in mercy.
Roger de Heigham further says for the king that Philip uses other liberties which he does not claim here, that is to have the custody of all prisoners imprisoned for the king's forest in this county because he has land ['landam'] in the forest of Galtres and he takes 4*d* each day from the king by the hand of the sheriff here, and also hunts in the forest for hare and fox and he asks that by the terms of the statute it be taken into the hand of the king until etc.

Philip, asked if he uses the liberties, says that he does; and because Philip did not claim the liberties on the [1st] day, the liberties by the terms of the statute are to be taken into the hand of the king until etc. [Claims m.2].

[C m.4] **The prior of Holy Trinity York** comes into court here and claims for himself and his monks that he and his successors for ever might have free warren in all their demesne lands in Coneysthorpe, Sturton, Holbeck, Headley, Hessay, and Angram by charter of King H. father of the present king given at 'Aurel' in the 39th year of his reign [1254–5], sealed with a certain seal unknown to the justices here which shows that. Roger de Heigham who sues for the king asks that the prior shall find sufficient surety to be here on the octave of St Hilary and meanwhile it should proceed to chancery and let it be certified by writ of the king to the justices here at the term etc.
Afterwards the prior produced a certain other charter of King H. given at 'Aurelia' in the [same] year sealed with the king's great seal which shows that the prior and monks and their successors for ever might have free warren in all their demesne lands in the vills etc.
Roger de Heigham who sues for the king says that the prior abuses the liberty, for he says that he and his predecessors by the authority of the charter held the lands of their free neighbours in warren and also made a free chase, and held large animals in an enclosure and he asks that this be inquired about for the king.
So let inquiry etc.
Know that he answers freely without a writ. [A charter is enrolled on KB 138/110 m.4.]

John de Bulmer was summoned to answer the king concerning the plea by what warrant he claims to have free warren in all his demesne lands in Wilton in Cleveland, Lazenby, Lackenby, Coatham and Bulmer and to have a free park in Thornton Riseborough in the king's forest of Pickering, [and] amends of breach of the assize of ale from all his tenants in the vills, and infangthief and gallows in the same vills which belong to the crown and dignity of the king, without licence and will of the king and his forebears, kings of England.
John comes; and says that he claims free warren in Bulmer and Welburn which is a member of Bulmer by charter of King H. father of the present king given in the 35th year of his reign [1250–1] which he produces and which shows that the king granted John de Bulmere father of that John, whose heir he is, that he and his heirs for ever might have free warren in all their demesne lands of Bulmer and Welburn in Yorkshire.
He claims also free warren in his fief in all the other vills and a free park by charter of King J. grandfather of the present king given in the 5th year of his reign [1203–4] which he produces and which shows that King J. granted Alan de Wilton relative of that John, whose heir he is, and his heirs licence that he might enclose his wood in Thornton which is called Riseborough and make a free park there, and that he might have dogs in

the vill to run in that park; and that they might have a warren at Wilton with appurtenances, that is, Coatham, Lazenby and Lackenby in his fee outside the king's forest. He claims also amends of breach of the assize of ale and infangthief in all the vills, and gallows in Bulmer which are used for Bulmer and Welburn, and similarly gallows in Wilton which are used for Wilton, Lazenby, Lackenby and Coatham, from ancient time, and he says that he and all his ancestors from time immemorial have always peacefully used this kind of liberty without any break in time, and concerning this he puts himself upon the country.
Roger de Heigham who sues for the king says that as to warren that John after the making of the charters acquired £10 of land from one Richard Malebisse and by the authority of the charters he holds that land and also lands of his free neighbours that are not of his fief warenned, and he makes a free chase in the lands and he holds in the same large animals in an enclosure.
[Claims m.40 adds—'delivered by the hand of the same John.'] [The two charters cited are enrolled on KB 138/110 m.4 and m.4d.]

[C m.4d] **John de Annesley** was summoned to answer the king concerning the plea by what warrant he claims to have free warren in all his demesne lands in Rawmarsh, without licence and will of the king and his forebears, kings of England.
John comes; and says that he claims the warren by charter of the present king given in the 8th year of his reign [1279–80] which he produces and which shows that the king granted John that he and his heirs for ever might have free warren in all their demesne lands in Rawmarsh in Yorkshire provided that those lands were not within the bounds of the king's forest.
Roger de Heigham who sues for the king says that John by authority of the charter holds lands of his free neighbours warrenned, and asks that inquiry be made for the king how it is used, and if those lands are within the bounds of the king's forest.
So let inquiry etc. John attorns Richard de Northton.
[Claims m.52 endd: 'William Gremet' and some illegible words.] [Charter cited is enrolled on KB138/110 m.4d.]

The prior of Hexham was summoned to answer the king concerning the plea by what warrant he claims to have free warren in all his demesne lands in Salton and [Little] Broughton, without licence and will of the king and his forebears, kings of England.
The prior by his attorney comes; and says that he claims free warren by charter of the present king given in the 14th year of his reign [1285–6] which he produces and which shows that the king granted to the prior and convent of Hexham that he and his successors might for ever have free warren in all their demesne lands of Salton and Little Broughton in Yorkshire.

Roger de Heigham who sues for the king asks that inquiry be made for the king how it is used.
So let inquiry etc.
[Claims m.26.] [Charter cited is enrolled on KB 138/110 m.4d.]

[C m.5] **Mauger le Vavasur** was summoned to answer the king concerning the plea by what warrant he claims to have free warren in all his demesne lands in Denton, Askwith, Draughton, Sharlston and Owston, without licence and will of the king and his forebears, kings of England.
Mauger comes; and says that he claims the warren in all his demesne lands by charter of King H. father of the present king given in the 37th year of his reign [1252–3] which he produces and which shows that King H. granted Mauger le Vavassur grandfather of that Mauger, whose heir he is, that he and his heirs for ever might have free warren in all their demesne lands in Denton and Askwith in Yorkshire. As to warren in the other vills, he says that he does not claim free warren.
Roger de Heygham who sues for the king says that Mauger holds his lands in all the vills warrenned and similarly the lands of his free neighbours, and he makes a free chase of all his lands by authority of the charter so that no one can hunt in them nor take wild animals without Mauger's licence, and that this is so, he asks that inquiry be made for the king.
Mauger similarly. Mauger attorns Ralf de Streinn or Robert de Middelton.
[Claims m.112 endd: 'delivered by the same Mauger'.] [Charter cited is enrolled on KB 138/110 m.1d.]

Stephen de Covrham was summoned to answer the king concerning the plea by what warrant he claims to have free warren in all his demesne lands in Coverham, Caldbergh and in Little Scrafton, without licence and will of the king and his forebears, kings of England.
Stephen comes; and says that he claims free warren in all his demesne lands in the vills by charter of King H. father of the present king given in the 53rd year of his reign [1268–9] which he produces and which shows that King H. granted to Stephen that he and his heirs might for ever have free warren in all their demesne lands in Coverham, Caldbergh and Scrafton in Yorkshire, provided that those lands were not within the bounds of the king's forest.
Roger de Heigham who sues for the king comes, and asks that inquiry be made how the liberty is used and if those lands are within the bounds of the king's forest or not.
So let the truth of the matter be inquired into.
[Claims m.121 endd: 'delivered by his own hand'.] [Charter cited is enrolled on KB 138/110 m.2.]

Hugh de Hastingge was summoned to answer the king concerning the plea by what warrant he claims to have amends of breach of the assize of bread and of ale from all his tenants in his manor of Allerston which belong

to the crown and dignity of the king, without licence and will of the king and his forebears, kings of England.
Hugh comes; and says that he claims the liberties from ancient time; and that he and all his ancestors from time immemorial have always used the same liberties without any break in time. Concerning this he puts himself upon the country.
Roger de Heigham who sues for the king asks that inquiry be made how it is used.
So let inquiry be made. Hugh attorns John de la Chymine.
[Claims m.98 adds—'in his own person.']

The prior of Bradenstoke was summoned to answer the king concerning the plea by what warrant he claims to have amends of breach of the assize of bread and of ale from all his tenants in his manor of Wales; and to be free from common fines and amercements of the county and suit of county and wapentake and hundred; and to be free for himself and his men from toll through the whole kingdom of England and there to have infangthief and gallows which belong to the crown and dignity of the king, without licence and will of the king and his forebears, kings of England. And by what warrant he claims that he and his canons are free from toll through the whole kingdom of England from all things and merchandise bought for their use, which belongs to the crown and dignity of the king, without licence and will of the king and his forebears, kings of England.
The prior comes by his attorney; and claims all the liberties except amends of breach of the assize of bread from antiquity. He says that he and all the priors his predecessors before the time of King Richard and ever after have used the liberties peacefully with out any break in time, and concerning this he puts himself upon the country.
Because the prior by his attorney (made by the king's writ) claimed amends of breach of the assize of bread and afterwards denied it, so he is in mercy [margin—'mercy'].
Roger de Heigham who sues for the king says that it seems to him that the priors cannot claim from ancient time because they have nothing from the conquest, whence he asks judgement for the king in this matter. As to this, that the prior claims to be free from suits, he says that all the predecessors of that prior and all their tenants always used to do suit at the wapentake of Strafforth, until the time of that prior who drew to himself all the bailiffs of that wapentake and made every bailiff his seneschal so that in this manner he escaped from suit. He says also that neither the prior nor any of his predecessors was ever free from toll. He asks that inquiry be made about these things for the king.
So let inquiry etc.
As to infangthief and gallows, he asks that the prior say if he has a court, and if his free tenants are suitors of that court, by which he might judge felons; and also by what or which felons he or any of his predecessors might be in seisin of judging felons in their court.

The prior says that he has a free court there and he and all his predecessors from time immemorial always used this kind of liberty without any break in time; and he says nothing else.
Roger says that he is prepared to prove for the king that the prior has no suitor of court in the manor nor any free tenant except one alone and he is not a suitor; and as the prior does not show that he or any of his predecessors was in seisin of the liberty he asks judgement for the king.
[Claims m.122 endd: 'this claim was delivered by the hand of Gilbert de Percy, attorney of the prior of Bradenstoke'.]

[C m.5d] **The abbot of Rufford** was summoned to answer the king concerning the plea by what warrant he claims to have free warren in all his demesne lands in Rotherham, a market, amends of breach of the assize of bread and of ale, a tumbril, pillories, standards of measures of lengths and weights, infangthief and gallows in the vill which belong to the crown and dignity of the king, without licence and will of the king and his forebears, kings of England.
The abbot by his attorney comes; and says that he claims free warren in Rotherham and similarly in Carlecotes in Yorkshire by charter of the present king given in the 13th year of his reign [1284–5] which he produces and which shows that the king granted to the abbot and convent of Rufford that he and his successors for ever might have free warren in all their demesne lands of Rotherham and Carlecotes in Yorkshire, provided that those lands are not within the bounds of the king's forest. As to the other liberties, he says that he claims infangthief and gallows in the vill, amends of breach of the assize of bread and of ale, a tumbril, pillories, standards of measures of lengths and weights and half the market of Rotherham by such warrant, that is, that half the manor of Rotherham with the liberties was in the seisin of one Ralf Tylli in the time of King H. father of the present king, which Ralf and all his ancestors from time immemorial always used in the half of the manor all the liberties as he now claims them. Ralf forfeited his holdings, and King H. (whose escheat the half of the manor was) granted by his charter to one John de Lessington that after the death of a certain Beatrice who held the half of the manor in dower of the inheritance of Ralf, the half of the manor with all liberties and its other appurtenances should remain whole to John de Lessington and his heirs, to hold from the king in chief. Afterwards John de Lessington gave and granted from his seisin the half of the manor with all liberties and appurtenances to an abbot, predecessor of that abbot, to hold to him and his successors for ever. He says that he is prepared to prove in any way which the court should decide, that all lords holding the half of the manor from time immemorial always used peacefully all the liberties as belonging to the half of the manor without any break in time.
The abbot, asked if he has anything from any king of any concession made to him or his predecessors concerning the liberties, shows nothing etc.

So it is decided that all the liberties which the abbot claims by reason of the half of the manor, except warren, be taken into the hand of the king at will; and the abbot in mercy. And the sheriff in this matter charge etc. Worth per year [blank]. [Margin—'mercy'.]
As to warren, Roger de Heigham who sues for the king says that the abbot abuses that liberty, for he says that the abbot by the authority of the charter holds the lands of his free neighbours warrenned, and asks that inquiry be made into this.
So let the truth of the matter be inquired into.
Afterwards on the 5th day after the first judgement was given the attorney comes here and bears a writ of the king in these words:

> Edward by the grace of God etc. to his dear and faithful Hugh de Cressingham and his colleagues, justices itinerant in Yorkshire, greeting. Since our dear and faithful John de Vescy granted by his charter to our beloved in Christ abbot and convent of Rufford, of the Cistercian order, various liberties contained in that charter which afterwards we confirmed to the abbot and convent by our charter and which the abbot and convent and their predecessors always until now from the time of the making of John's charter to them have reasonably used, as they say, we order you (having inspected our confirmation to the abbot and convent concerning their liberties) that you in your eyre allow them to use and enjoy them following the tenor of that confirmation, and as they and their predecessors always until now from the aforesaid time have been accustomed reasonably to use the liberties. Witness I myself at Westminster 22 November in the 22nd year of our reign [1293] etc.

But because it came after the judgement was given, and the justices here recorded that at first when the abbot began to plead he put forward the charter and confirmation of which there was mention in this writ; and although he was in respects against the pleading for the king by Roger de Heigham, when Roger asked for an extra day to be granted to him so that he could be better informed on these matters for the king, and this had been granted to him, the abbot came here by his attorney on the morrow of St Nicholas, and in pleading made no mention of the aforesaid charter and confirmation of John de Vescy, on account of which judgement was made against him as appears above.
[Claims m.12 adds the information that the market was on Monday and the standard of weights and measures was by delivery of the king's marshal. Endd: 'by the hands of William de Roderham and Richard Samson of Skyrebrok, attorneys of the abbot of Rufford.'] [Three Rufford charters cited are enrolled on KB 138/110 m.3.]

[C m.6] **Nicholas de Meynill** was summoned to answer the king concerning the plea by what warrant he claims to have free warren in all his demesne lands in Whorlton, Greenhow, Seamer and Eston, and free chase in the vills and free warren in all his demesne lands in Castle Leavington, and gallows, infangthief, market and fair and amends of breach of the assize of ale in Whorlton which belong to the crown and dignity of the king, without licence and will of the king and his forebears, kings of England.

Nicholas comes; and says that he claims free warren in all his demesne lands in the vills by two charters, one that is of King H. father of the present king given in the 53rd year of his reign [1268–9] which he produces and which shows that King H. granted to Nicholas that he and his heirs for ever might have free warren in all their demesne lands of Whorlton, Greenhow, Seamer and Eston in Yorkshire, provided that those lands are not within the bounds of the king's forest; and by another charter of the present lord king given in the 13th year of his reign [1284–5] which he produces and which shows that the king granted to Nicholas that he and his heirs for ever might have free warren in all his demesne lands in Castle Leavington in Yorkshire, provided those lands are not within the bounds of the king's forest. He claims also a market at his manor of Whorlton each week on Tuesday; and one fair there each year lasting for three days, that is, on the eve and on the day and on the morrow of the exaltation of the Holy Cross [13–15 Sept.] unless that market and that fair are harmful to neighbouring markets and neighbouring fairs, by the charter of King H. concerning warren which shows this. He claims also a free chase in all the vills except in Castle Leavington by charter of the present king given in the 9th year of his reign [1280–1] which he produces and which shows that the king granted to Nicholas and his heirs that he might have a free chase in all his demesne woods within the warren to hunt, take and carry off stags, hinds, bucks, does and all other woodland beasts without hindrance or interference of the king or his heirs, justices of the forest, verderers and all other officers of the king's forest, so that no other person hunting in the same wood might take or carry off stags, hinds, bucks, does or any other woodland beast without licence and will of Nicholas and of his heirs against the grant. He claims also gallows, infangthief and amends of breach of the assize of ale in Whorlton from ancient time, and says that he and all his ancestors from time immemorial peacefully used the same liberties without any break in time, and that this is so he is prepared to prove as the court shall decide.

Roger de Heytham who sues for the king says that as to warren, that he abuses that liberty granted to him, for he says that he holds the demesne lands of his free neighbours warrenned by the authority of the charter. He says also that he takes the forfeit of those hunting both in his own demesne lands and also in the demesne lands of his free neighbours, which forfeit ought to belong to the king alone. He says also that he holds the banks adjoining his manors warrenned by the authority of the charter, so that no one can take there fish nor fowl of the river without his licence. As to the free chase, he says that the king granted Nicholas and his heirs free chase in all his demesne wood only, and Nicholas by the authority of the charter makes a free chase from his demesne land outside the woods and also from the woods of his free neighbours, so that no one can hunt there against Nicholas's will. He says also that by pretext of the chase he takes from each strange ['*alieno*'] animal escaping into his lands 6*d* or 12*d* or more or less at his will. As to the market and fair, he says that Nicholas

never uses this kind of liberty, and he is prepared to prove this as the court decides.
Nicholas says that he never held the lands of his neighbours warrenned nor ever took any forfeit, nor ever hindered anyone fishing on the banks adjoining his manors, except in the park and in his close, nor does he claim nor hold a chase except only in his demesne woods. Concerning this he puts himself upon the country.
So in this matter let a jury be made.
As for the animals escaping, he says that when anyone's animals come into the separate land of Nicholas in those demesnes where there should not be commoning, he impounds those animals and takes amends for that trespass, and not by reason of the chase, and concerning this he put himself upon the country.
So let inquiry be made.

The rest is on the back.

[C m.6d] As to infangthief and gallows, Roger asks that Nicholas say which of his ancestors was in seisin of these and by whom etc.
Nicholas says that as to this, it is not necessary for him to answer, because he is prepared to prove that he and all his ancestors from the time of King Richard and ever after have used this kind of liberty without any break in time.
Roger asks judgement for the king in as much as Nicholas does not know to say which of his ancestors was in seisin of that. As to amends of breach of the assize of ale, Roger asks that inquiry be made how he and his ancestors use etc.
So let inquiry be made.
[Claims m.8 adds—'delivered by his own hand.' In French.] [Three charters to Nicholas de Meynill are enrolled on KB 138/110 m.1.]

John de Hamerton in mercy for many defaults [margin—'mercy'].

The same John was summoned to answer the king concerning the plea by what warrant he claims to have free warren in all his demesne lands in Hammerton and Whixley, and to have amends of breach of the assize of ale from all his tenants in the vill, without licence and will of the king and his forebears, kings of England.
John comes; and says that he claims free warren in all his demesne lands of Hammerton and Whixley by charter of the present king given in the 18th year of his reign [1289–90] which he produces and which shows that the king granted to John de Hamerton that he and his heirs for ever might have free warren in all their demesne lands in Hammerton and Whixley in Yorkshire, provided that those lands are not within the bounds of the king's forest. He claims also amends of breach of the assize of ale from ancient time, and he says that he and all his ancestors from time immemorial

always have used this kind of liberty without any break in time, and he is prepared to prove this through the country.
Roger de Heytham who sues for the king, as to warren says that John by the authority of the charter holds the lands of his neighbours warrenned, and asks that inquiry be made about this for the king. He asks also that inquiry be made how John and his ancestors have used the liberty of amends of breach of the assize of ale.
So let the truth of the matter be inquired into. John attorns Roger de Skelton.
[Claims m.39 adds—'delivered by the hand of the same John.'] [The charter cited is enrolled on KB 138/110 m.1d.]

William son of Thomas de Sprotburg was summoned to answer the king concerning the plea by what warrant he claims to have free warren in all his demesne lands in Sprotbrough and Emley, without licence of the king and his forebears, kings of England.
William comes; and says that he claims free warren in the vills from ancient time and says that he and all his ancestors before the time of King Richard and ever after have peacefully used the liberty without any break in time and this he is prepared to prove by the country.
Roger de Heigham who sues for the king says that William holds various lands warrenned of which none of his ancestors was in seisin in the time of King Richard; he says also that he holds the lands of his neighbours warrenned. He says also that by reason of the warren William makes a free chase and holds large animals in enclosure; and he asks that inquiry be made on these matters for the king.
[Claims m.69 adds—'delivered by the hand of Nicholas de Tykehill.']

[C m.7 and Sw m.27] **Robert de Brakenbergh** in mercy for many defaults [margin—'mercy'].

The same Robert was summoned to answer the king concerning the plea by what warrant he claims to have free warren in all his demesne lands in Wheatley and Swindon, without licence and will of the king and his forebears, kings of England.
Robert comes; and says that he claims free warren in the vills by charter of the present king given in the 8th year of his reign [1279–80] which he produces and which shows that the king granted to Robert that he and his heirs for ever might have free warren in all their demesne lands in the vills and in Thormanby in Yorkshire, provided that those lands were not within the bounds of the king's forest. But in Thormanby he does not claim warren at present.
Roger de Heigham who sues for the king says that as to Swindon that Robert has no lands in the same except in pieces so that he cannot use warren in the same legally, and as to Wheatley he says that he abuses the liberty. He says also that he holds the lands of his neighbours warrenned by the authority of the charter and makes a free chase in his lands and

holds large animals in enclosure. He asks that inquiry be made about this for the king.
So let inquiry be made into the truth of the matter.
[Claims m.34 adds—'he claims through his attorney William de Bello Campo.'] [The charter cited is enrolled on KB 138/110 m.4.]

Geoffrey Aguyllun was summoned to answer the king concerning the plea by what warrant he claims to have free warren in all his demesne lands in Barf Hill, Beswick and Kirby Grindalythe, and amends of breach of the assize of ale, and his lands free from suit in the same vills, without licence and will of the king and his forebears, kings of England.
Geoffrey comes; and says that he claims free warren in his demesne lands in the vills by charter of King H. father of the present king given in the 45th year of his reign [1260–1] which he produces and which shows that King H. granted to Geoffrey and Robert de Tweng his co-parcener that he [Sw 'they'] and his heirs for ever might have free warren in all their demesne lands in the aforesaid vills, provided that those lands were not within the bounds of the king's forest. He claims also his lands free from suit by charter of King H. father of the present king given in the 31st year of his reign [1246–7] which he produces and which shows that King H. granted to Geoffrey that he all his life be free from suit of riding, hundred, view and county; and that as to amends of breach of the assize of ale, he says that he and his heirs from time immemorial without any break in time have used the liberty.
Roger de Hegham who sues for the king says that Geoffrey ought not to use the liberties in the vill of Beswick, for he says the title which he has in these he has from acquisition, and in no other way. As to warren in Barf Hill and Kirby Grindalythe, he says that he abuses the liberty. He says also that he holds the lands of his neighbours warrenned by authority of the charter, and makes a free chase in his lands and holds large animals in enclosure which are not of warren. As to amends of breach of the assize of ale, he asks that inquiry be made how Geoffrey uses etc.
Geoffrey says [blank in both texts].
[Claims m.159 endd: 'delivered by the hand of the same Geoffrey de Aguyllun'.] [The charters cited are enrolled on KB 138/110 m.4.]

[C m.7d] **The abbot of Roche** was summoned to answer the king concerning the plea by what warrant he claims to have free warren in all his demesne lands of Roche, Brancliffe, Armthorpe and Hilbrighthope, without licence and will of the king and his forebears, kings of England.
The abbot comes; and says that he claims free warren in Roche, Armthorpe and Brancliffe by charter of King H. father of the present king given in the 35th year of his reign [1250–1] which he produces and which shows that the king granted to an abbot and convent of Roche, predecessor of that abbot, that he and his successors for ever might have free warren in all their demesne lands of Roche, Armthorpe and Brancliffe in Yorkshire.
[Claims m.5.] [The charter cited is enrolled on KB 138/110 m.5.]

[There follows a passage, cancelled, about a plea concerning the manor of Pocklington; not a quo warranto.]

[C m.8] **The prior of Bolton** was summoned to answer the king concerning the plea by what warrant he claims to have free warren in all his demesne lands of Bolton, Kildwick, Stead, Riddings, Haw, Halton East, Embsay, Eastby, Marton, Storiths, Wigton, Brandon and Ryther, and a free chase in his woods of Barden, 'Speteshow' and 'Priurhaughe', and to have a fair and toll in Embsay, without licence and will of the king and his forebears, kings of England.
The prior comes; and says that he claims free warren in the vills by charter of King H. father of the present king given in the 41st year of his reign [1256–7] which he produces and which shows that the king granted to a prior, predecessor of that prior, and the canons of Bolton in Craven, that he and his successors for ever might have free warren in all their demesne lands of Bolton, Kildwick, Stead, Riddings, Haw, Halton [East], Embsay, Eastby, Cracoe, Marton, Malham, Storiths, Wigton, Brandon, Wentworth, Street and Ryther in Yorkshire, provided that those lands are not within the bounds of the king's forest, so that no one might enter those lands to hunt in them or to take anything that might belong to the warren; and by that charter he claims free warren in all his demesne lands in the vills contained in the writ and not in others, because he does not use warren there. All other liberties contained in the writ the prior claims from ancient time, and says that he and his predecessors before the time of King Richard and always after have used those liberties without any break in time. Concerning this he puts himself upon the country. The fair, that is to say, on the eve, the day and the morrow of St Cuthbert in September [3–5 Sept.].
Roger de Heigham who sues for the king, as to warren says that the prior and his predecessors abuse that liberty, for he says that they hold the lands of their free neighbours warrenned by the authority of the charter, and he asks that inquiry be made about this. As to chase, he says that the prior and his predecessors newly acquired other holdings in which they held a free chase. As to the fair, he says that it used not to be there except as a gathering of men which was called a wake ['wach'] and that on the occasion of that gathering the prior and his predecessor held and hold the fair there without warrant, and take toll unjustly, and this he is prepared to prove for the king.
So let inquiry be made.
[Claims m.143 endd: 'in his own person'.] [The charter cited is enrolled on KB 138/110 m.5d.]

John de Bella Aqua was summoned to answer the king concerning the plea by what warrant he claims to have free warren in all his demesne lands at Carlton next Snaith, without licence and will of the king and his forebears, kings of England.

John comes; and says that he holds holdings in which he claims free warren by the law of England from the inheritance of a certain Ladereyna once his wife from whom he begat a child, which Ladereyna was one of the heirs of the late Peter de Brus, to whom King H. father of the present king [made a grant] by his charter given [interlineated—'made'] in the 18th year of his reign [1233–4] which shows that the king granted to Peter de Brus ancestor of Ladereyna, one of whose heirs she is, that he and his heirs for ever might have free warren in their demesne lands in Carlton with appurtenances so that no one could enter that warren. He produces also the charter which shows this.

Roger de Heigham who sues for the king says that John abuses the liberty, for he says that John holds the free lands of his free neighbours warrenned by the authority of the charter etc. and asks that inquiry be made etc. and how etc. So let inquiry be made into the truth of the matter.

The jurors say upon their oath that Peter de Brus died seised of the liberty, and that John does not abuse etc. So let them have the support of Sybil, wife of Miles de Stapelton, daughter of John and Laderena and Johanna sister of Sybil; but the plea is stayed until the coming of age of Johanna because she is under age [margin—'age'].

[Claims m.11 adds—'this billet was delivered by the hand of the aforesaid John.'] [The charter cited is enrolled on KB 138/110 m.5d.]

[C m.8d] **Edmund earl of Cornwall** was summoned to answer the king concerning the plea by what warrant he claims to have free warren in all his demesne lands in Knaresborough, Aldborough, Boroughbridge and 'Tollehowe', and a free chase within the liberty and honour of Knaresborough, and to have a market and fair, and amends of breach of the assize of bread and of ale both of his own tenants and others, pillories, a tumbril in the vills, and to be free for himself and his men in the vills and honour from common fines and amercements of the county and suits of the county and wapentake, from pontage, murage, and to have the water of Ure and Ouse between Boroughbridge and York to himself separately so that no one can fish there or cross and carry by ship or boat without licence and will of the earl, and to have market toll at Knaresborough and Boroughbridge and thurtoll at 'Tollowe' and Boroughbridge. In trespasses of hunting, his bailiffs to take and detain those who commit the trespass, in order to make satisfaction to him in the warren and chase and similarly in parks within his liberty; and to have waif, chattels of men, felons and others from the liberty found within the liberty and honour, in whatever court they are condemned, and there to have custody and delivery of prisons at his will made in his court for the same. To have free burgage, infangthief, gibbets and gallows within Knaresborough and to have amercements of his men from the honour and liberty in any court where they are amerced. To have return of all writs of the king within the liberty and honour of Knaresborough and touching the vill of Aldborough, and to plead by the same writ all pleas touching

the liberty and honour and vill and others that the sheriff can plead in the county; and that the justices of the king (both itinerant and also assigned) when they come into Yorkshire shall approach Knaresborough, and there plead and determine all pleas and assizes which ought to be pleaded before them in the county [court] which belong to the crown and dignity of the king, without licence and will of the king and his forebears, kings of England.

Edmund by his attorney came; and about this matter the king sent his writ to his justices here in these words:

> Edward by the grace of God king of England, lord of Ireland and duke of Aquitaine, to his justices itinerant in Yorkshire, greeting. Wishing to do special favour to our dear cousin and faithful man Edmund earl of Cornwall, we order you that you suspend all pleas touching us and the earl lately held before you in your eyre by our writ of quo warranto until we order otherwise in that matter. Witness I myself at Westminster 3 November in the 21st year of our reign etc. [1293].

So at present in this matter *sine die* until etc. The king also directed his other writ to his justices here in these words:

> Edward by the grace of God king of England, lord of Ireland and duke of Aquitaine, to his justices itinerant in Yorkshire, greeting. We order you that you shall permit our dear cousin and faithful Edmund earl of Cornwall to use and enjoy the liberties which he and Richard once king of Germany his father until now have used, before you in your eyre in the county, by our special grace. Witness I myself at Westminster 10 May in our 21st year etc. [1293].

Afterwards the earl comes by his attorney and immediately asks that the writs of assizes and pleas and their rolls be delivered to him, as used to be done in other eyres here. But because the justices here are not yet agreed about this kind of custom, a day is given to him here on the morrow of St Hilary.

[C m.9] **John** [Claims m.4 adds—**'de Balliol'**] **king of Scotland** was summoned to answer the king concerning the plea by what warrant he claims to have a market and fair, infangthief and gallows in his manor of Driffield which belongs to the crown and dignity of the king, without licence and will of that king and his forebears, kings of England.

John by his attorney comes; and says that King H. father of the present king in the 25th year of his reign [1240–1] gave the manor with all liberties and free customs belonging to the manor to one William de Fortibus and Christina his wife and the heirs of Christina, in exchange for Christina's share of the inheritance which was once John earl of Chester's; and he produces a charter under the name of King H. which shows that King H. gave William and Christina the manor of Driffield in Yorkshire and the manor of Finedon in Northamptonshire with the advowson of the church of the manor of Finedon and with tallages, homages, and all other appurtenances, liberties and free customs belonging to the manors as the king held them in his hand, to hold from the king and his heirs to William and

Christina and the heirs of Christina, in exchange for Christina's share of the inheritance which was John late earl of Chester's, both in liberties, knights' fees and free customs which in lands and holdings belong to the eldest co-heir of the inheritance belonging within the earldom of Chester. John says that Christina was his aunt and he is the heir of Christina, and that King H. father of the present king, when the manor was in his hand, used in the manor of Driffield all the liberties which he now claims, so that as King H. gave William and Christina and the heirs of Christina the manor with all appurtenances and liberties and free customs belonging to the manor as King H. held in his hand in exchange, as is aforesaid, and concerning which exchange the king of England is now in seisin, he claims the liberties which Christina had by form of the same gift, and of which after her death Dervorguilla de Balliol, her sister and heir, and John's mother, whose heir he is, died in seisin, that is the market on Monday and the fair on the eve and on the day of the assumption and nativity of the blessed Mary [14–15 Aug., 7–8 Sept.].
Roger de Heigham who sues for the king asks that John say expressly if the liberties were given to them in exchange at the same time as the manor or in any extent.
John to this answers nothing except as before.
Roger says that by the king's common council of the kingdom it was recently ordained that when anyone by any charter claims any liberties which are not specifically contained in that charter, liberties of that kind ought to be taken into the king's hand by his will; inasmuch as John does not say that the liberties were given to his ancestor in exchange through any extent, nor that the liberties are contained in the charter nor can they be said to be belonging to the manor or to any holding, and especially infangthief which is purely of the royal crown, he asks judgement for the king.
[Claims m.4 includes the information that Driffield is ancient demesne, and that the market is on Monday, and the fair on the eve and day of the Assumption [14–15 Aug.] and on the eve and day of the Purification [2 Feb.] Delivered by the hand of Alan de Tesedal attorney of the king of Scotland.] [The charter cited is enrolled on KB 138/110 m.5.]

[C m.9d] **Robert de Plumpton** was summoned to answer the king concerning the plea by what warrant he claims to have free warren in all his demesne lands in Nosterfield, Grassington and Idle and to have a market and fair, and amends of breach of the assize of bread and of ale of all his tenants in Grassington which belong to the crown and dignity of the king, without licence and will of the king and his forebears, kings of England.
Robert comes; and says that he claims the liberties by charter of the present king given in the 9th year of his reign [1280–1] which he produces, and which shows that the king granted to Robert that he and his heirs for ever might have a market each week on Friday at his manor of Grassington in Yorkshire, and a fair there each year lasting three days, that is, on the eve

and on the day and on the morrow of St Michael [28–30 Sept.], unless that market and that fair be to the harm of neighbouring markets and neighbouring fairs; and free warren in all his demesne lands of Nosterfield, Grassington and Idle in the county, provided that those lands are not within the bounds of the king's forest, and amends of breach of the assize of ale and of bread he claims as belonging and annexed to the market and fair.
Roger de Heigham who sues for the king asks that inquiry be made how it is used.
So let inquiry be made.
[Claims m.38 adds—'this billet was delivered by his own hand.'] [The charter cited is enrolled on KB 138/110 m.6.]

[C m.10] **James de Esseton** was summoned to answer the king concerning the plea by what warrant he claims to have a free mine of lead and iron, amends of breach of the assize of ale, toll, stallage and gallows in Appletreewick which belong to the crown and dignity of the king, without licence and will of the king and his forebears, kings of England.
James comes; and says that John de Eston [Claims m.135 calls John the brother of James] gave him the manor of Appletreewick with 4 bov. in the same vill and with a plot which is called Kalegarth without any reservation together with the mines, wayleaves ['wayfuys'], droveways and agistments and with all other liberties and easements belonging to the land within and without the vill of Appletreewick quietly, peacefully, freely and in inheritance, after which he received and held the holdings from the gift of Edward the famous king of England by an extent: to have and hold the holdings with all their appurtenances by James and his heirs from the king in chief, free from all services, customs, exactions, suits of court and whatever demands might be made for the king's forinsec service as belonging to so much land, by his charter which he produces and which shows this, and he calls John to warrant in this matter.
Roger de Heigham who sues for the king says that the liberties are purely royal, so that he cannot call to warrant in this matter etc. [margin—a cross]. He asks also for the king that James show if he has anything from the king by which the king specifically ratified the gift made by John to James.
James shows nothing; he says, however, that he did homage to the king for this.
So the manor together with the liberties to be taken into the hand of the king etc. until etc.
Afterwards James gave ½*m* to the king to have respite to this place 15 days from Easter day and it was received etc. [margin—'½*m*']. [Claims m.135 adds—'delivered by the hand of James de Esseton'. Endd: 'in his own person.']

Richard de Goldesburgh was summoned to answer the king concerning the plea by what warrant he claims to have free warren in all his demesne

lands in Goldsborough, without licence and will of the king and his forebears, kings of England.
Richard comes; and says that he claims the warren by charter of King H. father of the present king given in the 53rd year of his reign [1268–9] which he produces and which shows that King H. granted to Richard that he and his heirs for ever might have free warren in all their demesne lands of Goldsborough in Yorkshire, provided that those lands are not within the bounds of the king's forest.
Roger de Heigham who sues for the king says that Richard abuses the liberty, for he says that Richard by the authority of the charter holds the lands of his free neighbours warrenned. He asks that inquiry be made for the king, so let inquiry be made.
Richard attorns John de Middehop or John de Godelesburgh [*sic*]. [Claims m.99 adds—'by the hand of Robert de Sutton his attorney.' Another contemporary hand has added 'Yes' (*'Est'*).] [The charter cited is enrolled on KB 138/110 m.5d.]

The prior of Drax was summoned to answer the king concerning the plea by what warrant he claims to have soke, sake, toll, team and amends of breach of the assize of ale in Drax, Waplington and Bingley, and to be quit for himself and his men from the vills of common fines and amercements of the county, and suits of county and wapentake, which belong to the crown and dignity of the king, without licence and will of the king and his forebears, kings of England.
The prior comes by his attorney; and says that King Richard confirmed to the church of St Nicholas of Drax and the canons serving God there whatever William Paganell founder of the same church gave them in alms, and whatever Robert de Gaunt and Alice his wife and Amicia de Romelli and Walter de Scoteni and Henry de Rokesby gave them in alms, as their charters show. He granted that they might hold lands in all places with soke and sake, toll and team and infangthief, and with all liberties and free customs in perpetual alms, undisturbed and free from all worldly exaction and service and custom and from suing at hundred and wapentake and from giving sheriff's aids, and to be free in all things which were proper to frankalmoign. He produces the charter which shows this.
Let it be known that the seal is extremely cracked and damaged but the impression of the king's body on the seal is still intact. The prior by this charter claims soke, sake, toll and team. He claims also amends of breach of the assize of ale, and to be free for himself and his men from common fines from ancient time. He says that he and all the priors, his predecessors, from time immemorial always have used peacefully these kinds of liberties without any break in time. Concerning this he puts himself upon the country.
Roger de Heigham who sues for the king asks the prior to say which liberties he uses by the words soke, sake, toll and team.
The prior says nothing.

[Claims m.21 adds—'by the prior's own hand.'] [The charter cited is enrolled on KB 138/110 m.5d.]

[C m.10d] **The abbot of Thornton** was summoned to answer the king concerning the plea by what warrant he claims to have soke and sake, toll and team in Humbleton, Coniston, Skirlaugh, Frodingham, Kilnsea, Waxholme, Faxfleet, Swinefleet, Flinton and Easington, and that he and his men from the vills be not impleaded for their holdings except before the king or his chief justices, and to be free for himself and his men from the vills from shires, hundreds, gelds, danegelds, themantale, scots, concealments, aids, gifts, scutage, murdrum, ridings, sheriff's aid, works of castles, walls, bridges and enclosures ['*sepium*'] and from toll, passage, pontage, pedage, stallage, murage, pannage through all lands and ports of the sea within the realm of England, and to have amends of breach of the assize of ale from all his tenants in the aforesaid vills which belong to the crown and dignity of the king, without licence and will of the king and his forebears, kings of England.

The abbot by his attorney comes; and says that he claims soke and sake, toll and team and that he and his men may be free as contained in the writ by the charter of King Richard which he produces, and which shows that the king granted and confirmed various gifts and various feoffments of his various enfeoffers in the vills to a certain predecessor of that abbot, and granted that he and his successors might hold the holdings with soke and sake, toll and team and that he and his men might be free of shires and hundreds and pleas and suits and gelds and danegelds and themantale and concealments and scots and aids and assessments and gifts and scutages and hidages and sumages and murdrum and ridings and wapentakes and aid of the sheriff and his ministers and bornewing and works and breaches of castles or walls or bridges or fishponds or enclosures or toll and passage and pontage and pedage and stallage and from all earthly service and exaction both by land and by water in every place in the king's power. He claims also that he and his men may not be impleaded except before the king or his chief justices by the charter of King Richard which he produces, and which shows that the king forbids canons and brethren of the abbey of Thornton or their men from any of their holdings to be put in a plea except before the king and his chief justices. King H. father of the present king by his charter given in the 52nd year of his reign [1267–8] confirmed all the liberties.

Roger de Heigham who sues for the king asks that the abbot say which liberties he uses by these words soke and sake, toll and team.

The abbot says that he uses a free court for his tenants and the progeny of his villeins and so did the abbots of Thornton his predecessors from the time of the making of the charter.

Roger says that as to this, that the abbot claims to be free for himself and his men, he cannot claim this through King Richard's charter, for he says that the abbot and similarly the abbot's predecessors acquired different

holdings after the giving of King Richard's charter, and various rents and various services of various tenants. He is prepared to prove this for the king. He says also that the abbot and his predecessors and similarly his men were always until now geldable and contributed to common fines and amercements of the county and he asks that inquiry be made into this. As to this, that the abbot claims that neither he nor his men may be impleaded except before the king or his chief justices, he says that the king is in seisin of the pleas of the abbot and his men in riding and wapentake assigned before the justices of the king and his other justices, and this similarly he is prepared to prove for the king.

The abbot fully recognises that he and his men very often were impleaded before the justices of the king, but he says that he maintained that all justices of the king are chief justices at least for places where they sit; but concerning lands or holdings they were never impleaded except before the justices of the king after the gift of the charter, and he is prepared to prove this as the court decides. He claims also amends of breach of the assize of ale from ancient time and says that he and all his predecessors from time immemorial have always peacefully used this liberty without any break in time, and he asks that inquiry be made about this by the country.

So let inquiry be made into the truth of the matter.

[Claims m.140 endd: illegible words.]

[C m.11] **John le Breton** [Claims m.30 adds—'**earl of Richmond**'] was summoned to answer the king concerning the plea by what warrant he claims to be free of suits of county, hundred, wapentake and riding and fines made for those suits, without licence and will of the king and his forebears, kings of England.

John comes; and says that he claims all the liberties by charter of King J. grandfather of the present king given in the 17th year of his reign [1215–16] which he produces and which shows that the king granted to one Philip son of John, grandfather of that John, whose heir he is, and his heirs, quittance from suits of county and hundred and wapentake and riding and from making fines for those suits and that henceforth they be not put on any jury and that the sheriff do not summon them, and so he claims the liberties.

[Claims m.30 and m.96; m.96 adds—'he claims in his own person.'] [The charter cited is enrolled on KB 138/110 m.5.]

Johanna de Vivonia was summoned to answer the king concerning the plea by what warrant she claims to have free warren in all her demesne lands in her manor of [Market] Weighton, and to have a market and infangthief and gallows in the manor which belong to the crown and dignity of the king, without licence and will of the king and his forebears, kings of England.

Johanna by her attorney otherwise called comes; and says that she holds the manor in dower from the inheritance of John son of Reginald and in

this matter she called him to warrant; who now comes and warrants to her, and says that he claims free warren and a market by the charter of King H. father of the present king given in the 36th year of his reign [1251–2] which he produces and which shows that the king granted to one Reginald son of Peter father of that John, whose heir he is, that he and his heirs for ever might have free warren in all their demesne lands of their manor of [Market] Weighton, provided that those lands are not within the bounds of the king's forest; and that they might have there one market each week on Thursday unless that market be to the harm of neighbouring markets. He claims infangthief and gallows from ancient time. He says that he and all his ancestors before the time of King Richard and always after were peacefully in seisin of the use of this kind of liberty without any break in time, and concerning this he puts himself upon the country.

Roger de Heigham who sues for the king says that as to warren, that John abuses that liberty, for he says that by the authority of the charter he holds the lands of his free neighbours warrenned. He asks that inquiry be made about this, and if the lands be within the bounds of the forest. As to the market, he asks if it be to the harm of neighbouring markets and how it has been used. As to infangthief and gallows, he says for the king that he cannot claim this kind of liberty. He says also that the holdings were acquired by the ancestors of John from the time of King John; and he asks that inquiry be made on this for the king.

So let inquiry be made into the truth of the matter for the king.

[Claims m.71 adds—'delivered by the hand of Adam de Bynyngton attorney of the same Johanna de Vivonia'.] [The charter cited is enrolled on KB 138/110 m.6.]

The same John [editor—son of Reginald] was summoned to answer the king concerning the plea by what warrant he claims to have free warren in all his demesne lands in his manor of [Market] Weighton and a market in the same manor, infangthief and gallows in the manor and in his manors of Londesborough and Weaverthorpe, which belong to the crown and dignity of the king, without licence and will of the king and his forebears, kings of England.

John by his attorney (appointed by the king's writ) came. As to liberties which he claims in the manor of [Market] Weighton, he says that Johanna de Vyvonia holds that manor in dower, as is aforesaid, and concerning these liberties Johanna called John to warrant and he pleaded in that matter as is aforesaid. As to other liberties, he says that he claims them from ancient time and he and all his ancestors from time immemorial have always peacefully used those liberties, and concerning this he puts himself upon the country.

Roger de Heigham who sues for the king says as to the liberties which he claims in the manor of [Market] Weighton, that Johanna holds that manor with liberties in demesne, and John, called to warrant this, recognised this;

and as John only claims the liberties in his demesne, he asks judgement for this for the king. John could not deny this.
So it is decided that John be in mercy for a false claim.
As to other liberties, Roger says for the king that John cannot claim them from ancient time, because he says that neither he nor his ancestors ever had gallows in the vills, and he asks that inquiry be made about this for the king; and if it is found by the jury that he ever had gallows there, he asks that inquiry may be made how they have been used, and as to how they were seised.
So let inquiry be made into the truth of the matter.
[Claims m.19 claims in the name of John son of Reginald and adds the information that the market is on Thursday and he claims amends of ale in his manors. 'Delivered by the hand of Adam de Bynyngton, attorney of the said John.']

[C m.11d] **Robert de Nunwyk** was summoned to answer the king concerning the plea by what warrant he claims to have free warren in all his demesne lands in Nunwick, without licence and will of the king and his forebears, kings of England.
Robert comes; and says that he claims free warren by charter of the present king given in the 11th year of his reign [1282–3] which he produces, and which shows that the king granted to Robert that he and his heirs for ever might have free warren in all their demesne lands in Nunwick in Yorkshire, provided that those lands are not within the bounds of the king's forest.
Roger de Heigham who sues for the king asks that inquiry be made how Robert uses etc. and if the lands be within the bounds of the forest, and if by the authority of the charter he holds free lands of his neighbours warrenned.
So let inquiry be made into the truth of the matter.
[Claims m.111 adds—'delivered by the same Robert.']

Walter de Fauconberge was summoned to answer the king concerning the plea by what warrant he claims to have a free chase in Skelton, Marske, Girrick, Redcar and Stanhowe, and free warren in all his demesne lands in the vills and Rise, Withernwick, Skelton, Catwick, Arnold, [Long] Riston, Skirlaugh, Marton, Eastburn and Rowton, and wreck of the sea from 'Blakescore' to Runswick, and half the bailiwick of the wapentake of Langbargh, and a market, and amends of breach of the assize of bread and of ale, soke and sake, toll and team, gallows, infangthief, pillories and a tumbril in Skelton, and amends of breach of the assize of bread and of ale in Eastburn and amends of breach of the assize of ale in Brantingham which belong to the crown and dignity of the king, without licence and will of the king and his forebears, kings of England.
Walter by his attorney comes; and says that he claims free warren in all his demesne lands in Skelton, Stanhowe, Marske, Upleatham, Redcar, Girrick and Eastburn by charter of the present king given in the 8th year of his reign [1279–80] which he produces and which shows that the king

granted to Walter that he and his heirs for ever might have free warren in all their demesne lands in Skelton, Stanhowe, Marske, Upleatham, Redcar, Girrick and Eastburn in Yorkshire, provided that those lands are not within the bounds of the king's forest. He claims also free warren in all his demesne lands in Rise, Withernwick, Marton, Skirlaugh, Rowton, Arnold, [Long] Riston and Catwick by charter of the present king given in the 20th year of his reign [1291–2] which he produces, and which witnesses that the king granted to Walter that he and his heirs for ever might have free warren in all his demesne lands of Rise, Withernwick, Marton, Skirlaugh, Rowton, Arnold, [Long] Riston and Catwick in Yorkshire, provided that those lands were not within the bounds of the king's forest. He claims also a free chase in the vills of Skelton, Marske, Girrick, Redcar and Stanhowe, and he says that he holds holdings in the vills to which the chase belongs by the law of England, from the inheritance of one Agnes his wife, from whom he begat a child, Walter by name, without whom he cannot answer in this matter. In the same manner he claims half of the wreck of the sea landing from 'Blakeskcore' to Runswick from the same inheritance, without whom etc. He claims also half the bailiwick of the wapentake of Langbargh and a market on Sunday and amends of breach of the assize of bread and of ale, soke and sake, toll and team, gallows, infangthief, pillories and a tumbril in Skelton and amends of breach of the assize of bread and of ale in Eastburn and amends of breach of the assize of bread and of ale in Brantingham from the inheritance etc. without whom etc.

Roger de Heigham who sues for the king, as to warren, says that Walter abuses that liberty. He says also that by the authority of the charter he [Walter] holds the lands of the prior of Guisborough in Marske warrenned and also the lands of others of his free neighbours, and he is prepared to prove this for the king. He says also that there are various vills where he [Walter] claimed warren for himself and his heirs, which he now claims to hold by the law of England. He asks that inquiry be made as to which holdings he holds by the law of England, and which warren was not allocated to him and his heirs (from those holdings he does not hold to himself and his heirs).

Because the bailiffs of Langbargh, Birdforth and Bulmer do not allow lawful inquiries as they were commanded, so let them be committed to gaol [margin—'gaol'].

The jurors say upon their oath that Walter by the authority of the charters of warren appropriated warren in the demesne lands of the prior of Guisborough, Patrick de Kellawe, Cuthbert Capon and some other free tenants in Marske and denied them hunting there; and as to amends of breach of the assize of bread and of ale, they say that he always punishes infringements by amercements and not by punishments. As to all other liberties, they say that Agnes's ancestors have always used those liberties peacefully as Walter claims them.

So as to warren and amends of assize, Walter in mercy because he abuses them; as to the other liberties and similarly those (except warren) that he

claims by charter of the present king, let him have the support of Walter his son who joins with him etc. as appears below.
As to chase, Roger says that he abuses that liberty; for he says that Walter holds a free chase both in the lands of his free neighbours and in the lands in which he claims the chase; and asks that inquiry may be made on this.
As to wreck of the sea, he says that he takes wreck where it is not wreck, for he says that Walter took around £1,000 of goods from a merchant of Scotland in the name of wreck, when many men took wine from a ship, and also, from certain men who carried their wool by boats, he took half from them in the name of wreck. He also took wreck from men of the city of York when they ought to be free from this through the whole kingdom of England. He asks that inquiry be made about this for the king.
He says also, as to infangthief, that Walter abuses that liberty, because he says that he judges felons in his court for thefts and other deeds of this kind in other men's lands and outside the holdings in which he claims infangthief, and that he takes the chattels of felons which ought to belong to the king, and he asks that inquiry be made about this for the king.
The same jurors say upon their oath that Walter does not abuse the liberties, and that he did not take any chattels of felons, but they say that he has used that liberty as Agnes's ancestors used to use them.
So let him have the aid of Walter his son etc. who comes and joins himself etc.
As to soke, sake, toll and team Roger asks that Walter says precisely which things and how those liberties are used of which he says that he is in seisin and seeks the aid etc.
Walter knows nothing to say.
So to judgement.
[R. m.7d; illegible in C; 'Walter the son summoned that he be here on Monday after the octave of St Martin.'] [Claims m.80 adds the information that the market was in Skelton; Skelton was in Langbargh; the inheritance came with Agnes, one of the heirs of Peter de Brus.
Delivered by the hand of Robert de Cave, attorney of the aforesaid Walter.]
[Two charters cited are enrolled on KB 138/110 m.6.]

[C m.12 and Sw m.5] **Richard de Malebys** was summoned to answer the king concerning the plea by what warrant he claims to have a market and fair, tumbril, pillories and amends of breach of the assize of bread in Filey, and free warren in all his demesne lands in Acaster Malbis, Copmanthorpe and Hawnby, gallows, infangthief and amends of breach of the assize of ale in the vills and in Naburn, Bishopthorpe, Thornton le Clay, Birdforth, [Great] Ayton, Thornton le Moor, Little Ayton in Cleveland, and to be free for himself and his men of the vills of common fines and amercements of the county and suit of county and wapentake [Claims m.130 adds—'riding'], which to the crown etc.
Richard comes; and as to free warren, he says that he claims to have free warren in all his demesne lands in the vills and Scawton by charter of King

J. made in the 1st year of his reign [1199–1200] which he produces and which shows that King J. granted to one Richard Malebisse great-grandfather of Richard, whose heir etc., that he and his heirs might have free warren in their land of Acaster [Malbis] and of Copmanthorpe and of Scawton and of Hawnby with all liberties belonging to the warren.

As to gallows and infangthief and amends of breach of the assize of ale, he claims those from antiquity. He says that he and all his ancestors from time immemorial always have used those liberties, that is, infangthief in all the vills except Filey where he does not claim this kind of liberty, and amends of breach of the assize of ale in all the vills, and to have gallows in the vills of Acaster [Malbis], Thornton [le Moor] and Little Ayton which provide punishment for all felons in his courts. He says that whenever any thief is taken with stolen goods and at the suit etc. in any of the vills, he causes all his tenants in the vills which are of the honour of Eye to come to one of the three vills where he claims gallows, and there at the sacrabar he judges them. He says also that as to all the vills except Filey, that whatever he holds in the same vills is of the fief of the honour of Eye and that all tenants of that fee are free from common fines and amercements of the county, suits of county and wapentake. He says that he and all his ancestors holding thus were always free of these kinds of fines and amercements and suits from time immemorial. As to market and fair, a tumbril, pillories and amends of breach of the assize of bread in Filey, he says that he holds the manor of Filey to which the market and fair with their liberties belong, shared with one Margery wife of John de Heslerton and Cecilia wife of Robert de Heslerton, from the inheritance of one Ralf his great-grandfather and the great-great-grandfather of Margery and Cecilia; which Ralf died seised of the manor and the liberties. He says that the liberties were assigned to the same Richard by an extent in parceny and of the inheritance etc. whence he says that without Margery and Cecilia he cannot answer in that matter.

Roger de Heigham who sues for the king says that Richard does not have gallows in the vills, and asks that inquiry be made for the king. And how it is found etc. Roger says that Richard recognised that he takes felons in the vills and leads them from one vill to another of the three vills where he claims gallows when one vill of the three vills is distant from the other almost 40 leagues, and he asks judgement if Richard is allowed to lead felons in this manner through the middle of the geldable county. He says also that he abuses these kinds of liberties, for he says that he takes men outside his fee and condemns or acquits them in his court; and he asks similarly that inquiry be made about this for the king. As to warren, he says that Richard holds neighbouring lands which are not of his demesnes warrenned, and about this similarly he asks that inquiry be made for the king. As to this, that he claims to be free for himself and his men, he says that he cannot claim for his free tenants. He says also that if his free tenants claim to have these kinds of liberties, they ought each of them to claim for themselves. He seeks judgement for the king. As to this, that he claims

to be free for himself, he says that he is not free of common and other fines. He asks that inquiry be made about this for the king. As to the market and fair, he willingly concedes that he may have the aid of Margery and Cecilia the co-parceners.
John de Heslerton and Margery his wife and Robert de Heslerton and Cecilia his wife to be summoned that they be here on the morrow of the Purification of the Blessed Mary [3 Feb.] to answer together.
Richard Malebise attorns John Malebise or John de la Chymyne. [Claims m.130 adds the information that the market at Filey was on Sunday, the fair on the eve and day of St Bartholomew [23–24 Aug.].
Endd: 'by the hand of Richard Malebys.'] [The charter cited is enrolled on KB 138/110 m.8.]

[C m.12d and Sw m.5d] **The abbot of Rievaulx** was summoned to answer the king concerning the plea by what warrant he claims to have free warren in all his demesne lands of Crosby, Raisdale, Newton, Hesketh, Welburn, Broughton, Murton and Skiplam, and to be free of common fines and amercements of the county and suits of county and wapentake for himself and his men [Claims m.24 adds—'from payments for murdrum, castleworks, aid for bridges and parks, aids for the sheriff and his serjeants, and all county aids and tolls and from stallage'] in the vills and in Griff, Stiltons, Bilsdale, Coatham, Hoveton, Staintondale, Sproxton, Hunmanby, Ryton, Boltby, Ravensthorpe, Thirlby, [Castle] Bolton, Heslerton, Westerdale, Scawton, Kirkby [Moorside], Beverley, Greenhow, York, Harlsey, Welbury and Pickering which belong to the crown and dignity of the king.
The abbot comes; and as to warren, he says that he claims to have free warren in all his demesne lands in the vills by charter of King H. father of the present king, which he produces and which shows that King H. granted to a predecessor of that abbot [Sw ends here] that he and his successors for ever might have free warren in all their demesne lands of Crosby, Raisdale, Newton, Hesketh, Welburn, Broughton, Murton and Skiplam in that county provided that etc. He claims also all other liberties contained in the writ by charter of King Richard relative of the present king given in the 1st year of his reign [1189–90], and by charter of confirmation of King H. father of the present king given in the 54th year of his reign [1269–70] which shows [this].
[Claims m.24 endd: 'by the hand of the abbot.']

[C m.13] **Gerard** [Claims m.33 adds—**'son of Robert'**] **Salvayn** was summoned to answer the king concerning the plea by what warrant he claims to have a market and fair, a tumbril, pillories, amends of breach of the assize of bread in Duffield, free warren in all his demesne lands in Harswell, Raisthorpe, Littlethorpe and Duffield and amends of breach of the assize of ale from all his tenants in the vills that belong to the crown and dignity of the king, without licence and will of the king and his forebears, kings of England.

Gerard comes; and says that he claims to have a market each Thursday at his manor of Duffield, and a fair there each year lasting for three days that is on the eve and on the day and on the morrow of St Lawrence [10–11 Aug.], and free warren in all his demesne lands of the manor and of Millington next Givendale by charter of the present king given on 15 February in the 22nd year of his reign [1294] which he produces, and which shows that when King H. father of the present king granted to Roger de Thurkelby uncle of Sybil Salvayn and his heirs the market, fair and warren in the vills, the present king, wishing to do a special favour in this matter to Gerard son of Sybil (who holds that holding from the grant and quitclaim of that Sybil) granted to him and by his charter confirmed that he and his heirs for ever might have the market, fair and warren in the form etc. He claims also free warren in all his demesne lands in Harswell, Raisthorpe, Littlethorpe and Duffield by charter given by the present king 18 June in the 12th year of his reign [1285] which he produces, and which shows that the king granted Robert Salvayn father of Gerard, whose heir he is, that he and his heirs for ever might have free warren in all their demesne lands in Harswell, Raisthorpe, Littlethorpe and Duffield provided that those lands are not within the bounds of the king's forest. He claims also a tumbril, pillories, amends of breach of the assize of bread in Duffield, as annexed and belonging to the market and fair. Amends of breach of the assize of ale he claims by common custom of the country insofar, that is to say, as all lords of that county receive amends of breach of the assize of ale from all their tenants. This he is prepared to prove as the court decides.

Roger de Heigham who sues for the king says that as to the charter given in the 22nd year of the present king that Gerard at the beginning of this eyre claimed the market, fair, and warren from the 21st year, and the charter was given in the 22nd year, whereby he seeks judgement for the king. He says also that never so far did Gerard use a market nor fair there and this he is prepared to prove for the king as the court decides and he asks for judgement. He asks for judgement also if Gerard can claim a tumbril, pillories and amends of breach of the assize of bread as belonging to the market and fair, where he does not have a market and fair.

Gerard cannot deny this.

So he in mercy as to this [margin—'mercy'] for a false claim.

Let the king's charter so recently made for him concerning the market, fair and warren be validated to him. As to other liberties granted in the other charter, he asks that inquiry be made for the king how they are used, and similarly as to amends of breach of the assize of ale.

So let inquiry be made.

[Claims m.33 is made in the name of Gerard son of Robert Salveyn.]

Thomas de Heselerton was summoned to answer the king concerning the plea by what warrant he claims to have free warren in all his demesne

lands in Heslerton, without licence and will of the king and his forebears, kings of England.
Thomas by his attorney comes; and says that he claims free warren by charter of King H. father of the present king given in the 37th year of his reign [1252–3] which he produces, and which shows that the king granted to Thomas that he and his heirs for ever might have free warren in all their demesne lands of the manor of Heslerton, provided that those lands were not within the bounds of the king's forest.
Roger de Heigham who sues for the king says that Thomas abuses the liberty. He says also that by the authority of the charter he holds free lands of his neighbours warrenned, and he asks that inquiry be made about this for the king.
So let inquiry etc. [Claims m.103].

Richard son of Richard de Benteleye was summoned to answer the king concerning the plea by what warrant he claims to have free warren in all his demesne lands in Bentley and Gildersdale, and amends of breach of the assize of ale from all his tenants in the same vills, without licence and will of the king and his forebears, kings of England.
Richard comes; and as to amends of breach of the assize of ale he says that he claims those from ancient time. He and all his ancestors from time immemorial always peacefully used this kind of liberty without any break in time, and he asks that inquiry be made about this through the country. He claims also free warren by charter of the present king given in the 9th year of his reign [1280–1] by which the king granted to Richard that he and his heirs for ever might have free warren in all their demesne lands in Bentley and Gildersdale in Yorkshire, provided that those lands are not within the bounds of the king's forest. Also he produces the charter which shows this.
Roger de Heigham who sues for the king says that by the authority of the charter Thomas [*sic*] holds the lands of his free neighbours warrenned, and so abuses that liberty, and asks that inquiry be made about this for the king. As to amends of breach of the assize of ale, he asks that inquiry be made how it is used.
So let inquiry etc.
[Claims m.74 adds—'delivered by the hand of the same Richard.']

[C m.13d] **William de Schyreburn** was summoned to answer the king concerning the plea by what warrant he claims to have amends of breach of the assize of ale from all his tenants in Sherburn in Hertfordlythe which belong to the crown and dignity of the king, without licence and will of the king and his forebears, kings of England.
William comes; and says that he claims the liberty from antiquity.
He says also that he and all his ancestors from time immemorial always peacefully have used that liberty without any break in time and concerning this he puts himself upon the country.

Roger de Heigham who sues for the king asks that inquiry be made for the king how it is used.
So let inquiry be made into the truth of the matter by the country.
William attorns Thomas de Shyreburn.
[Claims m.108 endd: 'Stephen de Redinel'(?)]

The prior of Kirkham was summoned to answer the king concerning the plea by what warrant he claims to have free warren in all his demesne lands in Kirkham, Whitwell, Crambe and 'Wodehuse', and to be free through all lands and ports of the sea within the realm of England of toll, passage, pontage, pedage, lastage, stallage, carriage and wards and works of castles, bridges, parks and walls, ditches and from the army and from riding through the whole of the realm of England, and amends of breach of the assize of ale in the vills, which belong to the crown and dignity of the king and his forebears, kings of England.
The prior by his attorney comes; and claims the warren by charter of King H. father of the present king given in the 36th year of his reign [1251–2] which he produces, and which shows that the king granted to the prior and convent of Kirkham that he and his successors for ever might have free warren in all their demesne lands in Kirkham, Whitwell, Crambe and 'Wodehuse' in Yorkshire, provided that those lands are not within the bounds of the king's forest. As to all other liberties, he says that he claims them from antiquity, and that he and all his predecessors have always peacefully used the liberties from time immemorial without any break in time and concerning this he puts himself upon the country.
Roger de Heigham who sues for the king, as to warren says that the prior by the authority of the charter holds the lands of his free neighbours warrenned, and so abuses that liberty, and asks that inquiry be made about this for the king. As to all other liberties, Roger asks that inquiry be made for the king how the prior and his predecessors have used them.
So let inquiry be made into the truth of the matter. [Claims m.142 endd: 'by the prior of Kirkham.']

Nicholas son of Nicholas de Wurteley was summoned to answer the king concerning the plea by what warrant he claims to have free warren in all his demesne lands in Wortley and Hardwick, without licence etc.
Nicholas son of Nicholas comes; and says that he claims to have free warren in the vills by charter of King H. given in the 26th year of his reign [1241–2] which he produces and which shows that the king granted to Nicholas son of Nicholas father of the aforesaid Nicholas, whose heir he is, that he and his heirs for ever might have free warren in all their demesne lands in the vills in that county, provided that those lands are not within the bounds of the king's forest. Thus that no-one etc.
Roger de Hegham who sues for the king says that Nicholas son of Nicholas abuses the warren, for he says that Nicholas holds free lands of his neighbours and lands which are not his demesne lands in the vills warrenned. He asks that inquiry be made for the king.

[Claims m.53 adds—'delivered by the hand of the said Nicholas.']

[C m.14] **Roger de Moubray** was summoned to answer the king concerning the plea by what warrant he claims to have a free chase in Kirkby Malzeard, Nidderdale, Mewith and Ingleborough, and gallows and infangthief in Burton in Lonsdale, Thirsk, Kirkby Malzeard and Nidderdale, and a market and fair in Thirsk, Burton in Lonsdale and Hovingham, which belong to the crown and dignity of the king, without licence and will of the king and his forebears, kings of England.

Roger comes; and says that he claims a market and fair in Hovingham by charter of King H. father of the present king given in the 36th year of his reign [1253–4] which he produces and which shows that the king granted to Roger de Moubray father of that Roger, whose heir he is, that he might for ever have a market each week on Thursday at his manor of Hovingham, and that he might have there a fair each year lasting for three days, that is, on the eve, on the day and on the morrow of the assumption of the Blessed Mary [14–16 Aug.], unless that market and that fair be to the harm of neighbouring markets and neighbouring fairs. He claims also a free chase, gallows and infangthief in the vills contained in the writ and a market each week on Monday in Thirsk and one fair there each year, that is on the day of St Felix [various possible dates] and one market each week on Monday in Burton in Lonsdale and a fair there each year, that is on the day of St James the Apostle [25 Jul.], from ancient time, and he says that he and all his ancestors from time immemorial always peacefully have enjoyed the liberties without any break in time, and that this is so he asks that inquiry be made by the country.

Roger de Heigham who sues for the king says that as to the free chase in Mewith and Ingleborough, that Roger cannot claim the free chase, for he says that Roger's ancestor in the time of King J. grandfather of the present king acquired that chase from one Adam de Staveleye. He says also that Roger's ancestors 30 years ago occupied and drew to themselves anew free chase in a great wood which is called Kingsdale outside his ground and fee, which wood is partly John de Thornton's and partly other free tenants'. He says also as to all Roger's chases that his ancestors and he (in the time of King Richard relative etc. and afterwards) enlarged their chases and levied new customs in the same, that is distraining all those who had lands or holdings within the bounds of those chases to pay allowances to his foresters, both those who are not of his demesne or his fief as well as his own tenants, and that Roger seized the bailiwicks of his forests and took from one £10 a year for having his bailiwick and from another 10*m* for his own use. Those foresters, when they come in the morning to someone's house to seek allowances, each of them takes from the head of that house 6*d* for that day's allowance, and then they go to another house and so to a third and a fourth on the same day, and they take from each head of those houses 6*d* from each of them for allowance, so that they take for allowances for one day as much as they ought to take for 6 or 7 days.

When any of them spends the night at someone's house whose lands or holdings are within those chases, unless a bushel of stacked hay is given to his horse for his food for that night, the head of that house is distrained to come to Roger's next court and there will be amerced. He says also that those foresters distrain men to pay them for allowances of this kind outside the chases and outside Roger's fee and lordship. He says also that those foresters in the time of Roger and in the times of his ancestors by order and advocacy of Roger and his ancestors after the time of King Richard take a new chiminage from those crossing through the middle of the chases, and do not allow anyone to cross on horse or cart on the king's highway within any of those chases in the time of fawning, but prevent them, so that they have to go round for 40 leagues. He says also that Roger by the authority of the chase takes animals in those chases that are called waif. As to gallows and infangthief, he asks that Roger say specifically how he claims infangthief; and he says that he claims it for thieves taken with stolen goods at the suit etc. Roger de Heigham says that he has used it otherwise etc. for he says that without suit he takes and condemns thieves in his courts both without suit and also with suit, and takes their chattels for himself; and when any thief is taken within his fee that he cannot condemn in his court he takes redemption from him and allows him to go away, when he ought to deliver him to the king's prison. He also condemns there thieves for felonies done outside his fief.

As to the market in Hovingham, he says for the king that Roger de Moubray does not have a market there, and similarly he says that he does not have a fair there. As to the markets and fairs that he claims from antiquity, he says that where he claims a fair on St James's day he holds the fair there on the eve and on the day and on the morrow of St James. He says also that by the authority of the market he takes there and at Thirsk amends of breach of the assize of bread and of ale through the whole week; and when breakers of the assize etc. were convicted in his court as to the assize of measures, weights and the like, he always punished them by amercements and not by judicial punishment.

He says also that he does not have judicial rights where he claims market and fair. He says similarly that as to the fair which Roger de Moubray claims in Thirsk, that he holds there a fair for three days a year that is on the eve and on the day and morrow of St Felix. He asks that inquiry be made about this for the king.

Roger de Moubray, as to the free chases of Mewith and Ingleborough, says as before that he and all his ancestors before the time of King Richard and always after peacefully have used there a free chase without any break in time, and concerning this he puts himself upon the country.

He says also that neither he nor any of his ancestors appropriated to themselves anew any chase nor drew into any wood within or without their fief either lands or pasture, nor into any other chase, and concerning this he puts himself upon the country. As to the allowance of the foresters, he fully recognises that his foresters take allowance from all and every one

holding lands or holdings within the bounds of his chases, and so did the foresters of all his ancestors before the time of King Richard and always afterwards. But he says that never do any of his foresters by his order or knowledge take one day's allowance from more than one, nor did any of them ever distrain anyone for allowance outside his chase, except his own tenants which he distrains in his fief, nor did his bailiffs or foresters ever take there chiminage nor prevent anyone crossing by the king's highway within the chases, nor did he ever farm out any bailiwick of his foresters for his own use, nor cause any animals to be taken in his chases which are called waif and concerning this he puts himself upon the country. As to infangthief, he says that no-one is condemned in his court unless taken with stolen goods and at the suit etc. and then he who made the suit carries away the chattels as taken with the felon, nor has he ever let anyone go free for fine or other means, except lawfully acquitted in his court. Concerning this he puts himself upon the country. As to the market and fair at Hovingham, he says that that vill is in a waste country, and when the men of the country wish they come there to hold a market on Monday, and similarly at the fair there.

The rest is on the back.

[m.14d] He says also that he has in the vills amends of breach of the assize of bread and of ale, but because he did not claim the liberty on the first day of the eyre so that liberty is taken into the king's hand until etc. Roger seeks it through a pledge, and it is granted to him, and Roger freely answers in this matter without writ. He says that he and all his ancestors have always peacefully used the liberty from time immemorial without any break in time and concerning this he puts himself upon the country. Roger de Lasceles, Ralf son of Ranulf, Hervey de Watlous, John de Staperton, William de Cestrehunt, Nigel de Staynford, William de Marton, Richard Tempest, Adam de Plumlaund, William son of William de Sedberge, Ranulf de Oterburne and Alan de Cabergh, jurors chosen and sworn with the consent of Roger, as to the free chase in Mewith and Ingleborough say upon their oath that Adam de Staveley in the time of King J. grandfather of the present king held the chase of Mewith and of Ingleborough, and had there only two foresters and this at his own cost; and around the 5th year of King J. [1203–4] one William de Moubray grandfather of Roger, whose heir he is, acquired the chase from Adam, and afterwards by his own act enlarged that chase and newly occupied a chase through the whole of the vills of Thornton [in Lonsdale], Horton [in Ribblesdale], Austwick and Burton [in Lonsdale], and similarly in some valleys, that is, Kingsdale, Blea Moor, Whernside and Cam Side, and made there another two foresters so that then he had four there; and because he was a great man in the country, he made those living there and others who had lands within the bounds of the chase find the allowance for his foresters, and afterwards made there two other foresters, one of whom he

put on horseback etc. and similarly forced the countrymen to contribute and find their allowance. Those foresters at that time newly prevented those wishing to cross through the middle of the chase on the king's highway, so that they could not cross in that time of fawning. After his [William's] death Roger de Mumbray [*sic*] father of Roger, whose heir he is, entered into the chase and kept there as many foresters as his father had, and similarly distrained the countrymen to find their allowance both within his fief and chase as well as outside, and in his time his foresters began to take chiminage in the chase, to the extent that they did not allow anyone to cross through the middle of the chase in the time of fawning, and at other times they took chiminage from those crossing at their will. Roger, the present one, continues in this way, and the foresters take fine for allowance, sometimes from four or five or six men for one and the same day, that is, from some 2*d*, from others 3*d* or 4*d* at will, but they do not distrain anyone for hay, nor does Roger take any thing for letting the bailiwicks to them, nor does Roger take animals which are called waif in the chase.
Afterwards Roger gives £20 for having respite hence for a fortnight after St John Baptist [margin—'£20']
[Claims m.39 adds—'this billet was delivered by the hand of that Roger etc.'] [The charter cited is enrolled on KB 138/110 m.8.]

[C m.15] After Epiphany [6 Jan. 1294] **Walter de Louthorpe** was summoned to answer the king concerning the plea by what warrant he claims to have amends of breach of the assize of ale from all his tenants in Lowthorpe and 'Brundemanby', without licence and will of the king and his forebears, kings of England.
Walter comes; and says that he claims the liberties from antiquity; and he says that he and all his ancestors from time immemorial have always peacefully used the liberties without any break in time and concerning this he puts himself upon the country.
Roger de Heigham who sues for the king asks that inquiry be made how it is used.
So let inquiry be made into the truth of the matter.
[Claims m.151 endd: 'by the hand of Walter de Louthorpe.']

John de Creppingge was summoned to answer the king concerning the plea by what warrant he claims to have free warren in all his demesne lands in Hutton Wandesley, [Long] Marston, Angram, Aldbrough, Haisthorpe, Kelk [deleted—'Warter'] and Yapham, without licence and will of the king and his forebears, kings of England.
John comes; and says that he claims free warren in the vills by charter of the present king given in the 11th year of his reign [1282–3] which he produces, and which shows that the king granted to John that he and his heirs for ever might have free warren in all their demesne lands of Hutton [Wandesley], [Long] Marston, Angram, Haisthorpe, Aldbrough, Yapham and Kelk in Yorkshire.

Roger de Heigham who sues for the king asks that inquiry be made for the king how John uses the warren, and if he held the lands of his free neighbours warrenned.
So let inquiry be made into the truth of the matter.
[Claims m.124 adds the information that the names of his attorneys are William de Creppinges and Nicholas de Stelingflet. In the claim Warter is included.] [The charter cited is enrolled on KB 138/110 m.8.]

Ralf son of Ranulf was summoned to answer the king concerning the plea by what warrant he claims to have free warren in all his demesne lands in his manor of Woodhall, without licence and will of the king and his forebears, kings of England.
Ralf by his attorney comes; and says that he claims free warren in all his demesne lands in the manor by charter of King H. father of the present king given in the 54th year of his reign [1269–70] which he produces and which shows that king H. granted to Ranulf son of Ranulf father of Ralf, whose heir he is, that he and his heirs for ever might have free warren in all their demesne lands in Little Escrick and la Woodhall in Yorkshire, provided that those lands are not within the bounds of the king's forest.
Roger de Heigham who sues for the king asks that the warren in his demesne lands in Escrick be taken into the hand of the king, because he did not claim that on the first day of the eyre.
Ralf says that Escrick is a member of la Woodhall and an appurtenance of the same.
Roger says that by the authority of the charter Ralf holds the lands of his free neighbours warrenned, and asks that inquiry be made etc. and how it is used.
So let inquiry be made into the truth of the matter. [Claims m.59.]

[m.15d] **The abbot of Furness** was summoned to answer the king concerning the plea by what warrant he claims to have free warren in all his demesne lands in Winterburn, Hetton and Flasby, without licence and will of the king and his forebears, kings of England.
The abbot by his attorney comes; and says that he claims free warren in the vills by charter of the present king given in the 9th year of his reign [1289–90] which he produces and which shows that the king granted to the abbot that he and his successors for ever might have free warren in all their demesne lands in Winterburn, Hetton and Flasby in Yorkshire, provided that those lands are not within the bounds of the king's forest.
Roger de Heigham who sues for the king asks that inquiry be made how the abbot uses etc. and if the lands are within the bounds of the king's forest.
So let inquiry be made into the truth of the matter.
[Claims m.76 adds the information that his attorney was Richard le Messager.]

William de Habeton was summoned to answer the king concerning the plea by what warrant he claims to have free warren in all his demesne

lands in Habton, without licence and will of the king and his forebears, kings of England.
William comes; and says that he claims free warren from ancient time and he says that he and all his ancestors have always peacefully used the warren in the vill from time immemorial and he asks that inquiry be made about this.
Roger de Heigham who sues for the king asks that inquiry be made if William or his ancestors acquired the holdings to which he says the warren belongs, and similarly how William uses the warren.
[Claims m.68 adds—'delivered by his own hand.']

William de Wyvile was summoned to answer the king concerning the plea by what warrant he claims to have free warren in all his demesne lands in Slingsby, Sledmere and Coulton, and to have infangthief and gallows in Slingsby, and amends of breach of the assize of bread and of ale in Slingsby, Sledmere and Coulton, which belong to the crown and dignity of the king, without licence and will of the king and his forebears, kings of England.
William comes; and says that he claims free warren in all his demesne lands in the vills by charter of King H. father of the present king which he produces and which shows that King H. granted to William that he and his heirs for ever might have free warren in all their demesne lands in Slingsby, Sledmere and Coulton in Yorkshire, provided that those lands are not within the bounds of the king's forest, and infangthief and gallows in Slingsby and amends of breach of the assize of ale in the aforesaid vills he claims from ancient time, and he says that he and all his ancestors from time immemorial have always peacefully used these kinds of liberties without any break in time, and concerning this he puts himself upon the country.
He does not claim amends of breach of the assize of bread at present, and because he claimed that on the first day of the eyre, so he is in mercy [margin—'mercy'].
Roger de Heigham who sues for the king, as to warren says that William by the authority of the charter appropriated to himself warren in the demesne lands of his free neighbours, and so abuses that liberty, and he asks that inquiry be made about this for the king. As to gallows and infangthief, he says that he is not in seisin of those things and asks that inquiry be made about this for the king; and if it is found by the jury that William be in seisin of the liberties, he says that he abuses those liberties because he says that he condemns felons in his court for felonies made outside his fief. He asks similarly that inquiry be made about this. As to amends of breach of the assize of ale, he asks that inquiry be made how it is used.
So let inquiry be made into the truth of the matter.
[Claims m.73 adds—'delivered by the hand of John de Yelande, attorney of William de Wyvile.' The claim over the assize of bread is not included.]

[m.16] [There follows a plea of the king against the abbot of Kirkstall about the manors of Bardsey, Compton and Collingham. Not a quo warranto.]

The abbot of Selby was summoned to answer the king concerning the plea by what warrant he claims to have toll and team, soke, sake, bloodwite, wreck and waif, infangthief, outfangthief, pillories, a tumbril, gallows and a fair and amends of breach of the assize of bread and of ale in Selby, and to have free warren in all his demesne lands in Selby, Thorpe [Willoughby], Brayton, Hambleton, [Monk] Fryston, Hillam, Acaster [Selby], Chellow, Holme [upon Spalding Moor], Snaith, Rawcliffe, and Eastoft, and to be free from gelds and danegeld, sheriff's aids and suits of counties, shires [*'comitatum, shyrarum'*] hundreds and wapentakes and from common fines and amercements, and to be free for himself and his men from the aforesaid vills from passage, pontage, murage, stallage and tolls through the whole realm of the king of England, which belong to the crown and dignity of the king, without licence and will of the king and his forebears, kings of England.

The abbot by his attorney comes; and as to toll and team, soke and sake and waif, infangthief, pillories, a tumbril, gallows, a market on Monday, and a fair on St German's day and on the eve and on the day following the day [various possible dates] and amends of breach of the assize of bread and of ale in Selby, he says that he claims those liberties from antiquity, and that he and all his predecessors from time immemorial have always peacefully used the liberties without any break in time and concerning this he puts himself upon the country. As to bloodwite, wreck and outfangthief, he says that at present he does not claim those liberties in that county. [He did, however, in his claim, Claims m.129.] As to free warren in his demesne lands, he says that he claims that by charter of King H. father of the present king given in the 36th year of his reign [1251–2] which he produces and which shows that the king granted to an abbot of Selby, predecessor of that abbot, and the convent of the same place that he and his successors for ever might have free warren in all their demesne lands of their manors of Selby, Thorpe [Willoughby], Brayton, Hambleton, [Monk] Fryston, Hillam, Acaster [Selby], Chellow, Holme [upon Spalding Moor], Snaith, Rawcliffe and Eastoft in Yorkshire, provided that those lands are not within the bounds of the king's forest. As to his claim to be free, he says that a predecessor of his in the time of King H. father of the present king acquired holdings which he still holds in Thorpe [Willoughby], and whereas for his men of the vill he does not claim that they are free of all common fines and amercements, nor of toll, he claims to be free for himself and his men in the vills as contained in the writ except his aforesaid men of Thorpe [Willoughby], from ancient time. He says that he and all his predecessors from time immemorial always have peacefully used this kind of liberty without any break in time, and concerning this he puts himself upon the country.

Roger de Heigham who sues for the king says that as to toll and team, soke and sake and waif, infangthief, pillories, a tumbril, gallows, market and fair that the abbot abuses those liberties. He asks that inquiry be made for the king how it is used. As to bloodwite, wreck and outfangthief that the abbot disclaims, Roger says that the abbot used them, and asks that inquiry be made for the king. As to free warren in the vills, Roger says that the abbot by the authority of the charter appropriated to himself warren in the lands of his free neighbours and holds those lands warrenned and asks that inquiry be made on this for the king. Insofar as the abbot claims to be free for himself and his men in the vills except his men of Thorpe [Willoughby], Roger says that they are not free nor ought to be, and asks that inquiry be made about this for the king. He says also that the abbot and his predecessors newly acquired various holdings, which holdings owe suit to that county and to the king's wapentake, which suit the abbot has totally withdrawn; and asks that inquiry be made about this for the king.

So let inquiry be made into the truth of the matter.

Similarly Roger says for the king that the abbot does not allow the king's bailiffs to enter into his lands to do any office, rather he hinders them, in manifest contempt of the king; and he asks that inquiry be made about this.

The abbot says that he and all his predecessors from time immemorial always used to have a liberty of this kind, that when the king's bailiff ought to exercise any office in Selby he comes to the abbot's bailiff and commits to him anything that has to be executed; and the abbot's bailiff testifies to the king's bailiff that it has been carried out. If the abbot's bailiff were to be negligent, then it is fully allowed for the king's bailiff, on account of the default of the abbot's bailiff, to do this kind of execution and on this condition were the abbot and his predecessors seised.

Roger says that neither the abbot nor his predecessors ever had this kind of condition, and asks that inquiry be made about this for the king.

So let inquiry be made into the truth of the matter.

Simon de Kyme, Robert de Flixton, William le Conestable, Hugh de Elaund, Thomas Burdon, Richard de Beneteleye, Peter Bekard, Robert de Plumpton, Robert de Percy, Robert Uthred, Nicholas de Leycestr and Robert Bustard, jurors chosen for this, say upon their oath that the abbot and all his predecessors from time immemorial always used to have soke and sake, toll and team as he claims them, and as to waif, they say upon their oath that the abbot and all his predecessors from time immemorial always used to have waif, but they say that that abbot when he received these kinds of animals that are called waif did not cause proclamation to be made concerning them within the year and a day, following custom, but immediately kept them for his own use. As to infangthief and gallows, they say that the abbot and all his predecessors from time immemorial have always peacefully had infangthief and gallows but they say that when anyone was taken there with stolen goods and at the suit etc. for a theft made in the geldable county outside the power and fief of that abbot, that

abbot in his court of Selby (if a prisoner of this kind acknowledges the felony) condemns him; and if he put himself on an inquisition, the abbot makes the inquisition by his own men and by their verdict condemns or acquits him. The jurors, asked if any coroner was present at these kinds of

The rest on the back.

[C m.16d] acknowledgements or inquisitions, say not. As to pillories, a tumbril, market and fair, they say that the abbot and all his predecessors from time immemorial used these kind of liberties, and similarly concerning amends of breach of the assize of bread and of ale in Selby, but they say that he always punishes transgressors by amercements and redemptions of judgements but not by putting them in pillories and a tumbril. As to bloodwite, they say upon their oath that the abbot takes that, both without suit as well as with suit. As for wreck they say similarly that he takes in the water of Ouse those things which are found shipwrecked on his fief from boats and such like as wreck, and likewise he took there one boat wrecked with timber to the value of 2*s*. They say that the abbot similarly takes there in the name of wreck all sturgeons [interlineated—'and porpoises'] taken in those parts in that water by whomsoever they were taken: and they say that the abbot's men attacked William de Aton's men who had wounded a porpoise to death there, and they wished to carry off that sturgeon from them, and so in that way they wished to appropriate that sturgeon to the abbot, but William's men did not allow this, so that because of the contention arisen between them the bishop of Durham's men took that fish. As to outfangthief, they say upon their oath that neither the abbot nor his predecessors were ever in seisin of that kind of liberty. As to warren, they say upon their oath that the abbot holds the demesne lands of the prioress of [Nun] Appleton in Acaster [Selby] warrenned, and prevents the prioress hunting there. As to this that the abbot claims to be free from common fines and amercements and suits from antiquity, they say that after the time of King Richard the abbot's predecessors acquired various holdings in the aforesaid vills where various services were subtracted from the king; that is, 60 years ago they acquired ½ bov. in Holme upon Spalding Moor for which the enfeoffor of the abbots and all his ancestors used to make each year one appearance at the general wapentake of the king, and the appearance is worth 6*d* a year; and similarly they paid each year ½*d* for that holding for the use of the king for wapentake fine. Similarly 40 years ago the abbot's predecessors acquired 7 tofts and 4 bov. in Stillingfleet for which the enfeoffor of the abbots and all his ancestors used to do one appearance each year at the general county of York and one appearance at the general wapentake of the king. Those appearances are worth 12*d* a year. Similarly 20 years ago the abbot's predecessor acquired three tofts and 2 bov. in Brayton for which the enfeoffor of the predecessor and all his ancestors used to make each year one appearance at the general wapentake of the king and that appearance is worth 8*d* a

year; and 28 years ago the abbot's predecessors acquired one toft and 1 bov. in Gateforth for which his enfeoffor and all his ancestors used to make each year one appearance at the general wapentake of the king and that appearance is worth 6*d* a year. Similarly 30 years ago the abbot's predecessors acquired two parts of the vill of Thorpe [Willoughby] and all the holdings and similarly the holding which the abbot holds in Acaster [Selby] which are geldable for common fines and amercements and so forth. They say that from the time when the holdings came into the hand of the abbot of Selby, the suit or the appearance and fine of ½*d* for the holdings was subtracted from the king, but as for the holdings of that abbot from Thorpe [Willoughby], they say that the archbishop of York, because they are held from him, does suit by his seneschal for those holdings as for his own other holdings. As to this, that the abbot claims to be free for himself and his men of toll, they say that the abbot and his men by ancient tenures of that abbot, that is his villeins from their tenures, are free from paying toll for all things bought for their own use in all vills which have their liberties through later concession than the abbot of Selby has his; but in the vills which had their liberties by earlier concession, as in the vills of Boroughbridge and Pontefract, the abbot and his men are not free. As to this, that the abbot claims executions [of orders] to be done in Selby by his own bailiffs and not by the king's bailiffs, they say upon their oath that in the time of King H. father of the present king the king's bailiffs used to do all kinds of executions there and they say that around three years before the last war one Peter de Percy was sheriff here. Then one Thomas abbot of Selby, the abbot's predecessor, wished to do these kinds of executions by his bailiffs, but the sheriff through all his time never allowed it, but always caused this kind of execution to be done by the king's bailiff, as did the next sheriff his successor. Subsequently, after the war, the abbot's predecessors appropriated to themselves this kind of liberty, and afterwards used that and so prevented the king's bailiffs from doing these kind of executions there.

So that as to soke and sake, toll and team, [interlineated—'outfangthief'] pillories, a tumbril, market and fairs, it is decided that the abbot at present in this matter *sine die* saving the right of the king [margin—'*sine die*']. As to bloodwite and wreck which he disclaimed, it is found by that jury that those liberties were used.

So it is decided that the abbot in mercy [margin—'mercy']. The abbot is forbidden to use them henceforth. Similarly it is found by that jury that the abbot abuses his liberties of waif, infangthief and amends of breach of the assize of bread and of ale and warren, and also that he falsely claimed to be free from ancient time from suits and toll and common fines and amercements for his lands and holdings which his predecessors acquired in the time of King Richard and after; and similarly he subtracted and detained the service from the king. So he in mercy [margin—'mercy'] and the king may recover arrears of these suits and service; and the holdings of the abbot which in the time of King Richard and after used to be

geldable shall remain geldable, and the abbot shall contribute to common fines and amercements for those holdings. Because the abbot prevented the king's bailiff doing executions, when the king's bailiffs used to do this kind of execution etc., so he is to be taken into custody [margin—'custody'].
This is the sum of the arrears... [blank] [Claims m.129.]

[C m.17] **John de Kirkeby** was summoned to answer the king concerning the plea by what warrant he claims to have amends of breach of the assize of ale from all his tenants in Kirby Hall, Tockwith and Ainsty, without licence and will of the king and his forebears, kings of England.
John comes; and says that he claims the liberties from ancient time and from the custom of that county, and he says that all lords holding the manors from time immemorial have always kept the receipts of these kind of amends of breach of the assize of ale from all their tenants without any break in time, and he asks that inquiry be made about this through the country.
Roger de Heigham who sues for the king asks that inquiry be made for the king how etc.
So let inquiry be made. [Claims m.90 endd: 'by the hand of John de Kyrkeby.']

Robert de Berley was summoned to answer the king concerning the plea by what warrant he claims to have free warren in all his demesne lands in Burley [in Wharfedale] and Wothersome, and to be free from suits of county, riding and hundred, without licence and will of the king and his forebears, kings of England.
Robert comes; and says that he claims free warren in the vills by charter of the present king given in the 18th year of his reign [1289–90] which he produces and which shows that the king granted to Robert that he and his heirs for ever might have free warren in all their demesne lands in their manors of Burley [in Wharfedale] and Wothersome in that county, provided that those lands are not within the bounds of the forest. So that no one etc.
Roger de Hegham who sues for the king says that Robert abuses the warren. He says also that Robert holds the lands of his neighbours and lands which are not from his demesne lands in the manors warrenned, and asks that inquiry be made for the king.
The jurors say upon their oath that Robert does not abuse the liberty nor hold the lands of his neighbours warrenned.
So Robert as to this at present *sine die* saving the right of the king [margin—'*sine die*'].
As to this, that he claims to be free from suits of county, riding and hundred without licence, he says that he claims to be quit from suits from antiquity. He says also that he and all his ancestors from time immemorial have always peacefully used this kind of liberty without any break in time, and concerning this he puts himself upon the country.

Roger de Heigham who sues etc. asks that inquiry be made for the king how Robert and his ancestors used the liberties.
The jurors say upon their oath that Robert and all his ancestors from time immemorial have peacefully used the liberty without any interval of time.
So Robert for this at present *sine die* saving the right of the king [margin—'*sine die*']
[Claims m.95 adds—'delivered by his own hand.'] [The charter cited is enrolled on KB 138/110 m.11.]

[There follows a case between the king and the abbot of Rufford about half the manor of Rotherham: not a quo warranto.]

[C m.17d] **Ralf son of William** was summoned to answer the king concerning the plea by what warrant he claims to have free warren in all his demesne lands in Grimthorpe and Hinderskelfe, and amends of breach of the assize of ale from all his tenants in the vills, without licence and will of the king and his forebears, kings of England.
Ralf comes; and says that he claims free warren by charter of King H. father of the present king given in the 37th year of his reign [1252–3] which he produces and which shows that King H. granted to William son of Ralf father of that Ralf, whose heir he is, that he and his heirs for ever might have free warren in all the demesne lands of their manors of Hinderskelfe and Grimthorpe in Yorkshire, provided that those lands are not within the bounds of the king's forest; and amends of breach of the assize of ale he claims from ancient time.
He says that he and all his ancestors from time immemorial have always peacefully used this kind of liberty. Concerning this he puts himself upon the country. Roger de Heigham who sues for the king asks that inquiry be made how he uses etc. and if by the authority of the charter he drew to himself warren in the lands of his free neighbours.
So let inquiry be made into the truth of the matter.
[Claims m.62 endd: 'by the hand of William Hard.']

William Constabular' of Flamborough was summoned to answer the king concerning the plea by what warrant he claims to have free warren in all his demesne lands and wreck of the sea in Flamborough and infangthief and gallows in Holme [upon Spalding Moor] which belong to the crown and dignity of the king, without licence and will of the king and his forebears, kings of England.
William comes; and says that he claims all the liberties from ancient time, and that he and all his ancestors from time immemorial have always peacefully used all those liberties without any break in time. Concerning this he puts himself upon the country.
Roger de Heigham who sues for the king asks that inquiry be made how that William and his ancestors used the liberties.
So let inquiry be made into the truth of the matter.
[Claims m.36 endd: 'delivered by the hand of the said William etc.']

[C m.18] **William de Rye** was summoned to answer the king concerning the plea by what warrant he claims to have free warren in all his demesne lands in the vill of 'Rye', without licence and will of the king and his forebears, kings of England.
William comes; and says that he claims free warren in all his demesne lands in the vill by charter of King H. father of the present king given in the 33rd year of his reign [1248–9] which he produces and which shows that the same King H. granted to William de Rye father of William, whose heir he is, that he and his heirs for ever might have free warren in all the demesne lands of 'Rye'.
Roger de Hegham who sues for the king says that William by the authority of the charter holds the lands of his free neighbours warrenned and that he abuses the liberty. He asks that inquiry be made about this for the king.
So let inquiry be made into the truth of the matter.
The jurors say upon their oath that William does not abuse the liberty nor holds the lands of his neighbours warrenned.
So he as to this at present *sine die* saving the right of the king [margin—'*sine die*'].
[Claims m.66 adds—'he claims amends of ale in his court. Delivered by the hand of William de Rye.'] [The charter cited is enrolled on KB 138/110 m.11.]

[There follows a case between the king and Agnes de Valencia about rent and land in Kilham, which is not a quo warranto.]

[C m.18d] **Gilbert de Gaunt** was summoned to answer the king concerning the plea by what warrant he takes 4*d* for each of his neighbours' animals that escape into his pasture of Swaledale; and by what warrant he claims to have free warren in all his demesne lands in Hunmanby, market, pillories, a tumbril in the manor, and to have a free chase and free warren in all his demesne land in Swaledale [Claims m.7 has a phrase about the extent of the chase but it is illegible], amends of breach of the assize of bread and of ale, infangthief and gallows in the manor of Hunmanby and Swaledale and Reeth that belong to the crown and dignity of the king, without licence etc.
Gilbert by his attorney comes; and as to animals escaped etc. he says that when his neighbours' animals escape into his separate pasture in Swaledale he takes amends following the amount of the transgression, but in no other way does he take the escape. Concerning this he puts himself upon the country. As to all liberties in the manor of Hunmanby, he says that he lost the manor of Hunmanby in this eyre before the justices, so that he cannot answer for those liberties in that matter.
And the justices record this.
So Gilbert as to this *sine die*.
But he claims free chase and free warren [interlineated—'and infangthief'] in all his demesne lands in Swaledale, amends of breach of the assize of

bread and of ale and gallows in Reeth in Swaledale from ancient time. He says that he and all his ancestors from time immemorial have always used these liberties without any break in time, and concerning this he puts himself upon the country.
Roger de Hegham who sues for the king asks that inquiry be made for the king how the liberties are used, and if he was ever in seisin of amends of breach of the assize of bread in Reeth, for he says that there is no baker in the vill of Reeth. He asks that inquiry be made for the king.
So let inquiry be made into the truth of the matter.
[Claims m.7 adds—'by the hand of Robert de Esington, his attorney.']

[C m.19] [There follow pleas between the king and the archbishop of Rouen, the king of Scotland and Agnes de Valencia about property in Kilham, which are not quo warranto pleas.]

[C m.19d] **Idonia de Leyburn** was summoned to answer the king concerning the plea by what warrant she claims to have free warren in Bawtry, Kimberworth and Austerfield, gallows, infangthief and outfangthief in Bawtry, a market and fair, free court and toll in the same vills and a free park in Kimberworth, amends of breach of the assize of ale and her lands free from suit; by what warrant she does not allow the king's bailiffs to enter into her lands of Bawtry to exercise any of their offices, without licence and will of the king and his forebears, kings of England.
Idonia comes; and says that Robert de Veteri Ponte father of Idonia and grandfather of Robert de Clifford son of Isabella de Clifford, whose heirs they are, died in seisin of holdings which she now holds and similarly of the liberties as belonging and annexed to those holdings. She says that after Robert's death the holdings were assigned to Idonia in parceny, whence she says that she cannot answer in this matter without Robert her co-parcener who is under age and in the king's wardship.
Roger de Heigham who sues for the king says as to warren, that she holds the lands of her free neighbours who are not of her fief warrenned. As to gallows and infangthief in Bawtry, he asks that inquiry be made how she uses it, and if her ancestor died in seisin of that, and as to outfangthief Roger says that neither Idonia nor Robert her predecessor ever had seisin in that. As to market and fair, Roger asks that she say on which days she claims a market and fair.
She says that she claims to have a market each week on Wednesday and a fair each year on Thursday in Whitsun week in the vill [Claims m. 145 adds—'lasting for three days'].
Roger says that Idonia ought not to have the aid of her co-parcener, because he says that Robert her ancestor did not die in seisin of that nor was she ever afterwards in seisin. As to free court and amends of breach of the assize of ale, he asks that inquiry be made if her ancestor died in seisin of that. As to toll, Roger says that she herself did this within the last three years. As to a free park, Roger asks that inquiry be made if Robert

the ancestor etc. died in seisin of that. He says that within the last three years she has made a leap in the park against the king's forest to the king's loss. As to this, that she claims to have her land free from suit, Roger says that at the time of Robert the ancestor's death, the king was in seisin of two suits done to that county and one suit done to the wapentake of Strafforth, and he is prepared to prove this for the king. As to this which is contained in the writ of quo warranto, that she does not allow the king's bailiffs to enter, he asks that she say specifically how she uses etc.

Idonia says that she claimed this on the first day of the eyre, that neither the sheriff nor any of his bailiffs enters into her lands of Bawtry to do any office except on account of defect of Idonia's bailiffs; Robert her ancestor was in seisin of this right, excepting only pleas of the crown. So that when the king's bailiff ought to exercise any office there (unless they are pleas of the crown), he comes to Idonia's bailiff and commits the execution of this kind of thing to him, and Idonia's bailiff having made the execution shall testify this to the king's bailiff. If Idonia's bailiff should be negligent, then it is certainly allowed to the king's bailiff on account of the default of Idonia's bailiff to do this kind of execution and Roger the ancestor died seised of this kind of right.

Roger says that neither Idonia nor her ancestors ever had this kind of right, and he asks that inquiry be made about this for the king.

He says that those things which he means to prove for the king are those usurped by Idonia and he asks that inquiry be made immediately into the truth of the matter through the country.

Idonia instantly asks for a day to be assigned to her to hear the inquisition. But at the instant petition of Roger the king's serjeant for fixed cases ['*certis de causis*'] the process is to take the inquisition immediately.

The jurors say upon their oath that Robert the ancestor died in seisin of the warren in the form which Idonia claims that; and Idonia, as to warren, occupied nothing by her deed. Similarly as to gallows and infangthief in Bawtry, and that she does not abuse this kind of liberty.

As to outfangthief, they say upon their oath that neither Idonia nor Robert the ancestor ever had this kind of liberty. As to market and fair, they say upon their oath that Robert the ancestor died in seisin of that. and that Idonia does not abuse this kind of liberty. As to free court and amends of breach of the assize of ale they say the same. As to toll, they say upon their oath that Robert the ancestor died in seisin of that matter in the same form that she took that, that is, to take toll from all things put out for sale in the vill on each day through the whole year.

Roger de Heigham says for the king that by reason of the toll Idonia takes throughtoll from all crossing with merchandise through the middle of the vill even though the merchandise is not put out for sale. He asks that inquiry be made by the jurors.

Idonia says that is not so, and she asks that inquiry be made about this through the same.

The jurors say on their oath that she does not take throughtoll of this kind, but they say that Idonia's bailiffs sometimes distrained for throughtoll those crossing, but they say that Idonia did not know this, nor did they act in that way with her consent. As to a free park, they say upon their oath that the ancestor died in seisin in this matter. They say that she certainly made a leap there, but they say that it was not to the harm of the king's forest because they say that the park is 15 leagues away from the king's forest, and that the free chase of Earl Warenne and the free chase of Thomas de Furnival are between the forest and the park. As to this, that Idonia claims to have her lands free from suit, they say that her holdings are not burdened with any suit made to that county or to the wapentake of Strafforth, nor were they in the time of Robert the ancestor, but they say that all living within the precinct of the liberty of Tickhill ought to make two appearances a year at the wapentake of Tickhill, that is one at the general wapentake after Easter and the other after Michaelmas. Asked if Robert the ancestor ever made appearance of this kind there they say that he did not, but they say that Robert the ancestor when he lived at his manor of Kimberworth which is within the limits of the precinct of Tickhill was amerced at this kind of general wapentake of Tickhill for default, and this because his holdings owed this kind of appearance while he was living there. As to the king's bailiffs, they say that the king's bailiffs always did all kinds of executions in the holdings as elsewhere in their bailiwick without the bailiffs of Idonia or her ancestors.
[Claims m.145 endd: 'delivered by the hand of the said Idonia.']

[C m.20] Easter Term [1294] **John de Martheley and Alice his wife, William de Langefeld and Elizabeth his wife, John son of Thomas de Ayvill, Thomas de Eltoft and Sarah his wife, Nicholas de Ilketon and Matilda his wife, Gerard de Colum and Ismania his wife, Henry de Ecclesleye and Johanna his wife** were summoned to answer the king concerning the plea by what warrant they claim to have free warren in all their demesne lands of Riddlesden, [East] Keswick, Ackworth and Haworth, without licence and will of the king and his forebears, kings of England.
John and Alice and all the others come; and say that King H. father of the present king by his charter given 23 January in the 38th year of his reign [1254] which they produce, granted to one Simon de Monte Alto father of Alice, Elizabeth, Sarah, Matilda, Ismania and Johanna, and grandfather of John son of Thomas de Ayvill, whose heirs they are, that Simon and his heirs for ever might have free warren in all the demesne lands in Riddlesden and the other vills, provided that etc. So that no one etc. and thus they claim warren. They say that John son of Thomas one co-parcener is under age [margin—'age'] and they ask his age etc.
So that plea is stayed until the coming of age of John son of Thomas.
[Claims m.91 endd: 'in their own persons.'] [The charter cited is enrolled on KB 138/110 m.9.]

Adam de Warnevill was summoned to answer the king concerning the plea by what warrant he claims to have free warren in all his demesne lands in Hemsworth, without licence and will of the king and his forebears, kings of England.
Adam comes; and offers a charter under the name of King H. father of the present king given 20 March in the 56th year of his reign [1272] by which King H. granted to one Adam de Wenrevile that he and his heirs for ever might have free warren in all their demesne lands in the vill, provided etc. So that no one etc. He says that he is son and heir of Adam who etc. so he claims warren.
Roger de Hegham who sues for the king asks that inquiry be made about this for the king, how Adam uses the warren.
So let inquiry etc.
[Claims m.64 adds—'this bill delivered by the hand of the same Adam.']
[The charter cited is enrolled on KB 138/110 m.9.]

The prior of Warter was summoned to answer the king concerning the plea by what warrant he claims to have free warren in all his demesne lands in Warter, Seaton, Raventhorpe and Lingcroft; and to have a fair in Warter and amends of breach of the assize of ale from all his tenants in the vills, without licence and will of the king and his forebears, kings of England.
The prior comes; and as to warren he says that he claims that by charter of the present king given in the 13th year of his reign [1284–5] which he produces, and which shows that the king granted to the prior that he and his successors for ever might have free warren in all their demesne lands of Warter, Seaton, Lingcroft and Raventhorpe, provided that those lands are not within the bounds of the king's forest. As to the fair, he says that he claims that by charter of King H. father of the present king given in the 36th year of his reign [1251–2] which he produces and which shows that King H. granted to a prior, predecessor of that prior, and to the canons of Warter that they and their successors for ever might have one fair each year lasting for three days, that is on the eve, on the day and on the morrow of St James the Apostle [24–26 Jul.] provided that that fair is not to the damage of neighbouring fairs. Amends of breach of the assize of ale he claims from antiquity as do all lords of that county.
Roger de Heigham who sues for the king asks that inquiry be made how he uses it.
So let inquiry be made.
[Claims m.86 adds—'this claim was delivered by the hand of brother Hugh de Weverthorp, cellarer of Warter.'] [The charters cited are enrolled on KB 138/110 m.8d.]

Nicholas de Seleby was summoned to answer the king concerning the plea by what warrant he claims to have amends of breach of the assize of ale from his men of Fangfoss, Youlthorpe and Deighton, without licence and will of the king and his forebears, kings of England.

Nicholas comes; and says that he claims the liberty from antiquity as do all other lords of that county. He says that he and all his ancestors have peacefully used this kind of liberty without any break in time and concerning this he puts himself upon the country.
Roger de Heigham who sues for the king asks that inquiry be made how he uses it.
So let inquiry be made.
[Claims m.92 endd: 'by the hand of the said N.']

The prior of Bridlington was summoned to answer the king concerning the plea by what warrant he claims to have free warren in all his demesne lands in Bridlington, Bessingby, Speeton, Fraisthorpe, Little Kelk, Skirlington, Burton Fleming, Askham Richard, Flotmanby, Willerby, Hallytreeholme, Croom and Acklam, and to have a market and fair, soke and sake, toll and team, infangthief in Bridlington and to be free from toll for his demesne goods through the whole realm of England and from pannage of his pigs in the king's forest of Scalby, which belong to the crown and dignity of the king, without licence and will of the king and his forebears, kings of England.
The prior by his attorney comes; and says that he claims free warren in the vills by charter of the present king given in the 18th year of his reign [1289–90] which he produces and which shows that the king granted to the prior and convent of Bridlington that he and his successors for ever might have free warren in all their demesne lands at their manors of Bridlington, Bessingby, Speeton, Fraisthorpe, Little Kelk, Skirlington, Burton Fleming, Askham Richard, Flotmanby, Willerby, Hallytreeholme, Croom and Acklam [Claims m.147 adds—'and Witham in Lincolnshire']. He claims also a fair each year in Bridlington lasting for two days, that is on the eve and on the day of the assumption of the Blessed Mary [14–15 Aug.] and one market there each week on Saturday by charter of King J. grandfather of the present king given in the 2nd year of his reign [1200–1] which he produces and which shows that the king granted to God and the church of St Mary of Bridlington and the canons serving God there each year one fair at Bridlington lasting for two days, that is on the eve of the assumption of the Blessed Mary and on the day of that feast, and one market each year there one day, that is Saturday, provided that that fair and that market are not to the damage of neighbouring markets and neighbouring fairs. He claims also soke and sake,

The rest of the same plea on the back.

[C m.20d] toll and team and infangthief and to be free from toll by charter of King H. son of the king-conqueror which he offers, and which shows that King H. ordered and granted that the church of Bridlington and the canons regular serving God there should have toll and team and soke and sake and infangthief and freedom from toll and from all customs for their own demesne goods through the whole land of England. He claims also

pannage of pigs from antiquity. He says that he and all his predecessors from time immemorial always used this kind of liberty, and concerning this he puts himself upon the country.
Roger de Heigham who sues for the king asks that inquiry be made how the prior and his predecessors use their liberties.
So let inquiry be made.
[Claims m.147 endd: 'by the hand of brother Thomas de Croom, the prior's attorney.'] [The three charters cited are enrolled on KB 138/110 m.9.]

Roger le Bygod earl of Norfolk and marshal of England was summoned to answer the king concerning the plea by what warrant he claims to have free warren in all his demesne lands in Settrington, and to have infangthief, gallows in the vill and in his manor of Levisham, and amends of breach of the assize of ale in the vills and in Wilton in the vill of Pickering, which belong to the crown and dignity of the king, without licence and will of the king and his forebears, kings of England.
The earl by his attorney comes; and he claims free warren and infangthief in Settrington from antiquity. He says that he and all his ancestors from time immemorial have always used liberties of this sort there without any break in time, except however that King Richard relative of the present king seized the manor of Settrington and afterwards gave back his seisin of the manor together with some other holdings to one Roger Bygot, great-grandfather of the earl, whose heir he is, with infangthief and all other liberties belonging to the holdings; and he says that all his ancestors before King Richard seized the holdings have always used there liberties of this sort; and similarly from the time when King Richard gave back the holding to Roger the great-grandfather. As to infangthief in Levisham, he says that that manor in the time of King H. father of the present king was in the seisin of one Osbert son of Ralf de Bolebek, which Osbert and all his ancestors before him used the liberty of infangthief in the manor; Osbert gave back that manor into the hand of King H. and King H. gave back that manor to Hugh le Bygod father of the earl, whose heir he is, with all liberties and free customs belonging to the manor.
[Claims m.136 endd: 'by the hand of Thomas de Bartona, the earl's attorney.']

[m.21] [There follows a plea between the king and John de Vivonia about half the manor of Market Weighton, which is not a quo warranto.]

John de Stayngrive was summoned to answer the king concerning the plea by what warrant he claims to have amends of breach of the assize of ale in Stonegrave, Nunnington, [West] Ness, Riccal, Muscoates, [North] Holme, Scotton, Skewsby, Kelfield, 'Eseby' and Newhay which belong to the crown and dignity of the king; and by what warrant he claims free warren in all his demesne lands in Stonegrave, Nunnington, [West] Ness,

Waterholmes, Riccal and Scotton, without licence and will of the king and his forebears, kings of England.
John by John de Thorneton his attorney by the king's writ comes; and as to warren in Scotton he says that he does not claim that; and because he claimed that on the first day and now disclaims that, John is in mercy [margin—'mercy']. In the other vills he claims free warren in all his demesne lands by charter of King H. father of the present king given in the 41st year of his reign [1256–7] which he produces, and which shows that the king granted to Simon de Stayngrive father of John, whose heir he is, that he and his heirs for ever might have free warren in all their demesne lands of Stonegrave, Nunnington, Riccal, [West] Ness, Waterholmes and Newhay in Yorkshire. Amends of breach of the assize of ale he claims from antiquity, and says that he and all his ancestors from time immemorial have peacefully used this kind of liberty without any break in time, and he asks that inquiry be made into this.
Roger de Hegham who sues for the king says that John in his claim did not claim warren in Newhay, and John could not deny this; and asked if he now claims that, says that he does.
So the warren is taken into the hand of the king in the name of distraint. John immediately asks that for pledge etc. and it is granted to him. He freely answers etc.
He says that from the time when King H. granted the liberty to Simon father of that John, Simon in his time and John himself in his time have used the liberty as it is contained in the charter in the accustomed way. Concerning this he puts himself upon the country.
Roger says that he cannot claim warren in Newhay because he says that John does not have anything in the vill except 11 ac. of land which lie in various places in little pieces. As to the other liberties, he says that he abuses them, and by the authority of the charter John holds the lands of his free neighbours warrenned. He asks that inquiry be made into this.
So let inquiry be made.
[Claims m.27 and m.144 adds—'delivered by the hand of the aforesaid John de Stayngref.']

Richard de Stokkeld was summoned to answer the king concerning the plea by what warrant he claims to have free warren in all his demesne lands in Stockeld, without licence and will of the king and his forebears, kings of England.
Richard comes; and says that he claims free warren by the charter of King H. father of the present king given in the 41st year of his reign [1256–7] which he produces, and which shows that the king granted to Richard that he and his heirs for ever might have free warren in all their demesne lands of Stockeld, provided that those lands are not within the bounds of the king's forest.
Roger de Heigham who sues for the king asks that inquiry be made how he uses it. So let inquiry be made into the truth of the matter. [Claims m.55.] [The charter cited is enrolled on KB 138/110 m.9.]

[C m.21d] **Humphrey de Bassingburne and Mary his wife** were summoned to answer the king concerning the plea by what warrant they claim to have free warren in all their demesne lands in Thornton [Steward], without licence and will of the king and his forebears, kings of England.
Humphrey and Mary by Mary's attorney come; and say that the holding which they now hold and some other holdings in Aismunderby which Sybil de Thornton holds in dower of Mary's inheritance were in the seisin of one Matthew de Thorneton father of Mary, whose heir she is, and King H. father of the present king by his charter given on 30 May in the 40th year of his reign [1256] granted to Matthew de Thorneton that he and his heirs for ever might have free warren in all their demesne lands of Thornton [Steward], Aismunderby etc. They also produce the charter which shows this. They say that Matthew from the time of the gift of the charter all his time sufficiently used the warren. After his death Humphrey and Mary (as to the holding in [Bishop] Thornton which they hold), use the liberty properly and similarly they intend to use that liberty in the holdings in Aismunderby which Sybil now holds in dower if it should happen that the reversion of them should come to them. If Sybil abuses etc. they ask that this should not put them in prejudice, but that the transgressors be punished.
Roger de Heigham who sues for the king asks that inquiry be made how they use it.
So let inquiry be made.
Humphrey attorns Stephen de Ketelwelle.

The prior of Worksop was summoned to answer the king concerning the plea by what warrant he claims to have free warren in all his demesne lands of his church of Worksop, and to be free from all tolls, passages and pontages through the whole realm of England, without licence and will of the king and his forebears, kings of England.
The prior comes; and as to warren he says that he claims that by charter of the present king given in the 14th year of his reign [1285–6] which he produces and which shows that the king granted to the prior and convent of Worksop that he and his successors for ever might have free warren in all their demesne lands in Brampton and Skyrakes in that county, provided that those lands are not within the bounds of the king's forest. He claims also to be free from tolls, passages and pontages by charter of King H. great-grandfather of the present king which he produces and which shows that King H. granted that the canons of the church of St Mary of Radford which is now called Worksop and all their men and all their things which their men could declare on oath to be their own be free of toll and passage and pontage and all custom whatsoever through the whole land of England.
Roger de Heigham who sues for the king asks that inquiry be made how he uses it.
So let inquiry be made.
[Claims m.120 endd: 'this billet was handed over by the prior of Worksop.']

The abbot of Meaux was summoned to answer the king concerning the plea by what warrant he claims to have free warren in all his demesne lands in Meaux, North Grange, Wawne, Fishhouses, Routh, Sutton [on Hull], Salthaugh, Ottringham, Tharlesthorpe, Hayholme, Hatfield, Moor, Dringhoe, Dunnington, Argam, Wassand, Arnold, Rowton, Skerne, Wharram, Octon, Dalton, Blanch and Cranswick, and amends of breach of the assize of ale from all his tenants in the vills, and to be free from common fines and amercements of the county and from suits of county and wapentake and from toll, pontage, passage through the whole realm of England, which belong to the crown and dignity of the king, without licence and will of the king and his forebears, kings of England.
The abbot by his attorney comes; and as to warren he says that he claims that in all the aforesaid vills by charter of the present king given in the 21st year of his reign [1292–3] which he produces and which shows that the king granted to the abbot and convent of Meaux that he and his successors for ever might have free warren in all the vills. As to this, that he claims to be free from toll, pontage, passage and pedage, he says that King Richard by his charter ordered that the abbey of Meaux and the abbot and monks and brethren of that place be free through all his land, wherever they might come, from toll, pontage, passage, pedage and from all other custom. He produces also the charter which shows this. As to amends of breach of the assize of ale, he says that he claims those from antiquity, as do all lords of that county. He claims to be free from common fines and amercements by charter of King J. grandfather of the present king given in the 6th year of his reign [1204–5] which he produces and which shows that the king ordered that the monks and their lands and holdings be free and quit from all amercements and forfeitures and tallages and suits of county and riding and of assizes and pleas and from aid of the sheriff and his servants and from all earthly service.
Roger de Heigham who sues for the king asks that inquiry be made how the abbot and his predecessors use the liberties, and if they have acquired other holdings in the vills after the dates of the charters.
So let inquiry be made.
[Claims m.28 adds—'this claim delivered by the hand of Robert ...am, the abbot's attorney.'] [Four Meaux charters are enrolled on KB 138/110 mm.7–7d.]

[C m.22] **The abbot of Kirkstall** was summoned to answer the king concerning the plea by what warrant he claims to have free warren in all his demesne lands in Collingham, Bardsey, Wyke, Breary, Bramhope, Headingley, West Headingley, Cookridge, Adel, Horsforth and Bramley; and to have amends of breach of the assize of ale in Bardsey, Collingham, Wyke, Bramley, Horsforth, Allerton and Adel which belong to the crown and dignity of the king, without licence and will of the king and his forebears, kings of England.

The abbot by his attorney comes; and as to free warren in Headingley and West Headingley, Cookridge, Adel, Horsforth and Bramley he says that he claims that by charter of King H. father of the present king given in the 21st year of his reign [1236–7] which he produces and which shows that the king granted for himself and his heirs to the abbot and monks of Kirkstall that they and their successors for ever might have free warren in all their demesne woods and demesne lands which they have by the gift of William Peytevyn in Headingley and in West Headingley; and by the gift of Roger Mustel and William his son in Cookridge and in Adel; and by the gift of Hugh de Lelay and Nigel de Horsford in Horsforth; and by the gift of William de Reynevill in Bramley, which vills, lands and woods are outside the king's forest, so that no one can enter that warren to hunt or take in it stag, hind, buck, doe, goat, hare, fox or any other beast without licence of the abbot and monks or their successors. As to warren in other vills contained in the writ, he says that he claims that by charter of the present king given 1 January in the 13th year of his reign [1285] which he produces and which shows that the king granted to the abbot and convent of Kirkstall that he and all his successors might forever have free warren in all their demesne land in Collingham, Bardsey, Wyke, Breary and Bramhope, provided that those lands are not within the bounds of the king's forest, so that no one may enter those lands to hunt in them or to take anything that belongs to warren without licence and will of the abbot and convent and their successors. As to amends of breach of the assize of ale, he says that he claims those from antiquity as do all lords of that county, and says that he and all his predecessors from time immemorial always used liberty of this sort. He asks that inquiry be made about this. Roger de Heigham who sues for the king asks that inquiry be made how he uses etc.
So let inquiry be made into the truth of the matter.
[Claims m.126 adds—'delivered by the hand of Henry de Malton.']
[The charters cited are enrolled on KB 138/110 m.8d and m.11.]

The abbot of Byland was summoned to answer the king concerning the plea by what warrant he claims to have gallows in Sutton [under Whitestone Cliffe], free warren in all his demesne lands in the aforesaid vill and Bagby, Marderby, Osgodby, Wilton, Stocking, Old Byland, Murton, Snilesworth, Scackleton, 'Great Thorp', 'Wlfingden', 'Wyndhul', Bentley, Upper Denby, 'Whytacres', Thorpefield, [Cold] Cam, Angram, Deep Dale, Catton and Felixkirk; infangthief, outfangthief, return of all writs of the king, his own coroner, his own amercements and those of his men who might be amerced in any of the king's courts, amercements for escapes of thieves, waif, deodands, chattels of his fugitive men and of condemned felons and amends of breach of the assize of ale in the aforesaid vills and Fawdington, Thornaby, Ampleforth, Otterington, Laysthorpe and Skirpenbeck, and to be free for himself and his men from the aforesaid vills of toll, pontage, passage, carriage, pannage, common fines and amerce-

ments of the county and suits of the county and wapentake, and to plead pleas of withernam; and that the justices of the king, both in eyre and also those assigned to take assizes, when they come into those parts, come to plead at his manor of Clifton to plead there all pleas touching the abbot and his men, both [pleas] of the crown and others, and to take and to have the issues and profits coming from those, which belong to the crown and dignity of the king, without licence and will of the king and his forebears, kings of England.

The abbot comes; and as to gallows in Sutton [under Whitestone Cliffe] and infangthief and outfangthief in all the vills he claims by charter of King H. father of the present king given in the 56th year of his reign [1271–2] which he produces and which shows that King H. granted to an abbot of Byland, predecessor of the abbot, and the monks serving God there infangthief and outfangthief in the aforesaid vills.

He claims also free warren by charter of King H. given in the 30th year of his reign [1245–6] which he produces and which shows that King H. granted to one Henry abbot of Byland that he and his successors for ever might have free warren in all their demesne lands which they have outside the bounds of the king's forest with all liberties belonging to this kind of warren. He claims also waif, return of the king's writs, his own coroner, his own amercements and his men's, and amercements for escape of thieves, deodands, chattels of his fugitive men and of felons, and to plead pleas of withernam, and that the justices of the king, both in eyre and also those assigned to take assizes, come to plead at his manor of Clifton to plead there all pleas touching the abbot and his men, both [pleas] of the crown and others, and the issues and profits coming from those, by a clause contained in the charter of King H. in these words:

> We wish also and grant for us and our heirs that all pleas which have been determined and ought to be determined before the justices of the king in eyre for all pleas in Yorkshire touching the abbot and monks and their men of the same county, shall at the coming of the justices be pleaded at their manor of Clifton outside York which is within the liberty of the abbot and monks in the county, in the same manner and same form which they are and used to be more freely within the liberty of St John of Beverley.

He says that he and all his predecessors always have used the liberties from the time of the gift of the charter in the form which he now claims them. Asked how he claims to have amercements for escapes of thieves, when he does not claim custody of the prisoners, he says that although he did not claim custody of prisoners on the first day, he has custody of prisoners, and claims that by virtue of the clause. He says that he and all his predecessors have always had that custody from the time etc. Asked how he uses outfangthief, he says that when someone from his liberty etc. is condemned in the king's court the abbot's bailiffs cause the execution of the judgement to be made. Amends of breach of the assize of ale he claims as all other lords of that county claim by common custom. He says that he

and all his predecessors have used that liberty from time immemorial. He claims also to be free as contained in the writ by charter of King H. great-grandfather of the present king which he produces, and which shows that King H. granted to one abbot of Byland that he and all

The rest on the back.

[C m.22d] his successors and their men are free from toll, pontage, passage, carriage and pannage and from all kinds of amercements and suits of county, wapentake and riding and from all amercements and common assizes. He says that he and all his predecessors from time immemorial were always free as he claims, except in Sutton [under Whitestone Cliffe], and in Sutton [under Whitestone Cliffe] he claims to be free by virtue of the clause.
Roger de Heigham who sues for the king as to infangthief, outfangthief and gallows says that the abbot abuses that liberty. He says also that he takes damages and delivers prisoners for crimes made outside his liberty and his power. He says also that the abbot often takes men for crimes outside his liberty, and brings them back within his liberty and there judges etc. As to free warren, he says that by the authority of the charter the abbot holds others' lands warrenned, and as to his claim that the justices of the king come to Clifton within his liberty to plead all pleas of the eyre, and similarly that justices assigned come there to plead, he says that the abbot by virtue of the clause cannot claim this kind of liberty, for he says that in the liberty of St John of Beverley the liberty is of such a kind, that is, that the justices of the archbishop of York (when the archbishop shall wish to assign them) in the presence of one or two of the king's justices plead all pleas touching that liberty, and the liberty which the abbot says he uses is that the justices of the king shall come into his liberty and plead all pleas touching his liberty. Inasmuch as that liberty which the abbot now claims does not agree with the liberty of St John of Beverley, neither can the abbot have that by the charter which was granted to his predecessor, nor can the abbot now begin to use it other than his predecessors were accustomed to use it, he asks judgement for the king for all the liberty. As to this, that the abbot claims return of writs, chattels of felons, his own coroner and other liberties by the clause, he says that none of the liberties is contained in the clause, neither implicitly nor explicitly; and inasmuch as the abbot does not show any warrant for the liberties he asks judgement for the king.
[Claims m.17 adds—'delivered by the hand of John de Fenton, the abbot's attorney.'] [The three charters cited are enrolled on KB 138/110 m.10d.]

[C m.23] **Robert de Boulton** was summoned to answer the king concerning the plea by what warrant he claims to have amends of breach of the assize of ale from all his tenants in Appleton [le Street], Swinton, Bolton, Pockthorpe and [Low] Hutton, which belong to the crown and dignity of the king, without licence etc.

Robert comes; and says that he and all his ancestors holding the vills from time immemorial always have used to take amends from all their tenants in the vills for breach of the assize of ale, and thus he claims that liberty from antiquity. Roger de Heigham who sues for the king asks that inquiry be made how Robert uses that liberty.
[Claims m.68 adds—'delivered by the hand of the same Robert.']

The prior of Newburgh was summoned to answer the king concerning the plea by what warrant he claims to have free warren in all his demesne lands in Newburgh, Sowerby, Hood, Kirby Hill, Langthorpe and Coxwold, and to be free of toll, pontage, murage and stallage through the whole realm of England and to have infangthief, toll, team, soke and sake in Newburgh, Hood, Coxwold, Thirsk, Cundall, Kirby Hill next Boroughbridge, Hovingham, Kirkby Moorside and Oulston, amends of breach of the assize of ale from all his tenants in the aforesaid vills and Thirkleby, Asenby, Kirkby Malzeard, Carlton Miniott, Kilvington, Wombleton, Whitwell, Mickleby, Breckenbrough, Kepwick, Kilburn, and 'Ayketon' and gallows in Oulston which [belong] to the crown and dignity etc. without licence etc.
The prior comes; and as to free warren in Newburgh, Sowerby and Hood he claims that by charter of King H. father of the present king given in the 36th year of his reign [1251–2]. As to free warren in Kirby Hill, he claims that by charter of King H. father of the present king given in the 40th year of his reign [1255–6]. As to warren in Langthorpe and as to free warren in Newburgh, Sowerby and Hood he claims that by charter of King H. father of the present king given in the 40th year of his reign [1255–6]. As to free warren in Coxwold he claims that by charter of King H. father of the present king given in the 40th year of his reign [1255–6], and he produces charters of King H. which show that King H. granted to various predecessors of that prior and his successors free warren in all their demesne lands in the vills, so that no one etc., provided that etc. As to infangthief, toll and team, soke and sake in Newburgh, Hood, Coxwold, Thirsk, Cundall, Kirkby next Boroughbridge, Hovingham, Kirkby Moorside and Oulston, he claims them by charter of King H. great-grandfather of the present king which he produces and which shows that King H. granted to a prior of Newburgh, predecessor of that prior and to his successors that they might have the liberties in the vills. As to amends of breach of the assize of ale from all his tenants in the vills, he claims from antiquity, and as other lords of vills in that county claim.
Roger de Hegham who sues for the king says that the prior abuses the free warren and asks that inquiry be made about this for the king. As to infangthief, Roger says that the prior condemns men in his court for thefts done outside his liberty in the vills. As to amends of breach of the assize of ale, he asks that inquiry be made how the prior uses in this matter etc.
[Claims m.133 endd: 'delivered by the hand of the aforesaid prior.'] [Four Newburgh charters cited are enrolled on KB 138/110 m.10.]

William de St Quintin was summoned to answer the king concerning the plea by what warrant he claims to have amends of breach of the assize of ale from all his tenants in Harpham, Thearne, Winkton, Gransmoor, which [belong] to the crown and dignity etc. without licence etc.
William comes; and says that the general custom in that whole county is that all lords have this liberty from all their tenants, and so he claims it.
Roger de Hegham who sues for the king asks that inquiry be made how he uses it.
So let inquiry be made.
[Claims m.78 adds—'delivered by the hand of the same William.']

[C m.23d] **John de Coygners** was summoned to answer the king concerning the plea by what warrant he claims to have free warren in all his demesne lands in Girsby and Dinsdale, without licence and will of the king and his forebears, kings of England.
John comes; and says that he claims free warren in all his demesne lands in the vills by charter of King H. father of the present king given in the 22nd year of his reign [1237–8] which he produces, and which shows that King H. granted to John de Coygners uncle of John, whose heir he is, that he and his heirs for ever might have free warren in all their lands which they then had in that county.
Roger de Hegham who sues for the king says that John abuses the liberty, and asks that inquiry be made for the king. He asks also that inquiry be made if John the uncle at the time of the making of the charter held lands and holdings in the vills in which John now claims free warren.
So let inquiry be made.
[Claims m.48 adds—'delivered by his own hand.'] [The charter cited is enrolled on KB 138/110 m.10.]

The abbot of Jervaulx was summoned to answer the king concerning the plea by what warrant he claims to have free warren in all his demesne lands in East Witton, Low Ellington, High Ellington, Rookwith, Ruswick, Aikber, Finghall, Hutton Hang and Horton in Ribblesdale, and to be free from common amercements of the county, suits of county and wapentake, tolls, pontage and to have amends of breach of the assize of ale from all his tenants in the vills which belong to the crown and dignity etc., without licence etc.
The abbot comes; and says that he claims free warren in all his demesne lands in Rookwith, Ruswick, Aikber, Finghall, Hutton Hang and Horton in Ribblesdale by charter of the present king given in the 18th year of his reign [1289–90] which he produces and which shows that the king granted to the abbot and convent of Jervaulx that he and his successors for ever might have free warren in all their demesne lands in the aforesaid vills, provided that those lands are not within the bounds of the king's forest. The other liberties he claims from antiquity. He says that he and all his predecessors from time immemorial always used this kind of liberty without any break in time, and concerning this he puts himself upon the country.

Roger de Hegham who sues for the king says that the abbot abuses the free warren. He says also that the abbot holds the lands of his neighbours warrenned. Concerning the other liberties he asks that inquiry be made how he uses it.
So let inquiry be made.
[Claims m. 131 adds—'by the hand of that abbot.'] [The charter cited is enrolled on KB 138/110 m.9.]

William de Roseles was summoned to answer the king concerning the plea by what warrant he claims to have free warren in all his demesne lands in Asselby and a free park, infangthief and gallows in the same vill which belongs to the crown and dignity of the king, without licence etc. William comes; and says that he claims the liberties from antiquity and he says that he and all his ancestors from time immemorial have always used these liberties without any break in time.
Roger de Heigham who sues for the king says that he abuses the liberty and asks that inquiry be made how he uses it.
So let inquiry be made.
[Claims m.20 endd: 'delivered by the hand of William de Roselles.']

[C m.24] **William de Cantilupe and Emma his wife** were summoned to answer the king concerning the plea by what warrant they claim to have free warren in all their demesne lands in Aston and Kirby Ravensworth, Boltby and Thirlby, infangthief, and gallows in the aforesaid vills that belong to our crown and dignity without licence etc.
[Claims m.102 endd: 'by the hand of William de Cantilupo.']

Robert de Perci was summoned to answer the king concerning the plea by what warrant he claims to have free warren in all his demesne lands in Bolton [Percy], Sutton [upon Derwent], Ilkley, Wharram [Percy] and Carnaby and to have a market and fair in Ilkley and amends of breach of the assize of ale from all tenants in the vills, without licence and will etc. Robert comes; and says that he claims free warren in Bolton [Percy] and Sutton [upon Derwent] by charter of King J. grandfather of the present king given in the 15th year of his reign [1213–14] which he produces and which shows that King J. granted to Robert de Percy grandfather of the present Robert de Percy, whose heir he is, free warren in all his demesne lands of Bolton [Percy] and Sutton [upon Derwent]. He claims also to have free warren in all his demesne lands of Ilkley, Wharram [Percy] and Carnaby by charter of King H. father of the present king given in the 35th year of his reign [1250–1] which he produces and which shows that King H. granted to Peter de Percy father of Robert de Percy, whose heir he is, free warren in the aforesaid vills. He claims also to have one market each week on Wednesday at his manor of Ilkley and a fair each year lasting for 8 days, that is on the eve and on the day and on the morrow of St Luke the Evangelist and for 5 days following [17–24 Oct.]. He says that he and

his ancestors from the time of the gift of the charters have always continuously used the liberties and this he is prepared to prove.
Roger de Hegham who sues for the king asks that inquiry be made for the king how he and his ancestors used it.
So let inquiry be made.
[Claims m.156 endd: 'by the hand of Robert de Percy.']

[There follows a case of the king v. John de Vyvonia about half the manor of Market Weighton, which is not a quo warranto.]

[C m.24d is blank and is followed by m.25d: the membranes have been sewn together in the wrong order.]

[C m.25d] **John archbishop of York** was summoned to answer the king concerning the plea by what warrant he claims to have infangthief, outfangthief, a market and fair, gallows, gibbet, chattels of fugitives and of condemned felons, wreck and waif, fines for the escape of thieves, pillories, a tumbril, his own coroners, the return of all the king's writs in Beverley and Ripon, custody of prisoners and to make gaol delivery and to exercise everything that belongs to the office of coroner and sheriff by his own bailiffs and coroners, pleas of fresh force and withernam and to plead every other plea that belongs to the sheriff to plead; and that neither the sheriff nor other bailiff of the king might enter the vills to exercise any office belonging to the king. The king's justices, both in eyre as well as assigned, whenever they might come to those parts, come to plead at the vills for all pleas both of the crown and others arising there to be pleaded, and to receive felons of the king within the vills. [He claims] to have in his manor of Patrington a market, gallows, infangthief, wreck and waif and free warren in all his demesne lands in [Bishop] Burton, [Bishop] Wilton, Ripon, Otley, Cawood, Wistow, Lennerton, 'Passebrigge' and Milford, and a free chase in his woods of Nidderdale and Thornton; to have a market and fair, infangthief and gallows in Otley and Sherburn [in Elmet], and to have a fair, house gavel, infangthief, gallows, the third penny of the toll of Foss Bridge and two coiners to make money in York and amends of breach of the assize of ale in the vills; to have first taste and first buying from wine and all other saleable merchandise coming into the port of the water of Hull, and his own coroners there; to have a park in Beverley, [Bishop] Burton, Sherburn [in Elmet] and Ripon, which belong to the crown and dignity of the king, without licence and will of the king and his forebears, kings of England.
The archbishop comes; and says that he claims infangthief in the vills from antiquity and similarly outfangthief in this form, that is that if any one who has committed a felony within his liberty of Beverley or Ripon is taken in the geldable county, the justices assigned for gaol delivery shall totally give up this kind of prisoner to the archbishop's bailiffs to judge in his court of the liberty. If any of the archbishop's men from the liberties shall be taken and condemned in the geldable county for felonies commit-

ted in the geldable [county], the archbishop's bailiffs shall carry out the execution of the judgement, and the archbishop shall have his chattels found within his liberty. He claims also from antiquity a market at Beverley each week on Wednesday and Saturday, and at Ripon each week on Thursday, and a fair at Beverley four times each year, that is one on the eve and day of St John the Baptist and for three days following [various dates are possible] and another on the eve and day of St John of Beverley in winter [24–25 Oct.] and a third on the day of St John of Beverley in May [7 May] and a fourth on the eve and day of the Ascension of the Lord and for 7 days following [Apr.—Jun. varies according to Easter]. A fair at Ripon twice each year, that is on the eve and on the day and on the morrow of the Invention of the Holy Cross [2–4 May] and the second on the eve and the day and the morrow of St Wilfred after Michaelmas [11–13 Oct.]. He claims also gallows and gibbet in the two vills from antiquity. He claims also from antiquity the chattels found within his liberties of fugitives and felons condemned in his court in the vills, but he does not claim the chattels of those men found in the geldable [county]. The archbishop, asked how and when he receives this kind of chattel, says that it is by the hand of his bailiffs after this kind of chattel shall have been judged in the eyre, whenever any felon from his liberties should be condemned or chattels of his fugitive be delivered to the vills to be kept until the eyre within the liberty. He claims also from antiquity wreck in this form, that is at Beverley, where a little branch of the sea stretches, whenever wood or other chattels should be thrown up by the water to the land within the liberty of the archbishop, when there is no suit in that matter the archbishop takes those as wreck. He claims also from antiquity to receive animals which are called waif when they might occur. He claims also from antiquity to receive fines for escapes of thieves levied by the hand of his bailiffs after this sort of escape has been judged in the eyre within his liberty.

He claims also from antiquity pillory and a tumbril. He claims also from antiquity to appoint and remove at the will of the archbishop his own coroners in both vills, who take an oath to the archbishop to carry out faithfully the office of coroner. He claims also from antiquity the return of all the king's writs in both vills, and if anyone shall be impleaded for anything within the liberty of the archbishop before the king's justices of the bench holding [pleas] in that place, or before the justices of the bench at Westminster and if the authorised bailiff of the archbishop shall seek his court, it be granted to him; and then the justices will deliver to his bailiff a full record together with a transcript of the original writ, and the archbishop's bailiffs shall hear and determine this kind of plea in the court of the archbishop. If either of the parties, before the judgement, returns to the king's court and seeks from the justices that the plea be resummoned (through some injury done to him) it is conceded to him; and if he can prove injury made to him before the judgement, that plea shall be determined in the king's court. He claims also from antiquity the custody of

prisoners in both vills. He claims also from antiquity to make gaol delivery under this form; those who are taken in his liberty at suit with stolen goods and also those taken in the liberty for suspicion of theft or other crime or deed which might be in the liberty or outside, provided that the accused wishes to put himself upon the [verdict of the] men of the vill and be judged there in the archbishop's court following the verdict of the jury. If the sheriff make an order to the archbishop's bailiff that someone dwelling in one of the two vills is to be judged or appealed of any foreign crime, the bailiff, not at the order of the sheriff but rather assuming suspicion of this sort of thing, shall order him to be taken, and for him the procedure at the gaol delivery shall be as is stated above. Also when the bailiffs suspect evil of anyone found within the liberty, they shall take him and the procedure at the gaol delivery shall be for him as is stated above. He claims also from antiquity to exercise through his own bailiffs and coroner everything that belongs to the office of coroner and sheriff, that is, to hear judgements of proof of intrinsec men, and to inquire about things arising within the liberty, and to make executions, as the sheriff and coroners do in the geldable county, but he does not claim to outlaw anyone in his court. If anyone is appealed in his court of an intrinsec deed, and the appellant flees away so that he cannot be found within the liberty, the bailiffs tell the appellant that he may be at the county [court] if he wishes, and they do nothing there in this matter further. If the appellant comes to the county and appeals there, and the appealed man does not come after the customary number [of summonses] the suitors of the county [shall deal with?] the kind of appeal as they choose and if he is discovered before outlawry, the archbishop's bailiffs shall have the whole cognisance in the archbishop's court. He claims also from antiquity to plead pleas of fresh force of holdings within the liberty, if the complainant shall seek it within 40 days from the time of the injury done to him. He claims also from antiquity to plead all pleas of withernam and all other pleas that belong to the sheriff to be pleaded in the court of his liberty in both vills. He claims also from antiquity that neither the sheriff nor other bailiff of the king shall enter the vills to exercise any office, except in default of the bailiffs of that archbishop by the king's writ which is called 'do not omit on account of the liberty'. He claims also from antiquity to plead in the court of his liberty in both vills by his own justices in the presence of one or two justices of the king all pleas both of the crown as well as others within his liberty arising under this form, that is, whenever justices assigned to take assizes shall come into that county, and any assize shall be arraigned before them for some holdings in his liberty, the justices assigned or any one of them by his will to whom the sheriff shall deliver those writs shall come to the place of jurisdiction ['banlieu'] of the liberty at the Mile Cross, and there shall deliver those writs to the archbishop's justices, and the archbishop's justices in the presence of the justices assigned, or one of them, shall plead and do justice to the parties, and the justices assigned shall not have the rolls there nor do anything there except only that they

shall sit together with the archbishop's justices to hear and witness that justice be done to the parties, and the writs and rolls shall wholly remain with the archbishop [C m.25d partly damaged and illegible, supplied from R m.19 and m.19d—'and when the justices itinerant shall come into that county two or one of them at his will while the eyre shall last here shall come to the cross. On the first day when they come there they shall sit outside the cross, and the archbishop's justices shall sit with them, and the king's justices shall deliver all the king's writs arraigned at the first assize [session?] touching the liberty. The king's clerk or other clerk who has the custody of the writs returned from the bench similarly shall deliver all those writs which touch that liberty to the king's justices, and the king's justices shall deliver all those writs to the archbishop's justices together with the articles of the crown with all their additions as completely as they ought to be pleaded in the eyre, but the king's justices shall not have the rolls there; but even so, as is aforesaid concerning the justices assigned, the king's justices will sit with the archbishop's justices to see and witness that justice be done to the parties. On the morrow and always afterwards during the eyre in the liberty the archbishop's justices shall sit together with the king's justices within the vill at his will, but the archbishop's justices shall plead and do justice to the parties; if, however, a fine should be levied, the king's justices shall be named first in the fine and the archbishop's justices after. If any one there puts himself into outlawry for the pleas of the crown, the king's justices together with the archbishop's justices shall record this, and the names of those who thus put themselves into outlawry under their seals shall be delivered to the coroners of the county, and in that county they shall be outlawed. Let it be done [C m.25—see note above on C m.25d] for them as is said above about gaol delivery for appealed men. All amercements, exits, forfeitures, fines, chattels of felons and fugitives found within that liberty and all other profits arising from these kind of pleas shall be taken for the use of the archbishop. As to this, that it is contained in the writ that he claims to shelter felons, he says that he claims from antiquity that if any murderer shall come within the area of jurisdiction at Beverley or at Ripon and shall recognise he has committed murder, the archbishop's bailiff shall take from him his oath following the custom, and they shall receive him, and he shall remain within the liberty; but if he is suspected of another crime, it shall be as aforesaid about others captured and imprisoned in the liberty. No other criminals nor in any other way does he claim to shelter. But the market in his manor of Patrington he does not claim as he claimed that on the first day but claims in that manor from antiquity infangthief, and gallows, wreck and waif. He claims also from antiquity free warren in all his demesne lands in the aforesaid vills except in his lands in his wood of Langwith, and ½ car. in [Bishop] Wilton and 50 ac. of land in Lennerton etc. by charter of King H. father etc. given in the 41st year of his reign [1256–7] by which he granted to the archbishop of York free warren in all his demesne land in Yorkshire. He claims also a free chase in his woods of Nidderdale and

Thornton from antiquity. He claims also from antiquity one fair each year at his manor of Otley lasting for two days that is on the eve and on the day of the blessed Mary Magdalene [21–22 Jul.] and one market there each week on Monday and one fair each year at his manor of Sherburn [in Elmet] lasting for two days that is on the eve and on the day of the Exaltation of the Holy Cross [13–14 Sept.] and one market there each week on Friday by charter of King H. father of the present king given in the 23rd year of his reign [1238–9] which he produces and which shows that King H. granted to one Walter archbishop of York, predecessor of that archbishop, that he and his successors might for ever have one fair each year in their manor of Otley lasting for two days that is on the eve and on the day of the blessed Mary Magdalene and that they might have there one market each week on Monday and that they might have one fair each year at their manor of Sherburn in Elmet lasting for two days that is on the eve and on the day of the Exaltation of the Holy Cross and that they might have there one market each week on Friday. He claims also infangthief and gallows in the vills of Otley and Sherburn [in Elmet] from antiquity. He claims also a fair at York beginning as mentioned above on the eve of St Peter ad Vincula [31 Jul.] at the hour of vespers when they ring at the church of St Michael's York and lasting until the morrow of St Peter at the same hour [2 Aug.]. When the fair shall begin there the archbishop's bailiffs shall come on to the bridge of the city and the city bailiffs shall there give back to the archbishop's bailiffs their staffs of office, and the archbishop's bailiffs while the fair lasts shall keep the peace of the city, and collect toll, and take all other profits as the city bailiffs do at other times, both on water and on land; and while that fair lasts he shall have infangthief in his palace of York and in his granges in the suburb of the same city and gallows near the suburb, but in other times he does not claim there this kind of liberty. He claims also from antiquity house gavel in York from all tenants of his fee. He claims also from antiquity to receive the 3rd penny of the toll of Foss Bridge and the king receives two pennies. He claims also from antiquity to have two coiners in York to make money, but he receives the metal at the king's exchequer; and concerning having the third coiner as his predecessors used to have he asks in this matter for the king's grace. He claims also from antiquity to receive amends of breach of the assize of ale from all his tenants. He claims also from antiquity to have the first taste and first buying of wine and all other merchandise for sale coming within the port of the water of Hull after the prises of the king. He claims also from antiquity to have his own coroners in the same water and by them to plead all pleas which belong to the crown to be pleaded concerning trifles and treasures within the water, both those that appear and those that are washed up. He claims also from antiquity to have a park in the vills, and he says that all his predecessors, archbishops of York, have always continuously used all the liberties which he now claims from time immemorial except those liberties which he claims by the two charters, and he and his predecessor archbishops from the time of the gift

of the charters continuously used those liberties which he claims by the charters. This he is prepared to prove as the court decides.'
[Claims mm.163–5, legible in part only. Claims m.160, illegible, may also be part of the archbishop's claim.] [The second charter cited is enrolled on KB 138/110 m.9d.]

YORKSHIRE
ADDITIONAL QUO WARRANTO CLAIMS
1293–1294

Additional claims of 1293–1294

[This translation of claims submitted to the justices at the start of quo warranto proceedings in 1293–1294 is based on the original bills of claim, once in a file but now bound as four small books in PRO JUST 1/1110 (referred to here as Claims). Nearly half the claims (72 out of 165) are claims for which there are no proceedings in the quo warranto rolls of 1293–1294. JUST 1/1111, mm.6–8, includes the borough of Scarborough claim, which may once have been part of the claims file. Only claims that do not appear in the quo warranto rolls for 1293–4 are translated here; those that duplicate information in the rolls are noted at the end of each entry of the quo warranto translation above.]

[Claims m.1] **[John] Marmyon** claims to have warren in all his demesne lands in West Tanfield and East Tanfield...in Wath and Little Langton...gallows in his manor of West Tanfield and infangthief...amends of breach of the assize of ale in all his lands...Tanfield, Carthorpe, Wath and Little Langton. [Damaged.]
Endd: 'delivered by his own hand.'

[Claims m.3] **William de Vescy** claims to have in his manor of Malton a market each week on Saturday and a fair there each year lasting for 8 days, that is, on the eve, day and morrow of the feast of St Michael and the 5 days following [28 Sept.- 5 Oct.], pillory, a tumbril, tolls, amends of breach of bread and of ale. He also claims in the same manor gallows and infangthief, free warren in 'Seton', Howe and 'Wytton' and amends of breach of the assize of ale in the same vills. He also claims to have in his manor of Brompton a market each week on Monday and a fair there each year lasting for 8 days, that is on the eve, day and morrow of All Saints and for the 5 days following [30 Oct.-7 Nov.], pillory, a tumbril, tolls, amends of breach of the assize of bread and of ale. He also claims in the same manor gallows and infangthief, free warren in Brompton and Sawdon and amends of breach of ale in Sawdon. He claims to have gallows and infangthief and amends of breach of the assize of ale in his manor of Hutton [Bushell]. He claims to have in his manor of Wintringham free warren and amends of breach of the assize of ale. He claims to have amends of breach of the assize of ale in his manor of Langton. He claims to have free warren and amends of breach of the assize of ale in his manor of Newsholme and in Brind. He claims to have free warren and amends of breach of the assize of ale in his vill of Thornton.
Endd: 'delivered by the hand of William de Barneby, general attorney'.

[Claims m.6] **The prior of Watton** claims to have warren in his demesne lands of Watton and Sancton. The prior for himself and his men claims to be free from toll through the whole realm of England. The prior claims to have the amercements of all his tenants and the chattels of his men who were felons and fugitives both in the king's court and also in his own court. The prior claims to be free from suits of county and hundred, and from common amercements of the county. The prior claims to have amends of breach of the assize of ale from all his men, that is in Watton, Beswick, Kilnwick, Cranswick, Huggate, Hutton [Cranswick], Hilderthorpe, Hessle, Sancton, Dalton and Birdsall, Etton, 'Grenehou', Skerne, Hotham. The prior claims to have infangthief, outfangthief and gallows in his manors of Watton and Sancton.

[Claims m.9] **The abbot of Sawley** claims to have these liberties, that is, free warren in all his lands of Sawley, Sawley Grange, Gisburn, Ellerthorpe, Fooden, Stainton, Langcliffe, Stainforth and Bolton [by Bowland]. He claims also to have a market each week on Monday at Gisburn and a fair there each year lasting for three days, that is on the eve, day and morrow of the Nativity of the Blessed Virgin Mary [7–9 Sept.].
By the hand of the abbot.

[Claims m.10] **Robert de Hertford** claims to have free warren in all his demesne lands, Stainton, Bellerby and Rand, and amends of breach of the assize of ale in the vills. Delivered by the hand of William de Hertford, his attorney. [Cf Claims m.137.]

[Claims m.13] **Hugh de Euer** claims to have a fair and market in his vill of Stokesley and what belongs to the fair and market, a tumbril, pillory, amends of breach of the assize of ale, infangthief, gallows and free warren in his lands, that is in Stokesley and Ingleby [Greenhow].
Endd: 'delivered by the hand of Hugh de Weston, his attorney.'

[Claims m.14] **John de Craystok** claims to have free warren in all his demesne lands of [Nun]burnholme. He claims to have gallows, infangthief in the vill; he claims to have amends of breach of the assize of ale in the vill from his tenants living in his fee. He claims to have free warren in all his demesne lands in Crossthwaite in Teesdale; he claims to have amends of breach of the assize of ale in the vill. He claims to have amends of breach of the assize of ale from his tenants living in the vills of Folkton, Flixton and Flotmanby.
Endd: 'delivered by the hand of the same John.'

[Claims m.15] **William le Vavasur** claims to have free warren in all his demesne lands of Hazlewood, Cocksford, Stutton, Wood Hall, Sicklinghall, Addingham, Gate Croft, Berwick and Scarcroft. This claim in his own person.

[Claims m.16] **The abbot of Bardney** claims to be free from toll. He claims to have amends of breach of the assize of ale in Hunmanby; he

claims to be free from suits of counties, hundreds and wapentakes; he claims to be free from common fines and amercements. Delivered by the hand of Robert de Killum, attorney of the abbot.

[Claims m.18] York. **John de Craystok, Robert de Somervill and Isabella his wife,** co-parceners of the inheritance of Roger de Merlaco, claim to have free warren in all their demesne lands of Burton Agnes. They claim to have gallows, infangthief, a market and a fair, and whatever belongs to the market and fair in the vill. They claim to have amends of breach of the assize of bread and of ale from their tenants living in the vill; they claim to have pillory and a tumbril in the vill.
Endd: 'delivered by the hand of the same John.'

[Claims m.23] **Ranulf de Nevill** claims to have in his manor of Sheriff Hutton infangthief, toll and team and gallows, and amends of breach of the assize of ale. He claims to have in his manor of Sutton on the Forest infangthief, toll and team and gallows and amends of breach of the assize of ale. He claims to have in his manor of Raskelf infangthief, toll and team and gallows, and amends of breach of the assize of ale. He claims to have in the manors chattels of felons, which are called '*infangtheues*'.
Endd: 'delivered by the aforesaid Ranulf.'

[Claims m.29] [Many individual words lost or illegible.] [**Edmund the king's brother** claims] Scalby for himself and his heirs and also for his men free from county and wapentake fines...all pleas that the sheriff pleads in the county and from the same articles, whatever...king and ...frankpledge and tourn of the liberty a year, by Edmund's bailiff as the sheriff does...year in the county...free from toll of all their merchandise between Seven and Skitterick, from Howe Bridge to the 'Sikehomes', together with the liberties and free customs which King Henry used in his time...and chattels of those condemned in the court and wapentake of Pickering wherever in the aforesaid manors...wapentake. He claims the liberties that the wapentake is... He claims a fair in Pickering each year lasting for three days on the eve, day and morrow of the Exaltation of the Holy Cross [13–15 Sept.] and a market each week on Saturday, and those things that belong to a fair and market. He claims also to have his forest of Pickering and pleas following the assize of the king's forest as often as they should happen, and to have thence the chancery writ at Edmund's request to the justices appointed for this. He claims to have in his manor of Easingwold and Huby a market each week on Saturday and a fair there each year on the eve and day of the ... of the Blessed Mary, and those things that belong to the market and fair, infangthief, outfangthief, gallows, bloodwite...and to plead by his own writ...all pleas that the sheriff pleads in the county...and all liberties and free customs that Simon de Monte Fort earl of Leicester had in the same...before Simon's forfeiture to King Henry, father of the present king. He claims to have all his lands and fees with all liberties and free customs and ... free and quit from...shires and hundreds and sheriff's

aid...any penalties from murdrum, larceny, from frankpledge money...[last 4 lines illegible].

[Claims m.30] [**John de Bryto, earl of Richmond.** The claim is partly represented by p. 216 above but also includes the following:] he claims free chase through all Wensleydale from the water of Thornton Rust towards the west on the south side of the Ure and on the north side from the watercourse of Askrigg towards the west. He claims to have a free chase in Arkengarthdale, Hope, Scargill... [2 or 3 words cut out of the writ]. He claims to have free warren in all his demesne lands in Yorkshire. He claims to have a free borough at Richmond; he claims to have a market at Richmond once each week, that is on Saturday, and a fair there twice a year, that is lasting from the eve of the translation of St Martin for 15 days [3–18 July] and from the eve of the Exaltation of the Holy Cross lasting for three days [2–4 May]. He claims to have amends of bread and of ale in Richmond. He claims to have amends of the assize of ale throughout his precinct in Richmondshire from his own tenants, and from others when their lords did not seek their court. He claims to have infangthief through all the liberty of Richmond, and gallows at Richmond and Bowes. He claims to have thurtol at Bowes. He claims to have custody of prisoners taken at Richmond and Bowes, taken within the precinct of the liberty of Richmondshire. He claims to have the lead mines through all the precinct of Richmondshire.

[Claims m.31] **Roger de Saxton parson of the church of Aberford** claims to have amends of breach of the assize of bread and of ale from all his tenants from the fee of his church of Aberford.
Endd: 'by the hand of the parson himself.'

[Claims m.35] **Richard de Collom** claims to have amends of breach of the assize of ale, from all his tenants in Lofthouse. By the hand of the same Richard.

[Claims m.37] **Robert Uhtred and Isabella his wife** claim to have free warren in their demesne lands in Steeton and Scagglethorpe in the wapentake of Ainsty. Robert and Isabella also claim to have amends of ale from all their tenants.
Endd: 'delivered by their own hands.' [Cf Claims m.63 below.]

[Claims m.43] **The master and brethren of St Lazarus of Jerusalem** in England claim to have these liberties by charters of the kings of England, that is, that all their lands and men in the vills of Pontefract, Foulsnape, Darrington, Ferrybridge, Birkin, Norton next Campsall, Went Bridge, Azerley, Mickley, Aberford, Silton, Hunmanby, Thirsk, are free from toll, passage and all custom of shire, hundred, wapentake; from gelds, scots, scutages, Danegeld, except justice of murdrum and larceny. And if it should happen that murdrum or larceny money should be given, they are completely free, and only the justice remains to the king. It is witnessed that the master and brethren, if they wish, may seek the king's grace upon any

articles contained in the charters concerning which they are not now in possession, as seems expedient to them. Delivered by the hand of the master of St Lazarus.

[Claims m.44] **John de Batenia** claims to have amends of ale from all his tenants in Huddersfield. Delivered by his own hand.

[Claims m.45] **The prior of Guisborough** claims to have a market each week on Monday at Guisborough, and a fair there each year lasting for three days, that is on the eve, day and morrow of the Assumption of the Blessed Virgin Mary [14–16 Aug.] and whatever belongs to the market and fair, and amends of breach of the assize of bread and of ale in the same. He claims to have free warren in all his demesne lands of Guisborough, Ugthorpe, Barnaby and Lonsdale. He claims to have amends of breach of the assize of ale in Coatham, Thornaby, Hornby, Ugthorpe, [Kirk]leatham, Marton, Lofthouse, Southburn, Bainton, Rotsea, Kirkham and Battleburn from all his tenants in the vills. He claims to have infangthief and gallows in Guisborough. Delivered by the hand of John de Eggelclive, the prior's attorney.

[Claims m.46] **William de Ros of Ingmanthorpe** claims to have free warren in his manor of Deighton and Ingmanthorpe. This liberty he claims through John de Dichton his attorney.

[Claims m.47] **Richard de Crepping** claims to have free warren in his demesne lands of Middleton by the king's charter. By the hand of the said Richard. [Cf Claims m.51 below.]

[Claims m.49] **Robert de Fourneus and Matilda his wife** claim to have gallows and infangthief at East Harlsey and amends of ale in East Harlsey, Bordelby [now Mount Grace], Sawcock and Siddle; and Robert claims to have amends of breach of the assize of ale from his tenants in Rigton.
Endd: 'delivered by the hand of Robert de Furneus.'

[Claims m.50] **William Burdon and Amicia his wife, Nicholas de Okelestorp and Nichola his wife and Anketin Salveyn,** heirs of Anketin Maulore, claim to have free warren in all their demesne lands in Mowthorpe and Clifford.
Endd: 'delivered by themselves.'

[Claims m.51] **Richard de Crepping** claims to have amends of breach of the assize of ale in his vill of Middleton in the wapentake of Morley. Delivered by the hand of the aforesaid Richard. [Cf Claims m.47 above.]

[Claims m.54] **Adam de Normanvile** claims to have free warren in all his demesne lands in the vills of Thrybergh, Dalton and Brinsworth.
Adam claims to have amends of ale in the vills from his tenants. By the hand of the aforesaid Adam.

[Claims m.59] [The top half of this claim is by **Ralf son of Ranulf,** as above, p. 230. The lower half is the claim of Thomas de Colevill, as

follows:] **Thomas de Colevill** claims to have infangthief and gallows at Coxwold and free warren in all his demesne lands in Coxwold and Yearsley.
Endd: 'delivered by Thomas de Colevill and Ralf son of Ranulf.'

[Claims m.61] **John Dyne and Amicia his wife** claim to have amends of breach of the assize of ale from their tenants in Anston and Treeton.
Endd: 'by the hand of Richard de Norton.'

[Claims m.63] **Robert Uctred and Isabella his wife** claim to have free warren in all their demesne lands in Scagglethorpe and Steeton in Ainsty, by charter of King Henry father of the present king, granted to Richard de Styveton late father of Isabella.
Endd: 'by their own hands.' [Cf Claims m.37 above.]

[Claims m.70] **Arnald de Percy** claims to have these liberties, that is, a market each Friday, a fair on the day of St James the Apostle [25 July], gallows, infangthief, amends of breach of bread and of ale, and free warren through all his lands in Kildale and Kilnwick Percy.
Endd: 'by his own hand.'

[Claims m.72] **Robert Luterel** claims to have free warren in all his demesne lands in Hooton Pagnell. He claims also a market and a fair, amends of breach of the assize of bread and of ale; he claims also pillory and a tumbril by reason of the market and fair in the vill. He claims also to have gallows there etc.
Delivered by the hand of Robert de Billesdon, his attorney.

[Claims m.75] York. **John de Selby** claims to have amends of breach of the assize of ale from his tenants in Barkston.
Endd: 'delivered by my own hand.'

[Claims m.77] **Herbert de St Quintin** claims to have the underwritten liberties, that is, a fair in his manor and vill of Brandesburton lasting for the eve, day and morrow of the Invention of the Holy Cross each year [2–4 May], and a weekly market on Thursday, with liberties and free customs belonging to the market and fair. Free warren in all his demesne lands in Yorkshire, that is, in Brandesburton, Burshill, Bewholme, Mappleton, Ellerby, Woodhall and Thirtleby.
Endd: 'by the hand of the same Herbert.'

[Claims m.79] **John de Hothom senior** claims to have free warren in all his demesne lands in [perhaps Cranswick], Hotham, Scorborough and Bursea.
Endd: 'by his own hand.'

[Claims m.81] **Marmaduke de Tweng** claims to have free warren in all his demesne lands of his manors of Thwing, Leatham, Hilton, [Great] Moorsholme, [Kilton] Thorpe, Hollym in Holderness, Rotsea and Lund [erasure of 2–3 words]. He claims to have one market each week on

Thursday at his manor of Lund and a fair there each year lasting for three days, that is on the eve, day and morrow of All Saints [31 Oct.–2 Nov.] and those things that belong to the fair and market. He claims to have one market each week on Wednesday at his manor of Thwing and a fair there each year lasting for three days, that is on the eve, day and morrow of the Translation of St Thomas the Martyr [6–8 Jul.] and whatever belongs to the market and fair. He claims to have one market each week on Wednesday at his manor of Coatham and one fair there each year lasting for three days, that is on the eve, day and morrow of St Lawrence [two dates possible] and those things that belong to the market and fair. He claims to have infangthief at Lund and gallows there. He claims to have amends of breach of the assize of bread and of ale in all the aforesaid vills [further line erased].
Endd: 'delivered by the hand of Ralf de la More, Marmaduke's attorney.'

[Claims m.82] **The prior of Malton** of the order of Sempringham claims to be free for himself and his men in city and borough, in markets and fairs, in crossings, in bridges and seaports and in all places through England and Normandy and through all the king's lands and waters from toll, pontage, passage, pedage, lastage, stallage, hidage, carucage, guards and works of castles, bridges and parks, walls and ditches, retinues? ['*rettigalibus*'] and tributes and from army and cavalry service. No sheriff or minister or other person, great or small, within his ecclesiastical estates shall bind, take, wound, kill or shed blood or dare to do rapine or any violence to his men. He claims to be free from all customs, exactions and casual payments which exist or could exist, and generally from everything in all that belongs or could belong to the king or to his heirs or successors, except only justice concerning death or limbs. He claims to be free of amercements and forfeitures of all his men and of all pleas wherever they are judged, in the king's court or in another court, as much as belongs to the king. If by chance his men should be condemned to death or to the loss of limbs, or to perpetual exile, the prior claims to have their chattels. The prior also claims that he may not be impleaded for his possessions or other things, or made a defendant, or put into a plea, and need not answer nor enter into a plea; nor should anyone cause him to be impleaded save before the king or his heirs, or his chief justices or the justices in eyre. The prior claims to be free from aids and wapentakes, counties, ridings, hundreds and shires, and from murdrum, larceny and concealment. The prior claims to have amends of the assize of ale for all and each of his tenants living in his fee, that is in Old Malton and Malton borough, Swinton, Amotherby, Slingsby, Huttons [Ambo], Sinnington, Aislaby, Newton, Snainton, Brompton, Sawdon, Wintringham, [Place] Newton, Rillington, Thorpe [Bassett], Duggleby, Thoralby, Mowthorpe, [North] Grimston, Norton. These liberties he claims through the charter of King Henry and through the confirmation of the present king. Amends of ale however he claims

from antiquity. He also claims to be free from frankpledge through the aforesaid charters.
Endd: 'in his own person.'

[Claims m.83] **Margaret who was the wife of Geoffrey de Nevile** claims to have free warren in all her demesne lands in Farnley, Cleckheaton, Oakenshaw, Brearley, Cawthorne, Kirkby [Wharfe], Grimston, Gargrave, Cowling, Stoneshey, Hutton [Magna]; and amends of breach of the assize of ale in the vills. This billet was delivered by the hand of John de Poteseye.

[Claims m.84] **The archbishop, dean and chapter of Rouen,** by John Chope, their attorney, claim to have at their manor of Kilham infangthief, gallows, a market once a week on Tuesday, amends of bread and of ale, and a tumbril, and this from time immemorial. Delivered by the hand of John Chope, the attorney of the aforesaid archbishop, dean and chapter.

[Claims m.85] **The prior of Pontefract** claims to have the underwritten liberties; he claims to have a market and fair at his manor of Barnsley and whatever belong to the market and fair; that is, a market each week on Wednesday and a fair there lasting for four days each year, that is on the eve and day of St Michael and for the two days next following [28 Sept.–1 Oct.]. He claims to have amends of the assize of bread and of ale there. He claims that he and his monks and their men are free and quit of suits of county, riding and from wapentake and scutage and from geld and from all toll, both by water and by land, through the whole realm. He claims to have infangthief and gallows at Barnsley. He claims to have amends of the assize of ale from his tenants of Ledston, Ledsham, Dodworth, Kellingley, Ferrybridge, Whitwood, Stapleton, [West] Bretton, Burton Salmon and Bilham.
Endd: 'the prior of Pontefract, placed by the hand of Robert Harald, attorney.'

[Claims m.87] **Richard de Bernak** claims to have amends of ale from all his tenants.
Endd: 'by the hand of Richard de Norton, attorney.'

[Claims m.88] **Sir Robert Tibetot** has free warren at Bentley by charter of King Edward.
Endd: 'by the hand of John Petrpas.'

[Claims m.93] **Alan de Caberk** claims to have amends of breach of the assize of ale in Hipswell.
Endd: 'by the hand of Alan de Caberg.'

[Claims m.94] **Nicholas de Bossale** claims to have warren in all his demesne lands, that is in Bossall, Ganton, Staxton and Claxton in the county of York.
Endd: 'by the hand of Nicholas de Bossale.'

[Claims m.97] **The prior of St Andrew's York** of the order of Sempringham claims to have these liberties, that is, for himself and his

men that they may be free from toll through the whole realm of England. He claims to have amercements of his tenants and chattels of his men who are felons condemned both in the king's courts and also in his own courts. He claims to be free from suit of county, hundred, and from all amercements of the county. He claims to be free from the view in his wood of Sand Hutton. He claims to have amends of breach of the assize of ale from all his men, that is in Sand Hutton, Warthill, Flawith, Huttons Ambo, Leppington, Huggate, Fridaythorpe, Skirpenbeck, Acaster, Marston. By himself.

[Claims m.100] **Philip de Kyme** claims to have at Thornton in Craven free warren and free chase. He claims to have there amends of breach of the assize of ale. He claims to have there gallows and infangthief. By his own hand.

[Claims m.101] **Richard de Lynes** claims to have amends of the assize of ale in Patrick Brompton.
Endd: 'delivered by his own hand.'

[Claims m.104] **Walter lord of Useflet** claims to have all manner of fish upon his land on the bank of the Ouse, found there by the ebbing of the sea, except that the king has the head and tail of a whale, if one was to be found. This he claims from antiquity, from time immemorial. Walter claims to have free warren in all his demesne lands of Ousefleet and Haldenby by charter of the present king etc.
Endd: 'delivered by the hand of William de St Barbara and Robert de Burstall, attorneys.'

[Claims m.105] **John de Columpna, treasurer of St Peter's church York,** by Master John de Roma and John de Clyfton, attorneys general for the said John, claims to have one market each week on Wednesday at his manor of Tollerton and one fair each year there, lasting for three days, that is on the eve, day and morrow of the Assumption of the Blessed Virgin Mary [14–16 Aug.] by charter of the present king.

[Claims m.106] **Peter de Maulay** claims to have free warren in all his demesne lands, that is of Sandsend, Lythe, Goldsborough, Great and Little Barnby, Mickleby, Ellerby, Sleightholme, Westonby, Egton, Coxwold, Hutton [Cranswick], Birdsall, Bainton, Cliffe, Doncaster, [Kirk] Sandall, Wheatley, Hexthorpe, Balby, Rossington, Bramham, Lockington and Neswick in Yorkshire. Peter claims to have in his vill of Lythe a fair and a market and those things that belong to a fair and market and gallows and infangthief. Peter claims to have a fair and market in his vill of Egton and those things that belong to a fair and market and free chase in all his lands of Egton and Mulgrave. Peter claims to have a fair and market in the vill of Doncaster for two days in the week, that is on Wednesday and Saturday, and those things that belong to the fair and market, gallows, infangthief, a tumbril, pillory. He also claims to have wreck of the sea and whale, except the head and tail, in his lands of Sandsend, Lythe,

Goldsborough, Barnby, Mickleby, Ellerby and Newton [Mulgrave]. He claims to have amends of ale in his vills of Sandsend, Goldsborough, Barnby, Mickleby, Ellerby, Sleightholme, Westonby, Coxwold, Hutton [Cranswick], Birdsall, Bainton, Cliffe, [Kirk] Sandall, Wheatley, Hexthorpe, Balby, Rossington, Bramham, Lockington and Neswick.
Endd: 'by the hand of William de Catelay.'

[Claims m.107] **Roger de Lasceles** claims to have warren in Scruton, Thrintoft, Maunby, Kirby Knowle, by charter, and amends of ale from his tenants in the same vills.

[Claims m.109] **Mary de Nevill** claims to have free warren in all her demesne lands in her manor of Middleham, amends of breach of the assize of ale, gallows and infangthief. She claims to have free warren in all her demesne lands in the manor of Snape, amends of breach of the assize of ale, infangthief. She claims to have free warren in all her demesne lands in her manor of Carlton in Coverdale, amends of breach of the assize of ale in the same manor and infangthief.

[Claims m.110] **John de Rudestayn** claims to have amends of breach of the assize of ale from all his tenants in the vill of Hayton. Also **Robert de Bossale** claims to have amends of breach of the assize of ale from all his tenants in the same vill. Also **Thomas de Tansterne** claims to have amends of breach of the assize of ale from all his tenants in the same vill. By the hands of the same.

[Claims m.113] **William de Ros** claims to have a free market in Helmsley each week on Saturday and a fair there each year, lasting from St Matthew the Apostle for three days, that is, on the eve, day and morrow of St Matthew [20–22 Sept.] and whatever belongs to the market and fair, with amends of breach of the assize of bread and of ale. William claims to have gallows and infangthief at Helmsley, Roos, Howsham, Linton, Warter, Seaton [Ross], [Market] Weighton. William claims to have amends of breach of the assize of ale at Helmsley, Pockley, Roos, Howsham, Linton, Storwood, Melbourne, Seaton [Ross], Breighton, Warter, [Market] Weighton, Garton, Middleton [on the Wolds], Atwick, Aldbrough and Arnold, from his tenants. William claims to have free warren in all his demesne lands of Helmsley, Howsham, Seaton [Ross], Storwood, Melbourne, Pockley, Warter, [Market] Weighton, Breighton. William claims to have free chase in his lands of Helmsley and Pockley.
Endd: 'by Robert de Hammelake, attorney of Lord William de Ros.'

[Claims m.114] **Richard de Tueng and Robert de Acclum** claim to have free warren in all their demesne lands of Newton Mulgrave.

[Claims m.116] **The abbot of Kirkstead** claims to have free warren in all his demesne lands in 'Swynolclif'. By his own hand.

[Claims m.117] **Roger Mynyot** claims to have free warren in all his demesne lands of Middleton [Tyas], Kneeton, Skeeby, Newsham in

Broughton Lythe, by the present king's charter. He claims amends of breach of the assize of ale from antiquity etc. Endd: 'delivered by the hand of William Mynyot and Ralf de Appleby, his attorneys.'

[Claims m.118] York. **Agnes de Prestone** claims to have warren in her demesne lands in Thirkleby and Helperthorpe. She claims to be free from suit of county, riding and wapentake, and claims to have amends of breach of the assize of ale from all her tenants living in her fee, that is in Thirkleby, Helperthorpe, Nafferton, Pockthorpe and Aldro.
Endd: 'by the hand of Thomas de Bartone, her attorney.'

[Claims m.122] **John Samson** claims to have amends of breach of the assize of ale from all his tenants in Aberford, Appleton and Acaster.

[Claims m.125] **The prioress of Hampole** claims to have free warren in all the demesne lands of her church of Hampole, Adwick, Brampton, and claims to be free from toll through all England. Delivered by the hand of the same prioress. [KB 138/110 m.3d contains a transcript of her charter.]

[Claims m.126] **Edward Charles** claims to have free warren in all his demesne lands of Brignall and Cliffe and a market and fair in the vill by charter of King Henry father of the present king. He claims to have amends of breach of the assize of ale from antiquity etc.
Endd: 'delivered by Ralf (?) de Ingelose, his attorney.'

[Claims m.134] **Thomas son of Roald de Richemund** claims to have free warren in all his demesne lands of [Constable] Burton, Caldwell, and Croft. He claims that he and his knights and free tenants and their tenements are free from counties, hundreds, wapentake and ridings ['*Treingis*'] and their suits, and that neither he nor his knights nor his free tenants should be put on assizes nor do other recognizances except those that belong to the king, about boundaries and encroachments made on him, and about conviction for false swearing, and about pleas within his fee. He claims to be free from common amercements. He claims to have amends of breach of the assize of ale from his mesne tenants.
Endd: 'delivered by the aforesaid Thomas.'

[Claims m.137] **Robert de Hertford** claims to have free warren in all his demesne lands of Stainton, Bellerby, Rand etc. [Cf Claims m.10.]

[Claims m.138] **Isabella de Fortibus countess of Aumale** claims to have the underwritten liberties, that is, a fair in Harewood once a year lasting for two days, that is on the eve and day of St Swithin [1–2 July], and a market in the same vill each Saturday. She claims to have amends of breach of the assize of bread and of ale. She claims to have there pillory, a tumbril, gallows and infangthief. She claims to have free warren in all her demesne lands in the same vill. She claims to make distraints through her bailiff together with the king's bailiff for debts of the king and others levied by order of the king through her whole fief, and by her bailiffs

[acting] together with the king's bailiffs [claims to be able] to keep beasts in her park of Harewood which were levied because of the debts.
Endd: 'the countess claims the within-written liberties by John Crokbayn, her attorney.'

[Claims m.139] These are the liberties that **Hugh son of Henry** claims to have in Yorkshire. Hugh claims to have free warren in his demesne lands, that is in Staveley, Barwick, [Patrick] Brompton, Fremington, Nappa, Ravensworth, Sedbergh in Lonsdale, Airton in Craven, Cotherstone, [illegible] in Teesdale, Thringarth, except those lands that are within the bounds of the forest which are the late Sir Peter de Sabaudia's.
He claims to have free chase in his demesne lands in Mickleton within the water of Lune. He claims to have gallows at Barwick and at Staveley and infangthief in the same. He claims to have amends of the assize of ale. He claims to have a fair at Sedbergh in Lonsdale. He claims to have a park at Thringarth. [Some other phrases have been erased.]
Endd: 'by the hand of Hugh son of Henry.'

[Claims m.141] **Gerard de Wypeyns archdeacon of Richmond** claims to have free warren in his demesne lands belonging to his prebend of Strensall, that is in Strensall, Haxby, Towthorpe, Earswick, Murton, Osbaldwick, Langtoft and Clifton by charter of the present King Edward, by Thomas de Croft and Adam de Mickelfeud his attorneys. And he claims to have amends of breach of the assize of ale from all his tenants.
Endd: 'claim of Gerard de Wypenis, archdeacon of Richmond.'

[Claims m.146] **Hugh Dispenser** claims to have in his manor of Parlington view of frankpledge, and that he and his men are free from suits of counties, hundreds, and from sheriff's aid and murdrum and from view of frankpledge. Hugh claims to have in his manors of Hillam, Barrowby and Shippen [Ho] view of frankpledge, and that he and his men are free from suits of counties, wapentakes, ridings and sheriff's aid and view of frankpledge and from murdrum. Hugh claims to have free warren in all his demesne lands at Parlington. Delivered by the hand of John de Parlington, Hugh's bailiff.

[Claims m.148] **Isabella de Fortibus countess of Aumale** claims these underwritten liberties, that is, amends of breach of the assizes of bread and of ale from all her tenants in Ravenser. She claims to have pillory and cuckstool, gallows, infangthief with sacrabar [*'sacraborgh'*] at Ravenser. She claims at Camerton amends of breach of the assize of ale. She claims at Keyingham amends of breach of the assize of ale. She claims at Preston to have amends of breach of the assize of ale. She claims at Paull Fleet to have amends of breach of the assize of ale. She claims free warren in all her demesne lands in Holderness and in Ravenser, Camerton, Keyingham,

Preston, Little Humber and Paull Fleet. She claims a third part of the proceeds of the wapentake of Holderness.
Endd: 'Isabella [illegible] her attorney.'

[Claims m.149] **Stephen le Waleys and Alice la Vavasure** co-parceners of the manor of Healaugh claim to have within their park of Healaugh, enclosed by three gates, these liberties, that is, that Stephen and Alice can close the three gates on all sides ['*undique*'] and can have their own keeper for each gate, and keep them closed every night until day. No king's bailiff shall enter within the gates for summonses or attachments or distraints or to do other things, without the presence of Stephen and Alice's bailiffs, except by default and absence of Stephen and Alice's bailiffs. If any malefactor commits a fault against the peace within the park, through which the hue is levied, Stephen and Alice and their men there do not need to follow further than to those gates that they have for the park. No thief bound nor captured is to be carried or transferred further there than to the gates, but must go round by the king's highway. Stephen le Waleys and Alice la Vavasure, co-parceners of the manors of Healaugh and of Bilton, claim to have free warren in all their demesne lands of the vills of Healaugh and Bilton.
Endd: 'Alice la Vavasure by Roger de Stubbys. Stephen le Walays by Richard Fauvel.'

[Claims m.150] **Stephen le Waleys** claims to have free warren in all his demesne lands in Yorkshire, that is in Burghwallis, [Ferry] Fryston, Newton, Healaugh, Knottingley, Dunsforth.
Endd: 'by the hand of Richard Fauvel, attorney.'

[Claims m.152] **The prior of Durham** claims to have amends of breach of the assize of ale from all his tenants in the vills of Hemingbrough, Holtby and Hunsley. The prior claims to be free from suits of county, riding and wapentake, and that he and his men be free from sheriff's tourn, tolls and juries through the whole country.
Endd: 'delivered by the hand of Alan [illegible] of the prior.'

[Claims m.153] [First word or words illegible.] **The provost of Beverley and the chapter of the Blessed John of Beverley** claim to have within the liberty of the provost and chapter of Beverley return of all writs by their own bailiffs and to make all summonses, attachments and distraints by their own bailiffs from all pleas which might happen within the liberty. They claim also to seek the bench by their attorney for all future pleas of the liberty, and to have those belonging to their liberty to be pleaded there by their own ministers. They claim to have their own justices in the liberty, who in the presence of two justices of the king can plead and conclude all pleas both of eyre and pleas of the crown which emerge within the liberty, and pleas of assize and juries in the presence of two justices of the king assigned to this [illegible] original writs; and to have all profits and amercements of the same pleas, chattels of felons, fugitives, condemned

men, escapers and thieves. They claim to have custody of prisons and to deliver from prison by their own ministers those imprisoned for thefts, as seems expedient to them; and to have their own coroners both within the vill of Beverley as well as without, through the whole liberty, who answer for their office before the justices there. They claim to have gallows, infangthief and outfangthief and pleas of withernam, fresh force, and all pleas that the sheriff pleads with or without the king's writ in the county. They claim to have wreck and animals which are called waif. They claim that no minister of the king enters the liberty to exercise any office. They claim all their lands and tenements both within and without the vill of Beverley and the liberty, both in demesne and also in service, free from all manner of suit of county, wapentake and riding, and free from common amercements and fines. They claim to have the thraves of St John of Beverley throughout the whole East Riding. They claim also that if anyone is excommunicated at the order of the provost and chapter for unjust detention from the provost and chapter of the Blessed John's thraves (conferred by the ancestors of the kings of England), no one is to be excepted by other judgement, but following the custom of England he shall be taken and held by the sheriff of York and his ministers until he has made full amends. The provost also claims to have free warren in his demesne lands of Leven, Walkington and [South] Dalton. He claims also to have a fair and market in the vill of Leven, that is, a market each week on Tuesday and a fair there each year lasting three days, that is on the eve, day and morrow of St Faith [5–7 Oct.], and those things that belong to the market and fair.
Endd: 'by Thomas le Sureys and Roger de ....'

[Claims m.154] **The prior of Ellerton** of the order of Sempringham claims for himself and his men to be free from toll through all England. He claims to have amercements from his tenants and chattels of his men who are felons condemned either in the king's court or in his own or strangers' courts. He claims to be free from suit of county and hundred, and all amercements of county and hundred. He claims to have amends of breach of the assize of ale from all his men, that is in Ellerton, Spaldington, Laytham, Belby, Goodmanham, Hotham, Huggate and West Cottingwith. These liberties the prior claims in his own person by right of his church of St Mary of Ellerton.

[Claims m.155] **The prior of St Oswald of Nostell** claims to have the underwritten liberties, that is to be free from soke, sake, toll and team. He claims to have infangthief at St Oswald and gallows. The prior claims to have a fair at St Oswald each year lasting for 5 days, that is two days before the feast of St Oswald, the day of the feast and the two days after the feast [3–7 Aug.], and those things that belong to the fair. The prior claims to have at his cell of Woodkirk two fairs a year, that is one on the eve and day of the Assumption of the Blessed Virgin Mary [14–15 Aug.] and the other on the eve and day of the Nativity of the Blessed Virgin Mary [7–8

Sept.], and those things that belong to the fairs. The prior claims to have amends of breach of the assize of ale in all his fiefs.
Endd: 'this billet was delivered by the hand of John de Knottyngley, the prior of St Oswald's attorney.'

[Claims m.157] **Milisent de Monte Alto** claims to have in her manor of Bingley from antiquity, that is from time immemorial, a free borough with liberties and free customs which belong to the free borough and a free borough court and court baron. She claims to have a market one day each week on Sunday and a fair each year on the eve and day of St Lawrence [two dates possible]. She claims to have a tumbril, pillory and claims to have amends of breach of the assizes of bread and of ale, infangthief and gallows. If a thief is taken within the liberty of the manor with stolen goods, or with sacrabar or at the suit of an appellant and the thief recognises his theft, judgement shall be done on him there. If he puts himself upon the forinsec country, he shall be sent to the king's prison. She claims that if any king's bailiff shall have to do any office or execution within the manor, that bailiff shall commit that office and execution to Milisent's bailiff to do; so that the king's bailiff shall not enter within the manor to do any execution. Whenever the sheriff shall make his tourn in the geldable county, she shall make a tourn in the manor by her bailiff, and everything that belongs to the sheriff's tourn she shall do and exercise there. She claims to be free from common fines and amercements and suits of county and wapentake. She claims to have free warren in the manor of Bingley by charter of Henry king of England the present king's father.

[Claims m.158] **Brian son of Alan** claims to have free warren in all his demesne lands in Yorkshire, that is, Bedale, West Aiskew, East Aiskew, half Lartington, Burrill, Thornton Cowling, Firby, Killerby, half Cotherstone, Hunderthwaite, [illegible] and half Bainton. He claims to have free chase in Baldersdale in Teesdale. He claims to have a market and all that belongs to a market in the vill of Bedale, each week on Tuesday each year; he claims to have a fair and all that belongs to a fair in the same vill, lasting one day each year, that is on [hole in parchment]. He claims to have gallows there; he claims to have there toll and team, soke and sake, infangthief, outfangthief. He claims to have there amends of breach of the assizes of bread and of ale from his tenants in Bedale. He claims to be free from suit of county and from common amercements from all his lands within the precinct of the liberty of Richmond, that is, Bedale, West Aiskew, East Aiskew, half Lartington, Burrill, Thornton Cowling, Firby, half Newton [le Willows], Killerby, half Cotherstone, Hunderthwaite, 'Horys', Thringarth and from his lands that he has in the vills of Romaldkirk and Lartington. He claims to be free from suit of wapentake of Gilling and Hang in Richmondshire except one appearance at the next wapentake of Gilling after Michaelmas and another appearance at the next wapentake

of Hang. He claims to be free from suit of the county of York and common amercements from his lands in Askham Bryan.
Endd: 'Brian son of Alan through Thomas de Roston.'

[Claims m.160] Illegible claim. The claimant has his own coroners: it might be a claim of the archbishop of York.

[Claims m.161] [Strip on right hand side of claim missing.] [**Thomas**] **de Furnivall** claims to have a market each week on Sunday in Sheffield and a fair there lasting two days, that is on the eve and day of Holy Trinity [moveable feast], with all liberties belonging to the market and fair; also the standards of all measures and weights, and he takes them from the king's marshal when [he comes] into those parts...free men of the manor. He claims there a free court with liberties of soke and toll and team [*sic*, no sake], infangthief and gallows. He claims there free chase and free warren through all Hallamshire in his lands, that is, Sheffield, Bradfield and Ecclesfield. He claims also a free park at Sheffield. He claims to be free from the king's debts from the sheriff of Yorkshire when they arise by exchequer summons, and to have and exercise the office...and to answer before the sheriff or his receiver at Doncaster or York and thus he takes ...He claims to be able to call a meeting of all his men of Hallamshire once a year after...the king's, in place of the great tourn. He claims a castle at Sheffield and a prison to...the king's felons...He claims free warren and infangthief, gallows and a free court at Whiston.
Endd: 'this billet handed over by the hand of Thomas de Furnivalle.'

[Claims m.162] York. **The abbot of Fountains** claims to have free warren in all his demesne lands of Morker, Summer Wood, Sleningford, Sutton, Baldersby, Marton le Moor, Thorpe Underwood, Kilnsey in Craven, Bordley in Craven and Bradley in Yorkshire. The abbot claims soke, sake, toll, team. He claims to be free from toll through all the realm of England. He claims to be free from common fines and amercements, from suit of county, riding, wapentake and from danegeld and from penalties which belong to murdrum and from pontage, pedage, carriage and works of castles and ditches and from stallage and all other tallages, that is for his lands of Fountains, Morker, Sutton, Warsill, Cayton with Gollescroft and with his lands of Markington and of Markingfield, Aldborough, 'Birneby', Dacre, Braithwaite, Bewerley, Poppleton, Sigsworth, Dallow, Bramley with Summer Wood, Galphay with his lands of Laverton and of Kirkby [Malzeard] and of Braithwaite and all land given in exchange of wood and pasture that they lost to the south ['*le su*'] of Dacre, throughout his bounds fully with the liberties of the wild beasts of his chase of Brimham Grange and Marton with Caldwell, Baldersby, Kirby Wiske, Hammerton, Cowton, [Great] Busby, Kilnsey, Bordley with Malham Moor and Malham Water with his lands and pastures of Malham, [Kirk]heaton, Hawkswick, Arncliffe, Kettlewell and Conistone; and pasture for 80 horses with entry for three years in Langstroth[dale] and whatever he has in Langstroth[dale]

of the fee of Agnes de Percy; and his forges of Bradley with lands and their easements and with all his tenements that he has of Aismunderby and Ingerthorpe, Studley [Roger], Aldfield, Sawley, Clotherholme, [South] Stainley, [Bridge] Hewick, Dishforth, Hutton [Conyers], Easby, Firby [?], Asenby, Maunby, Dromonby, North Cowton, Greenberry, Middleton and Malton. The abbot claims to have a free chase in Littondale, Knoup and Darnbrook.
Endd: 'by the hand of the abbot of Fountains.'

[JUST 1/1111, mm.6–8] [Three short membranes, now attached to an eyre roll, which may once have formed part of the claims file for the 1293–4 Yorkshire eyre, JUST 1/1110. The membranes relate to the Scarborough borough claim, and have holes in the appropriate places for the file.
They are in part illegible, and the text here has been amplified, where necessary, from the charter rolls, C 53/98, extracted in the *Calendar of Charter Rolls* III, pp. 189–91: these passages together with some words needed to make the sense clear, are included in square brackets.]

[m.6] ...**Scarborough** claims to have...and to levy...those things which they have from the profits that...inheritance and this they claim.... They claim to have a market with toll and whatever belongs to the market, and amends of breach of the assizes of bread and of ale, with pillory and a tumbril. They claim to have gallows and to take thieves with stolen goods, and with sacrabar and [with?] open suspicion and do judgement on them. They have infangthief. The duel does not apply in the borough in a plea of land. A man with the assent of his wife can sell the woman's inheritance provided that she has consented in court and has been carefully examined by the bailiffs; and this in the court of Scarborough, and they have a record before the justices. They hold pleas of withernam. By the view of lawful burgesses they can dower women with lands when their husbands have died, if the heirs neglect to do so. If anyone remained in peaceful seisin of any free tenements and another intruded himself, the bailiffs of the borough can remove that man through the plea that is called fresh force. They claim to plead all the king's writs that the sheriff of York can plead. They claim pleas that belong to the sea-port. The burgesses claim to have the liberty that coroners of the vill, whoever they are, are not bound to come outside the liberty of Scarborough before the justices in eyre, when they progress in Yorkshire, nor are they bound to do outside the liberty what pertains to the office of coroner (which belongs to the crown), since when they [the justices] come into the vill of Scarborough they are bound to do so.
[m.7] The burgesses claim to have freely and quietly all customs that the citizens of York have, that is, they claim to have [quittance from all] toll, lastage, wreck, pontage and passage and [trespass and all customs throughout all] England etc., and through all ports and sea coasts of England etc. They

claim that they can take distraints for their debts; and defend themselves from all appeals by the oaths of 36 [men of the borough], unless any be appealed touching the king's body.

They claim to have the borough of Scarborough with their liberties and with all belonging to the farm of the same vill, to have and to hold to them and their heirs from the king and his heirs for the farm that they pay for it, that is for £66 sterling [paid annually] to the king's exchequer at Michaelmas: [to hold] freely well and in peace, wholly and in quiet, with all liberties and all free customs belonging to the farm of the vill. They claim to have all their liberties, laws and customs and namely their gild merchant and their hanses throughout all England etc., and their lastage through all the sea coast free. They claim that any burgess or other man coming to the borough [in order to] live there [shall not be vexed or troubled there by anyone contrary to the] liberties contained in the Magna Carta of the king of England made with the magnates and others of his faithful men. They claim to hold their lands in the borough through a gabulage by the year, that is to say from each house with the gable towards the street 4*d* and from other houses with the width towards the street 6*d* a year, which gabulage belongs to the farm. They claim to have all their tenures belonging to the borough well and in peace, freely, quietly and honourably in wood and plain and pastures, in ways and paths in...and in all things which the citizens of York...held in the time of King Henry father of the king. They claim that they can fence all waste places within the limits of the borough belonging to the burgesses, to build on and to improve, as seems expedient; and those that are at lot and scot to the borough are not to be quit of tallages, aids or any other burdens assessed on the borough. They claim to answer by their own hands each year at the king's Michaelmas exchequer for the whole farm of the borough and for all debts touching the burgesses, so that no sheriff nor other bailiff nor minister of the king, except the burgesses, can distrain or enter inside the limits of the borough (belonging to the burgesses) to make any attachments or summons, except in payment of the farm or default of debts to the king. They claim that no burgess of the borough shall plead or be impleaded outside the borough for any suit or for any plea, except for external holdings [*tenuris*] not belonging to that borough.

They claim that the king's justices in eyre for common pleas in the county of York, or any of them, should come to the borough to plead the common pleas of the borough in the borough, saving to the king his amercements etc. They claim that no messuage, burgage, land, rent nor any possession within the limits of the borough can be sold, assigned, bequeathed or in any other way be alienated to any men of religion without the assent and will of the commonalty of the borough. They claim to have a fair in the borough each year for ever, lasting from the feast of the Assumption of the Blessed Mary [15 Aug.] until the feast of St Michael next following [29 Sept.], with free entrance and exit and with all liberties and free customs belonging to the fair.... They claim to have the manor of Falsgrave at fee

farm in perpetuity with the homages, reliefs, rents, farms, all amercements, tallage, aids and all other profits and outgoings arising thence, as freely as they have the borough, rendering thence each year at the king's Michaelmas exchequer £25 sterling for all customs and exactions or tallage arising from the manor with the borough and its demesne made by legal... tallage of the borough and to answer the king for it by their own hands together with the tallage of the borough etc. They claim to have the borough with all lands and tenements within the bounds of the manor [disafforested for ever to be] quit and free from the regard of the view of the foresters and verderers, [of hambling of dogs] and all other things belonging to the forest and foresters.

[m.8] They claim to have warren in all their demesne lands in the manor of Falsgrave so that no one may enter those lands to chase or take anything which belongs to the warren without the licence and will of the burgesses or their heirs under a penalty to the king of £10. They claim that no forester nor minister of the forest nor anyone else beside the burgesses shall make summons or distraints within the bounds of the same manor for anything touching the forest, and if any of the burgesses or men of the manor or their heirs shall be indicted or attached for venison or other transgressions of the forest, they may defend themselves from those transgressions by the oaths of 36 men before any of the king's justices of the forest, unless they be taken by verderers or foresters with the stolen goods; in the same way as they defend themselves from all appeals except those touching the king's body. They claim that no sheriff nor constable nor other bailiff nor minister of the king [shall take anything] within the bounds of the manor by force or against the will of the vendor. They claim that no port or haven shall be made in any way or can be made by the king or any other person between the borough and Ravenser. They claim to have return of all writs of the king from the summons of the king's exchequer and all writs [touching the borough and manor so that] no sheriff nor other bailiff nor minister of the king except the bailiffs themselves shall concern themselves with any summonses, attachments, distraints, or the like in the borough and manor. They answer by their own hands each year at the king's Michaelmas exchequer for all farms, debts and aids touching the borough and manor. They claim that they may choose their own coroner or coroners from amongst themselves as often as necessary, to do and keep all things belonging to the crown in the borough and manor. They claim that they can plead in the borough all pleas which can be pleaded and determined in any of the king's boroughs and cities without the justices of the eyre. They claim to hold the manor with all lands, pastures, mills, ponds and all other things belonging to the manor without any restriction and with 60 ac. of land in the fields of Scarborough and in homages, reliefs, rents, farms, fines, amercements, tallages, aids and all other profits and income coming therefrom to hold freely as aforesaid by the fee farm for all service, suit, custom and exaction. They claim they can build, enclose and improve the manor as seems best

to them and to the borough. They claim the [burgesses] and men of the manor and their heirs for ever ought to be free from chiminage through all the forest of Pickering, insofar as they may carry timber, fuel, turf, heath, fern and all other things that [they need?] without let or hindrance of the foresters, verderers and all other bailiffs and ministers of the forest, to be able to move and carry them freely and quietly through the forest wherever and whenever they wish, except in the fence month. Moreover the burgesses and men of the manor shall not be convicted by any foreigners upon any appeals, indictments, wrongs, trespasses, charges, claims or demands laid on them or to be laid on them, but only by their fellow burgesses, unless the commonalty of the borough be in fault of any of the aforesaid, or the matter touch the community as a principal [party]. They claim all the aforesaid liberties or other customs were fully used. The borough and its burgesses fully used and enjoyed all liberties and free customs without any hindrance [from all the ancestors?] of the king and his heirs, [as to] justices, sheriffs and all bailiffs of the king together with all liberties, quittances, free customs which they reasonably used in the time of the predecessors of the kings of England.

INDEX OF PERSONAL NAMES

Personal names fall into four groups: locative (based on place-names), genitive (son of, daughter of), nicknames (Brown, Black) or occupation names (Smith, Archer). By the mid thirteenth century some occupation names (such as Butler, Constable) had become surnames, and no longer described the person's trade or profession. In the following index, an attempt has been made to identify the modern form of English locative surnames, although this is not always possible as the thirteenth-century form may represent different modern names: the modern name is given first, followed by brackets containing the variant form or forms occurring in the manuscripts and the printed text; all the forms occurring in the manuscripts are cross-referenced to the modern name, where this can be deduced. Simple genitive names are entered under the person's name and cross-referenced under the parent's first name. Occupation names are cross-referenced when the connection is obvious (Archer, Sagittarius). The form of names of greater landowners, such as Percy, Bruce and Bella Aqua follows that used in the volumes of W. Farrer and C. T. Clay, *Early Yorkshire Charters*, and C. T. Clay, *Early Yorkshire Families*. The names of jurors and attorneys are indicated separately in the list. The names of the kings Henry III and Edward I are not included in the index, as they occur so frequently. Highlighted names and page numbers are those of defendants or claimants in the quo warranto proceedings.

Aaron the Jew 91
Aberford, parson of *see* Saxton, Roger de
Aberford (Aperford), Richard de 111
Aberford, Thomas de 35
Abington (Abinton), Henry de 32
Abinton *see* Abington
Acclom, Acclum *see* Acklam
Achard, Richard 47
Ackelom *see* Acklam
Acklam (Acclom, Acclum, Ackelom, Aklom, Ancholm), Robert de 99, **149–50**, **186**, **272**
Adam son of Peter 82
Agge, Thomas 141–2
Agnes daughter of Elias 44
Aguillun (Aguyllun), Geoffrey 208
Aguyllun *see* Aguillun
Aikton (Hayketon), Henry de 93
Aklom *see* Acklam
Alan the reeve of Naburn 182
Alan son of John 39
Alan son of the chaplain 44
Alan, Brian son of *see* Brian
Alan, Richard son of *see* Richard
Albiniaco, Albinico *see* Aubigny
Albreda daughter of Astin 113–14
Aldefeld *see* Aldfield
Aldem, John 108
Aldfield (Aldefeld), Alan de, escheator 65
Aldoeder, John, beadle of the bishop of Durham 103, 104
Alexander, king of Scotland 140,158
Alezun, William 57
Alice, Robert son of *see* Robert
Allerton Mauleverer, prior of 64
Alreton *see* Northallerton
Alta Ripa, Godfrey 185, 196
Alta Ripa, Robert de 49
Alta Ripa, Thomas de 49, **185–6**, **196–7**
Alverton *see* Northallerton
Amatoris, Jacobus, wool merchant 72
Amblur, Thomas 105
Ampe, William 113
Amundevill *see* Amundeville
Amundeville (Amundevill), William de, juror 130, 154
Ancholm *see* Acklam
Andrew, bailiff of the East Riding 105

Angram (Angrum), William de 64
Angrum *see* Angram
Anlaby, Alric de 82
Anlaby (Aynelayby), Robert de 94
Annesley, John de 200
Apelgargh *see* Applegarth
Apelstorp, Richard de 102
Apelton *see* Appleton
Apeltrewyk *see* Appletreewick
Aperford *see* Aberford
Appleby, Ralf de, attorney 273
Applegarth (Apelgargh), Robert del, bailiff 79
Appleton (Apelton), Guy de 90, 91
Appletreewick (Apeltrewyk), Bateman de 52
Arains, John de 31
Arains (Areyns, Daraynes, Darayns), Thomas de, of Hatfield, juror 122, 137, 157
Archer, John le 29, **168**
Archer (Sagittarius), Simon (le) 79, 138, 166
Arden (Arderne), Jordan de, bailiff of Otley 35
Arden (Arderne), Thomas de 48
Ardsley (Erdesl'), Peter de 116
Arenthop *see* Armthorpe
Areyns *see* Arains
Armthorpe (Arenthop), Goscelin son of John de 42
Arneford *see* Arnford
Arnford (Arneford), Alan de 49
Arram (Ergum), Bartholomew de, juror 137
Arram (Derghone), John de, juror 137
Arthington, prioress and community of 33, 34, 62
Asckelby, Askelby *see* Asselby
Asselby (Asckelby, Askelby), Thomas de 32, 104
Astin, Albreda daughter of *see* Albreda
Athelstan, king of England 122, 158–9
Aton, William de 234
Atte Water *see* Water
Atton, Ranulf de, seneschal of Thomas de Furnivalle 46
Atton, Richard de 60
Atton, Roger de 40
Aubeny *see* Aubigny
Aubigny (Albiniaco, Albinico, Aubeny), Nigel de 126, 163
Aubigny (Albiniaco), William de 42
Aubray fee 42
Aula, John de, forester of Skipton 51
Aula, John de, man of Jordan de Lunda 72
Aula, Roger de 55, 58; *see also* Sale, Roger de la
Aula, William de 101
Aulam, Hugh ad, of Withornwick, juror 137
Aumale, abbot of 113
Aumale, counts and countesses of 36–7, 59, 77, 79, 112, 113; *see also* Forz
Aurifaber, Robert 72
Aurifaber, William le 101
Avice, Richard son of *see* Richard
Aynelayby *see* Anlaby
Ayvill *see* Daiville
Azerlay, Emma de 85

Baker *see* Furner
Bakun, William 51
Balcok (Balloc), Geoffrey, clothier 41, 114
Balleby, Hugh de 55
Balledam', Robert de 35
Balliol (Ballioll), John de, heir of 106
Balliol, Ada daughter of Hugh de 148–9
Balliol, Dervorguilla de 58, 212
Balliol, Hugh de 148–9
Balliol, John de *see* John [de Balliol], king of Scotland
Ballioll *see* Bailliol
Balloc *see* Balcok
Bamfeud *see* Bamfield
Bamfield (Bamfeud, Baumfeud), Richard de, bailiff of Otley and dean 35
Banzan, Alan 82
Barbec, Adam 46
Barbec, William 57
Bardney, abbot and community of 264–5
Barn (Barne), William le 32, 37, 60
Barnack (Bernak), Richard de 270
Barnby (Barneby), Richard de 44
Barnby (Barneby), William de, attorney 263
Barne *see* Barn
Barneby *see* Barnby
Barnemawe, William le 44
Bartholomew, bailiff of Stillington 68
Bartholomew, Geoffrey son of *see* Geoffrey
Barton (Bartona, Bartone), Thomas, attorney 244, 273
Bartona, Bartone *see* Barton
Basil, Robert 104

Basset, John, bailiff and constable of Tickhill castle 46, 56, 57
Basset, Miles 193
Basset, Robert, constable of Helmsley 66
Bassingbourn (Bassingburne), Humphrey de 117, **246**
Bassingbourn (Bassingburne), Mary wife of Humphrey de 246
Bassingburne *see* Bassingbourn
Bat, Thomas, rector of Carleton 53
Batayll, James, juror 122, 157
Bate, Richard 45–6
Bateley *see* Batley
Batenia, John de 267
Batley (Bateley), John de, clothier 72
Baudi, Reyner, of Lucca (Luke), wool merchant 54, 72
Baumfeud *see* Bamfield
Bautre *see* Bawtry
Bawe, Nicholas 86
Bawtry (Bautre), Nicholas son of Coning de 54
Bay, Robert son of *see* Robert
Bayns, Richard 99
Baytorp *see* Boythorpe
Beatrice daughter of the chaplain of Wickersley 46
Beauchamp (Bello Campo), William de, attorney 208
Beauchief, abbot of 42
Beauver *see* Belvoir
Bec, William 50
Becard, Peter 195–6
Becard (Bekard), Peter, juror 61, 173, 233
Bekard *see* Becard
Belewe *see* Bella Aqua
Bella Aqua, Alice de 56
Bella Aqua, Johanna daughter of Ladernia de 127, 145, 175, 210
Bella Aqua (Belewe), John de 127–8, 209–10
Bella Aqua (Belewe), John de, juror 145, 198
Bella Aqua, Ladernia (also Laderana, Ladereyna), wife of John de 127, 145, 175, 210
Bella Aqua, Sybil daughter of Ladernia de, wife of Miles de Stapleton 127, 145, 175, 210
Bella Aqua, Thomas de 44
Bella Aqua, William de, parson of Bolton 55
Bella Landa *see* Byland
Belle, Gigell, clothier 84
Bellehuse fee 76
Bello Campo *see* Beauchamp
Beltoft, Hugh de 65
Belvoir (Beauver), John de 30
Belvoir (Beauver), Thurstan de 61–2
Benedict, Clement son of *see* Clement
Benteley, Benteleye *see* Bentley
Bentley (Beneteleye), Richard de, juror 233
Bentley (Benteley), Richard de 142
Bentley (Benteleye), Richard son of Richard de 224
Benyington, William de, juror 157
Bercroft, Walter de 35
Berevyl, Thomas de 80
Berewyk, Roger de, wool merchant 84; *see also* Berwyc
Berfot, Robert 72
Berkelay, Arnald de 92
Berley *see* Burley
Bernak *see* Barnack
Bernard, Philip 62
Berwyc, Hugh de 35; *see also* Berewyk
Betton, John de 150
Beuderer, Roger, beadle 60
Beverege, Thomas 72
Beverley, provost of 31, 59, 102, **122**
Beverley, provost and chapter of, or church of St John 6, 32, 59, 171–2, 178, 249, 250, **275–6**
Beverley, William de, king's counsel 178
Bewick (Bewyk), Robert de 103
Bewyk *see* Bewick
Bickerton (Bigerton, Bikerton), Thomas (de), bailiff of the Ainsty 75, 92–3
Bigerton *see* Bickerton
Bigod (Bigoth, Bygod, Bygot), Hugh (le), earl of Norfolk 38, 40, 106 141, 152, 153, 244
Bigod (Bygod), Ranulf 76
Bigod (Bygot), Roger (senior, d.1221) 244
Bigod (Bigot, Bygod), Roger (le), earl of Norfolk and earl marshal (d.1270) 39, 106, 114
Bigod (Bigot, Bygod), Roger (le) earl of Norfolk and earl marshal (d.1306) 134–5, 136, **141–2, 244**
Bigot, Bigoth *see* Bigod
Bikerton *see* Bickerton
Bilham, Richard de 87
Billesdon, Robert de, attorney 268

Bilton, Henry de 97
Bilton, James de 68
Binnington (Bynyngton), Adam de, attorney 218
Birdsall (Briddesale), Gilbert de, attorney 197
Birton *see* Burton
Birun *see* Byram
Blabi *see* Blaby
Blaby (Blabi), John de, and his wife 100
Black (Blake, Niger), Peter (le), wool merchant 40, 61, 108
Blake *see* Black
Blanchard, Reginald 7, 50
Blaungy, William de, bailiff of Holderness 36
Blund, John le 135–6
Blund, Robert le 91
Boges *see* Bowes
Boiville (Boyvil), William de 99, 101, 197
Bolbec *see* Bolebec
Bole (Bolle), John, under-escheator 58
Bolebec (Bolbec, Bolebeck, Bollebeck, Bollebeke), Osbert, forester in fee, son of Ralf 114, 134–5, 136, 141–2, 244
Bolebec (Bolebeck, Bolebek), Ralf de 38, 134–5, 136, 141–2
Bolebec (Bolbeck), Robert de 141–2
Bolebeck, Bolebek *see* Bolebec
Bolingbrok *see* Bolingbroke
Bolingbroke (Bolingbrok), John de 74
Bolle *see* Bole
Bollebeck, Bollebeke *see* Bolebec
Bolling *see* Bowling
Boltby (Bolteby), Adam de 84
Boltby (Bolteby), Hugh de, serjeant 71
Bolteby *see* Boltby
Bolton (Boulton), Michael de, bailiff of Tickhill 57
Bolton (Boulton), Robert de 250–1
Bolton, prior and community of 50, 75, **133**, **208–9**
Bolton, Thomas de, judge 1
Bonbyn, John, wool merchant 31, 32
Boschehale *see* Bossall
Bosco, Gilbert de 51
Bosco, wife of Gilbert de 51
Bosevil, Bosevill *see* Bosvill
Bossale *see* Bossall
Bossall (Boscehale, Bozale, Bozehalle), John de, juror 121, 122, 157, 161
Bossall (Bossale), Nicholas de 270
Bossall (Bossale), Robert de 272
Bosvill (Bosevil, Bosevill), John de 44, **170**
Boulton *see* Bolton
Bovington, Bovinton *see* Boynton
Bowes (Boges), William de 82
Bowling (Bolling), William de 97
Boynton (Bovington, Bovinton), William de, juror 121, 122, 131, 135
Boythorpe (Baytorp, Boythorp), Andrew de, bailiff of the North Riding and under-sheriff 31, 59, 60, 77, 103
Boytorp *see* Boythorpe
Boyvil *see* Boiville
Bozale, Bozehalle *see* Bossall
Brabezon, Thomas 32
Brackenborough (Brakenbergh), Robert de 207–8
Bradeley *see* Bradley
Bradenstoke (Wiltshire), prior and community of 55, 56, **145**, **202–3**
Bradley (Bradeley), Richard son of Walter de, juror 185
Bradwayth *see* Braithwaite
Braithwaite (Braytweyt), Geoffrey de 94
Braithwaite (Bratwayt), Sicheria wife of Roger de 83
Braithwaite (Bradwayth, Braythwayt), William de 65, 67
Brakenbergh *see* Brackenborough
Brameley *see* Bramley
Bramley fee 96
Bramley (Brameley), Nigel de 46
Brampton, Johanna de 44
Brampton, Michael de 46
Brasanhele, an approver 49
Bratwayt, Braythwayt, Braytweyt *see* Braithwaite
Breauté (Breutre), Fawkes de 33
Brekeles, Robert, coroner's clerk 51
Bret, Robert le 99, 101
Bret, Simon le 98
Breteles, Roger de 46
Breteles, Thomas de 46
Breton (Britton), Alexander de 76
Breton (Britann, Britannia, Brytanum, Bryto), John (le), earl of Richmond 9, 69, 81, **162**, **216**, **266**
Breton, Roger le 45, 57
Brette, Nicholas le, attorney 192
Breus *see* Brus
Breutre *see* Breauté

Brian son of Alan (senior, *temp.* King John) 121
Brian son of Alan (Fitz Alan) 12, **121**, **277–8**
Brian, Alan son of *see* Alan
Brian, Thomas son of *see* Thomas
Briddesale *see* Birdsall
Bridge *see* Ponte
Bridlington, prior and community of 37, 40–1, 58, 59, 61, 76, 81–2, 107, 108, 113, 115, 117, **243–4**
Brimmesford *see* Brinsworth
Brinsal *see* Burnsall
Brinsworth (Brimmesford), Alan de 58
Brinsworth (Brimmesford), Walter de 58
Britann, Britannia, Brittany, Britton *see* Breton; Savoy
Broghton *see* Broughton
Bromholm (Bromholme), Robert de 91
Bromholme *see* Bromholm
Brompton (Brumpt'), Henry de, wool merchant 108
Broraton *see* Broughton
Broughton (Broghton, Broraton), Richard de, juror 122, 158
Brumpt' *see* Brompton
Brun *see also* Brunn
Brun, Richard le 194; see also Brunn
Brun, William, wool merchant 40
Bruneby *see* Burnby
Brunham *see* Burnham
Brunn, Richard, of Preston 183
Brunneby *see* Burnby
Brus fee 30, 37, 62, 63, 64, 112
Brus, Adam de 39
Brus, Johanna de 128
Brus, Peter de (d.1272) 127, 210
Brus, Peter de, heirs of 69, 107, 127, 145, 148, 164–5, 175, 210
Brus (Breus), Richard de 80
Brus, Sybil de 128; *see also* Stapleton
Brus, William le, of Pickering 113
Brytanum, Bryto *see* Breton
Bubber, Walter, clothier 71
Bubwith *see* Walter son of the parson of
Buckel' *see* Buckley
Buckelay *see* Buckley
Buckley (Buckel', Buckelay), David de 34, 35
Buckton (Buketon), Walter de 107
Bude, Hugh 31
Bugge, Bate 56
Buketon *see* Buckton
Bulder, Robert 45
Buleford *see* Bulford
Bulemere *see* Bulmer
Bulford (Buleford), John de, kt 67, 90
Bully, John de 43, 68
Bulmer, Anscetil de (d. *c.*1129) 126
Bulmer (Bulmere), John (senior) 199
Bulmer (Bulemere), John de 98, **152–3**, **199–200**
Bulmer, Roger de 68
Bulmere *see* Bulmer
Bundi *see* Bundy
Bundy (Bundi), Adam 85
Bundy (Bundi), Robert 85
Burdon, Amicia wife of William 267
Burdon, Thomas 195
Burdon, Thomas, juror 233
Burdon, William 267
Burdon, William, juror 121, 122, 130, 154
Burley (Berley), Robert de 236–7
Burnby (Bruneby, Brunneby), Richard de, juror 159, 162
Burnby (Bruneby), William de, juror 173
Burnell, Robert 58
Burnham (Brunham), Richer de 146
Burnsall (Brinsal), Henry de, chaplain 52
Burre, Walter 80
Burstall, Robert de, attorney 271
Burton (Birton), Elias de, attorney 191
Burton, Nicholas de, seneschal of Henry de Lascy, earl of Lincoln 98, 110
Burton, Roald son of Alan de, of Constable Burton (also called Roald de Rychmund) 131
Buscel, Alan 39
Bussy, William de 83
Bustard, Robert, juror 233
Buteler *see* Butler
Butler (Buteler) fee 37
Butler (Pincerna), Daniel 42
Butler (Pincerna), Robert 64
Bygod, Bygot *see* Bigod
Byland, abbot and community of 65–6, 67, 69, 78, 84, 85–6, 110, **178–9**, **248–50**; Henry, abbot of 249
Byland (Bella Landa), William de 85
Bynyngton *see* Binnington
Byram (Byrum, Byrun), Adam, under-sheriff and keeper of York gaol 35, 51, 60, 64
Byram (Birun), Hanecok 83

Byram (Birun), Roger de 94
Byrum, Byrun *see* Byram
Byry, Gilbert de, wool merchant 72

Caberg (Caberk), Alan de 270
Caberg (Cabergh), Alan de, juror 228
Cabergh, Caberk *see* Caberg
Caducis *see* Chaworth
Caldrun, Alan, under-bailiff 52
Calido Monte *see* Chaumont
Cambridge (Cantebrigg), Robert de 74
Cameleford *see* Camelford
Camelford (Cameleford), Richard de 47
Camera *see* Chaumbre
Campo Florido, Martin de, bailiff of countess of Aumale 50, 51
Candelby *see* Candlesby
Candlesby (Candelby), William de, sheriff's clerk 44
Cantebrigg *see* Cambridge
Canterbury, archbishop of 30, 58
Cantilupe (Cantilupo), Emma wife of William 253
Cantilupe (Cantilupo, Cantulupe), William de 33, **253**
Cantilupo, Cantulupe *see* Cantilupe
Capon, Cuthbert 219
Cardoyl, Laurence, escheators' servant 105
Carducis *see* Chaworth
Carle, Henry 40
Carlisle (Karliol), Laurence de, juror 122, 158
Carpentarius *see* Carpenter
Carpenter (Carpentere), Beatrice la 46
Carpenter (Carpentarius), Henry 88
Carpenter (Carpentarius), Stephen 53
Carpenter (Carpentarius), William 88
Carpentere *see* Carpenter
Cat, Reginald 115
Catelay, William de 272
Caterton, Catherton *see* Catterton
Catterton (Catherton), Alan de 89
Catterton (Caterton), Alan de, bailiff of Skipton 53
Catterton (Catherton), Alan de, juror 121, 154
Cauf, Roger 114
Cave, Robert de, attorney 220
Celer, Adam de, the bailiff's boy 57
Celer, Roger del 115
Cesthunt *see* Cheshunt
Cestr' *see* Chester
Cestrehunt *see* Cheshunt
Cestria *see* Chester
Chambard, William 109
Chamberlain *see* Chaumbre
Chanceler, Martin 113
Chanterel, Martin 37
Chapeleyn *see* Chaplain
Chaplain (Chapeleyn), Robert, of Wath 136
Charles, Edward 273
Chatterton, William de, judge 1, 7, 50
Chaumbre (Camera), Gilbert de, juror 130, 154
Chaumbre (Camera), William de (la), of Wilton, juror 121, 122, 152
Chaumont (Calido Monte), Gazo de 88, 89
Chauncy, Thomas de 191–2
Chaworth (Caducis, Carducis), Thomas de 56, **145**
Cheshunt (Cestrehunt, Cesthunt), William de, juror 198, 228
Chester, earl of 30, 149; *see also* John
Chester (Cestria, Cestr'), Peter de 49, 51
Chevaler, William 62
Chichester, bishop of *see* Neville, Ralf
Chope, John, attorney 270
Church *see* Ecclesiam
Chymine (Chymyne), John de la, attorney 202, 222
Chymyne, de la *see* Chymine
Cissor, Beatrice wife of Gille 45
Cîteaux, abbot of 40, 194
Clairvaux (Clarisvallibus), Nicholas de 75
Clairvaux (Clervaus), Simon, official of Cleveland 41
Clairvaux (Clarisvallibus), Thomas de 75
Clarisvallibus *see* Clairvaux
Clement son of Benedict 114
Clervaus *see* Clairvaux
Cley, William de le 183
Clif *see* Cliff
Cliff or Cliffe (Clif), Robert del, de la, bailiff of Pickering 40, 108, 114
Cliff or Cliffe (Clif), Robert de, juror 135
Cliff or Cliffe (Clyf), Robert de, the son of 103
Cliffe *see* Cliff
Clifford, Isabella de 239
Clifford, Peter, beadle 91
Clifford, Richard de, escheator and keeper of Bawtry 54, 61, 109, 115
Clifford, Robert de 239
Clifton, Gervase de, juror 198

Clifton, Gilbert de, seneschal of Henry de Lascy and bailiff of Staincliffe 7, 35, 50, 51–2, 97
Clifton (Clyfton), John de, attorney 271
Clifton, Reginald de 124
Clinton, Henry de, bailiff 53
Clyf *see* Cliff
Clyfton *see* Clifton
Cnolle *see* Knowl
Cobbe, Walter 37
Cock, Cocus, Cok *see* Cook
Cokerel, John, wool merchant 72
Colbe *see* Colby
Colby (Colbe), Walter 113
Colevile, Colevill *see* Colville
Colin the beadle 103
Colin, William son of *see* William
Collum *see* Cowlam
Colonna (Columpna), John de, treasurer of York 271
Colstan *see* Colston
Colston or Coulston (Colstan), William, clothier 84
Coltepyntel, Alan 97
Colum *see* Cowlam
Columpna *see* Colonna
Colville (Kolevil), John de 104
Colville (Coleville), Roger de 184
Colville (Colevill), Thomas de 267–8
Colville (Colevile), William de 144, **192**
Conan, Henry son of *see* Henry
Conestable *see* Constable
Coniggeshosde *see* Coninggesheved
Coninggesheved or Coniggeshosde, Roger de 186
Coningston *see* Coniston
Coniston (Coningston), John de, bailiff of York 75
Constable (Constabular), Hillary 100
Constable (Conestable, Constabular), Simon le (of Burton Constable) 37, **193–4**
Constable (Constabular, Constabularius), William, of Holme and Flamborough 30, **149, 237**
Constable (Conestable), William le, juror 233
Constabular, Constabularius *see* Constable
Conversus, Richard 99
Conyers (Coygners), John (senior) 252
Conyers (Coygners), John de 252
Conyers (Coyners), Robert de 87
Cook (Cocus), Alexander 44, 56
Cook (Cocus), Walter 70
Cook (Cocus,Cok), William 44, 137
Cook or Cock (Cok), William, under-constable of Tickhill 46
Cornbrough (Cornburgh), Osbert de 147
Cornburgh *see* Cornbrough
Cornwall, earl of 62, 63, 66, 70, 73, 78; *see also* Edmund, John, Richard
Correnham *see* Corringham
Corringham (Correnham), Robert de 55
Corsant, Walter, clothier 100
Cort, John 128
Coteler *see* Cutler
Couhus *see* Cow House
Coulstan *see* Colston
Couuhal, William de 44
Coverham, abbot of 117
Coverham (Covrham), Stephen de 111, 117, **201**
Coverham, Stephen de, bailiff and constable of Richmond 82
Covrham *see* Coverham
Cow House (Couhus), Adam de 34
Cowlam (Collum, Colum), Gerard de 241
Cowlam (Collum), Hugh de, escheator 32
Cowlam (Collum, Colum), Ismania wife of Gerard de 241
Cowlam (Collum), Richard 266
Coygners, Coyners *see* Conyers
Craistoc, Craistok *see* Greystoke
Crake, Ralf 35
Crancewic, Crancewik, Crancewyk *see* Cranswick
Cranswick (Crancewic, Crancewik, Crancewyk, Crauncewic, Crauncewyk), John de, bailiff of Ainsty, Claro and Morley 35, 45, 48, 64, 73, 83, 91, 97, 98, 111
Crathorn *see* Crathorne
Crathorne (Crathorn), John son of Gamel 100
Crauncewic, Crauncewyk *see* Cranswick
Crawell, Adam de, bailiff of Tickhill 56
Craystok *see* Greystoke
Crekebayn *see* Crokebain
Crepping (Creppingge), John de 229–30
Crepping, Richard de 267

Crepping (Creppinges), Robert de, escheator, sheriff of Yorkshire 29, 64, 71, 79, 104, 135
Crepping (Creppinges), William de, attorney 230
Creppinges, Creppingge *see* Crepping
Cressingham, Hugh de, judge, chief justice 7, 11, 191, 204
Cressy, William de 55, **122–3**
Creystok *see* Greystoke
Croft, Thomas de, attorney 274
Croft, William 69, 82
Croft, William de, chaplain 75
Crokebain (Crekebayn), Henry, forester 50, 52, 53
Crokebain (Crokebayn), John, attorney 274
Crokebayn *see* Crokebain
Croom, Thomas, attorney 244
Croper, William, clothier 54
Cruste, Stephen 32
Cundeclif *see* Cunteclive
Cunteclive (Cundeclif), Robert de, bailiff of the earl of Lincoln in Staincliffe wapentake and of H. de Percy 51, 52, 53, 70
Cuthbert, bishop of Durham 125–6
Cutler (Coteler), John son of Richard de la 46–7

Dacre (Dakre), Johanna wife of William de 194
Dacre (Dakre), William de 194
Daiville (Eyvil), Adam de 57
Daiville (Eyvile), Adam de, parson of Etton 31
Daiville (Eyvil, Eyvill), John de 69, 86, 87, **174**
Daiville (Eyvill), John de, of Wombwell 55
Daiville (Ayvill), John son of Thomas 241
Daiville (Eyvile), Robert de 44
Daiville (Dayvill), Roger de 101, 105
Dakre *see* Dacre
Danby, Simon son of Adam le 86
Daneport, Ralf de 48
Daneport (Danport, Deneport), Richard de, bailiff 35, 44, 46, 85, 97, 111
Daniel (Danyell), William 129
Danport *see* Daneport
Danyell *see* Daniel
Daraynes *see* Arains
Darcy (Dercy), Thomas de, constable of William de Percy 107
Darel, Isabella 83
Darel, John 93
Darley (Derleye), John de 46
Daubeney *see* Aubigny
David, Robert son of *see* Robert
Dawtrey *see* Alta Ripa
Dayvill *see* Daiville
Deighton (Dichton), John de, attorney 267
Deighton (Dyketon), Jollan de 63
Denby (Deneby), John de 110
Deneby *see* Denby
Deneport *see* Daneport
Derby, earl of *see* Edmund
Derby, William de 104
Dercy *see* Darcy
Derghone *see* Arram
Derleye *see* Darley
Derling, Hugh 40
Dibald, Ralf 105
Dichton *see* Deighton
Dik, Geoffrey son of Rumphar' 105
Disceford, Disford *see* Dishforth
Dishforth (Disford) Richard son of Hugh de 87
Dishforth (Disceford), Thomas de 33
Dispenser, Hugh 274
Dodemore, Walter de, janitor of Scarborough castle 107
Doncaster (Donecastr'), Ralf de 72
Donecastr' *see* Doncaster
Dore, abbot of 80
Dose, Hugh 104
Doune, Robert 35
Drane, Roger 111
Drax, prior and community of 29, 47, 79, 117, **214–15**
Dreng, John 87
Driffeud *see* Driffield
Driffield (Driffeud), Hugh de, burgess of Beverley 59
Dringhau *see* Dringhoe
Dringhoe (Dringhau), James de 79
Drury, Nigel, constable of Conisbrough 45, 58
Dun, Michael 136
Dun, William 44
Durham, bishop of 12, 13, 30, 31, 69, 83, 84, 101, 102, 103, 104, **125–7**, 157, 234; *see also* Cuthbert, Philip, Ranulf, Robert, Stichehill
Durham, bishop's seneschal *see* Octon
Durham, prior of 101, 106, **275**
Dyer *see* Tinctor
Dyketon *see* Deighton
Dyne, Amicia wife of John 268

Dyne, John 268
Dynny, Jacobus, wool merchant 72

Earl marshal *see* Bigod
Easby, St Agatha, abbot of 81
Easington (Esington), Gervase de 100
Easington (Esington), Robert de, attorney 239
Ebberston (Ebreston), Henry son of William de 40
Ebor', Gilbert de, under-bailiff 52
Ebor', Nicholas de 49
Ebor', William de, provost of Beverley 2, 49
Ebor', William de, under-bailiff at Howden 104
Ebreston *see* Ebberston
Ecclesfield, prior and community of 44
Ecclesiam, Thomas ad, bailiff of Tickhill 56, 57
Ecclesley (Ecclesleye), Henry de 241
Ecclesley, Johanna wife of 241
Ecclesleye *see* Ecclesley
Edmund, earl of Cornwall and of Derby (the king's brother) 36, 38, 67, 82, 106, 107, 115, **150–3**, **167–8**, 184, **210–11**, **265–6**
Ednestowe *see* Edwinstowe
Edward the Confessor, king of England 159
Edward I, king of England, *passim*
Edwinstowe (Ednestowe), Richard de 58
Eggelclive, Eggelesclive *see* Egglescliffe
Egglescliffe (Eggelclive), John de, attorney 267
Egglescliffe (Eggelesclive), John de, juror 121
Egglescliffe (Egglesclyf), Robert de 91
Egglesclyf *see* Egglescliffe
Eggleston, abbot and community of 81
Egrid, king of Northumbria 125–6
Elaund *see* Elland
Elias, Agnes daughter of *see* Agnes
Elias, Margery daughter of *see* Margery
Elland (Elaund), Hugh de, juror 233
Ellerbeck, Alan son of Matthew de 83
Ellerton, prior and community of 29, 30, 80, 103, **276**
Elmet, John 105
Elmete, Richard de, of Preston 183
Eltoft *see* Eltofts
Eltofts (Eltoft), Sarah wife of Thomas de 140–1, 241
Eltofts (Eltoft), Thomas de 140–1, 241
Elys, Thomas, wool merchant 72
Erdesl' *see* Ardsley
Ergum *see* Arram
Esholt, prioress and community of 33
Esington *see* Easington
Espec, William le 73
Esseton *see* Eston
Esskyrmessur, Henry le 90
Eston (Esseton), James de 13, **213**
Eston, John de 53
Eston, John de, brother of James 213
Eston, Richard de, juror 198
Estre, Robert del 111
Estreys, Bernard le, wool merchant 72
Estreys, Moyne le, wool merchant 72
Euer, Euere *see* Eure
Eure (Euer, Euere), Hugh de 98, **148–9**, **264**
Everingham, Adam de 30, 59, **149**
Everingham, Isabella wife of Adam de 59
Everle *see* Everley
Everley (Everle), Alan de, juror 135
Everley (Everle), William de 114, **135–6**
Eye, Stephen de 111
Eyvil, Eyvile, Eyvill *see* Daiville

Faber, Henry 105
Faber (Fabrum), Richard 169
Faber, Thomas 44
Faber (Fabrum) or Fenere, le, William 186
Fafnesfeld *see* Ravensfield
Falaise? (Falyas), Walter 48
Falaise? (Felles), William, wool merchant 72
Farlington (Ferlington), John de 153
Falsgrave (Wallesgrave), Goscelin de, heirs of 38
Falsgrave (Wallesgrave), John son of Richard 38
Falyas *see* Falaise
Farman, Roger 108
Fauconberg (Fauconberge, Fraunkernysborh), Agnes de, sister and co-heiress of Peter de Brus and wife of Walter de 175, 219–20
Fauconberg (Faukeberg, Faukenberg), Philip de 89, 91–2
Fauconberg (Fauconberge, Faucumberg, Faucumberge, Faukeberg), Walter de 36, 69,

91–2, 98, 112, **144–5**, 174, 175, **218–20**
Fauconberg (Fauconberge, Faucumberg, Frankernysborh), Walter de (junior) 144–5, 175, 219–20
Fauconberg (Faucunberg, Fakunberge), William de, juror 137, 172
Fauconberge, Faucumberg, Faucumberge, Faukeberg *see* Fauconberg
Fauvel, Richard, attorney 275
Faxales *see* Foxholes
Faxfleet (Faxflet), Peter de (*see also* Saxfleet) 32, 104
Faxflet *see* Faxfleet
Felhund, William 46
Felles *see* Falaise
Fenere *see* Faber
Fenton, Gilbert de 68
Fenton, John de, attorney 250
Ferie *see* Ferry
Ferlington *see* Farlington
Ferry (Ferie), R. de 95
Ferry (Ferye) Robert de, bailiff 94
Ferry (Ferie, Ferye), Roger de, bailiff 94
Ferry (Ferie), William de, smith 94
Ferthing, Thomas 44
Ferye *see* Ferry
Feyherg', Robert de 49
Firby (Fritheby), Robert de, coroner 77, 109
Fisher *see* Peschur
Fishergate (Fiskergate), John de 79
Fiskergate *see* Fishergate
FitzAlan *see* Brian son of Alan
Flambard *see* Ranulf
Flasby (Flasceby), Adam son of Ralf 53
Flasceby *see* Flashby
Flat, Robert del 52
Fleming (Flemmyng), William le 170, **191**
Fleming (Flemmyng), William le, juror 185
Flemmyng *see* Fleming
Fleye, William, wool merchant 71, 84
Flixton, Azo de 30
Flixton, Robert de 58
Flixton, Robert de, juror 233
Flixton, Thomas de, juror 135
Florenc' *see* Florence
Florence (Florenc'), Bartholomew de 106
Florence, Gaude de, wool merchant 109
Folenfaunt, Ingram de 6, 56, **141**
Folenfaunt, Thomas son of Ingram 141
Foliot, Jordan 69
Foliot, William 42
Follifoot (Folyfayt), Henry son of Ralf de 91
Folyfayt *see* Follifoot
Forestarius *see* Forester
Forester (Forestarius), Geoffrey 46
Forester (Forestarius), Henry 47
Forester (Forestarius), John 60
Forester (Forestarius), Richard 105
Forester (Forestarius), William 94
Fornays *see* Furness
Fortibus *see* Forz
Forz, Aveline de, countess of Aumale 29, 36
Forz, Christina wife of William de Forz 29, 211–12
Forz (Fortibus) Isabella de, countess of Aumale and Lady of the Isle 29, 33, 37, 50, 51, 52, 113, 195, **273–4**, **274–5**
Forz (Fortibus), William de (d.1241) count of Aumale 29
Forz (Fortibus), William de (d.1260), count (also described as son of count) of Aumale 29, 211–12
Forz (Fortibus) *see also* Aumale
Fossard family 178
Fossard, Nigel 43, 54
Fossard, Nigel I, Domesday tenant 160
Fossard, Robert son of Nigel I 160
Fossard, Thomas 85
Fossard, William son of Robert, grandson of Nigel I 160
Fossard, William son of William, great-grandson of Nigel I 160
Fosse, Hugh de 111
Fountains, abbot and community of 33, 49, 50, 51, 62, 63, 80, 81, 87, 117, 168, **278–9**
Fourneus *see* Furness
Fox, John 35
Foxhales *see* Foxholes
Foxholes (Faxales, Foxhales, Foxoles), John de, clerk of Henry de Normanton and Henry de Kirkby, York castle clerk 70, 85, 104, 105
Foxholes (Foxoles), Richard de 59
Foxholes (Foxoles), Robert de 70
Foxoles *see* Foxholes
Frains, Arnald de 30
Framifer, Thomas 46
Franceys, Alan le 117

Franceys (Fraunceys), Walter (le), bailiff of Tickhill 46, 58, 80
Frankernysborh *see* Fauconberg
Fraunceys *see* Franceys
Fraunkernysborh *see* Fauconberg
Freeman (Freman) William, of Naburn 182
Freman *see* Freeman
Fribois (Fryboys) fee 37
Fribois (Fryboys), John de (senior) 77
Fribois (Fryboys), John de 76
Fridaythorp *see* Fridaythorpe
Fridaythorpe, (Fridaythorp, Frydaythorpe), Stephen de, juror 122, 157
Friston *see* Fryston
Frithebeck (Frithebek), Adam de, bailiff, beadle of Tickhill 56, 57
Frithebek *see* Frithebeck
Fritheby *see* Firby
Fryboys *see* Fribois
Frydaythorpe *see* Fridaythorpe
Fryston (Friston), Ralf, rector 55
Fryvill, James de, juror 159, 161, 172–3
Fubir, Alan le 83
Fulk, John son of *see* John
Fuller (Fullone), Adam 111
Fuller (Fullo), Alexander 35
Fuller (Fullone), Ralf 46
Fullo, Fullone *see* Fuller
Furner, Robert le 95
Furness, abbot of 230
Furness (Fornays), Adam de 77
Furness, Matilda wife of Robert de 267
Furness (Fourneus, Furneus), Robert de 267
Furneus *see* Furness
Furnivalle (Furnivall) Thomas de (d.1291) 42, 43, 44, 46, 47, **124–5**, 140, 241
Furnivalle, Thomas de (d.1332) **278**

Gailestorp, Gailstorp *see* Gaylesthorpe
Gaithill *see* Gate Hill
Galeweya *see* Galloway
Galloway (Galeweya), Alan de 29
Galoner, William le 111
Galvin, Peter 107
Gant (Gaunt) fee 61
Gant (Gaunt), heirs of 30
Gant, Alice wife of Robert de 214
Gant (Gaunt, Graunt), Gilbert de 58–9, 107, 117, **132**, **167**, **238–9**
Gant (Gaunt), Robert de 214
Garforth (Gerford), Robert de 35
Garton, John de, juror 122, 257
Gascony (Wasconia), Peter de, constable of Tickhill 46
Gate Hill (Gaithill, Gaythull), Ralf 48, 64
Gaugy, Simon 82
Gaunt *see* Gant
Gaylesthorpe (Gailestorp, Gailstorp, Gelesthorpe), Philip de, bailiff of Strafforth 45, 62, 111
Gayola, Peter de 39, **187–8**
Gaythull *see* Gate Hill
Gelesthorpe *see* Gaylesthorpe
Gene, William son of *see* William
Gentil, William le, bailiff of Skipton 53
Geoffrey, archbishop of Rouen 126
Geoffrey son of Bartholomew *see* Scalby
Geoffrey son of Juliana, clothier 41
Geoffrey, William son of *see* William
Gerard, archbishop of York 161
Gerebaret, Adam 51
Gerford *see* Garforth
Germany, king of *see* Henry; Richard, earl of Cornwall
Gilbert the reeve of Newsholme 150
Gildested *see* Gilstead
Gilstead (Gildested), John de 35
Glis, William 44
Gloseburne *see* Glusburn
Glusburn (Gloseburne), Wylkes de 51
Gobyun, William 144
Godelesburgh *see* Goldsborough
Godwyn, John 105
Goges, William 60
Gokewell, prioress and community of 88
Goldesburgh *see* Goldsborough
Goldsborough, John 52
Goldsborough (Godelesburgh), John de, attorney 214
Goldsborough (Goldesburgh), Richard de 213–14
Goldsmith *see* Aurifaber
Gomer *see* Gummer
Gomersal (Gumersale), Adam de 111
Gousel, Gousil, Goussell *see* Goxhill
Goxhill (Gousel, Gousil), Giles de, sheriff of Yorkshire 31, 60, 79, 94, 105
Goxhill (Gousel), Peter de, under-sheriff 31, 60, 79
Goxhill (Goussell), Ralf de, juror 137
Goxhill (Gousil), Simon de, juror 172
Graffard, Richard, under-bailiff 48
Gramary (Gramayre), Andrew le 89, 90

Gramayre *see* Gramary
Gransard *see* Graunsard
Gras, Alan de, bailiff of the North Riding 70
Graunsard (Gransard), Geoffrey 70, 85
Graunt, Hamo le 68; *see also* Gant
Graystok *see* Greystoke
Green (Grene), Robert de la 46
Green (Grene), Thomas de la 46
Greenham (Grenham), Ralf de 112
Greenward (Grenewerd), Adam 35
Greindeorge, William 53
Gremet, William 200
Grendale *see* Grindale
Grene *see* Green
Grenewerd *see* Greenward
Grenham *see* Greenham
Grey, John de 65
Grey, Richard de 65
Grey, Walter de, archbishop of York 34, 87, 117
Greystoke, baron of 30
Greystoke (Craystok), John de 264, 265
Greystoke (Craistok), William de 30
Greystoke (Creystok), William de 186
Greystoke (Craistoc), William de, rector of Flixton 58
Greystoke, William [son of Thomas] de 144
Grimbald, John, wool merchant 109
Grimeston *see* Grimston
Grimethorp *see* Grimthorpe
Grimston (Grimeston), Henry son of Adam 91
Grimston (Grimeston), Roger, juror 132, 153
Grimston (Grimeston), William son of Adam 48–9
Grimthorpe (Grimethorp), Ralf son of William 30
Grindale (Grendale), Walter de, heirs of 31
Gris, Richard, clothier 72
Gropere, William le, juror 185
Gros, Peter le 83
Grubbe, John 196
Grymet, Roger, juror 121
Guisborough, prior and community of 98, **175**, 219, **267**
Gumer *see* Gummer
Gumersale *see* Gomersal
Gummer (Gomer, Gumer), Simon, wool merchant 40, 61, 77, 108, 115
Gunby (Gunneby), Thomas de, juror 131, 159, 161
Gunneby *see* Gunby
Gunnilda, William son of *see* William
Gurnay, William, beadle 83
Guy, an approver 82
Gymeth, Roger 108
Gyselbryth, Walter son of *see* Walter

Habeton *see* Habton
Habton (Habeton), William de 230–1
Habton (Habeton, Halberton, Halbertun), William de, juror 131, 135, 173
Hackforth? (Haketorp), Robert de, bailiff of the bishop of Durham 103, 104, 105
Haddlesey (Hathelsay, Hathelsey), Peter de, juror 121, 154
Haget, Ralf 56
Haisthorpe (Hastorp), William de 59
Haitfeld *see* Hatfield
Haketorp *see* Hackforth
Halberton, Halbertun *see* Habton
Haldewrth *see* Holdsworth
Haleghton, Haletton *see* Halton
Hall *see* Aula
Halton, Adam son of Thomas, clothier 54
Halton, Adam son of Thomas de, juror 185
Halton (Haleghton, Haletton), John de, sheriff of Yorkshire 60, 66, 72, 103, 105, 115
Hameldun, Jordan de 102
Hamerton *see* Hammerton
Hammelake *see* Helmsley
Hammerton (Hamerton), Alan de 62
Hammerton (Hamerton), Henry de 63
Hammerton (Hamerton), John de 206–7
Hammerton (Hamerton), John, juror 173
Hammerton (Hamerton), Richard de 52
Hammerton (Hamerton), William de 63
Hammerton (Hamerton), William de, juror 173
Hampole, prioress and community of 43, **273**
Handesacr' *see* Handsacre
Handsacre (Handesacr'), Robert de 65
Hansard (Haunsard), Gilbert 102
Harald, Robert, attorney 270

Harcourt (Harecourt), John de 124
Hard, William 237
Harding, Thomas 53
Harecourt *see* Harcourt
Harlthorpe (Herlethorpe), Richard de, juror 122, 157–8
Hartlington (Hartlington, Hertlington), William de, juror 159, 162, 173, 185
Hasard, John 48
Hasting, Hastingge, Hastingges *see* Hastings
Hastings (Hastingge), Hugh de 201–2
Hastings (Hasting), Nicholas de 39
Hastings (Hastingges), Nicholas de 128
Hastorp *see* Haisthorpe
Hatfield (Haytfeld) Stephen de, juror 137
Hatfield (Haitfeld), Thomas de 105
Hathelsay, Hathelsey *see* Haddlesey
Haukepeinhune, Hugh de 104
Haukeswell *see* Hauxwell
Haunsard *see* Hansard
Hauteyn, John, of Cowden, juror 137
Hauxwell (Haukeswell), Alexander de, juror 121
Hay, German, juror 31, 102, 121, 122, 157, 173
Hay, Henry, parson of Etton 31
Haydon (Hedon, Heydon), Richard de, seneschal of Earl Warenne 45, 46, 57, 96, 97, 98, 111
Hayketon *see* Aikton
Haytfeld *see* Hatfield
Healaugh Park, prior and community of 88, 89
Heckmondwike (Kecmendewyc), John son of Nicholas de 97
Hedelesforth, Ralf de 83
Hedon (Hedyn), Ralf le 98; *see also* Haydon
Hedyn *see* Hedon
Hegham (Heigham, Heitham, Hetham, Heygham, Heytham) [Hengham in later secondary material], Roger de, king's counsel 7, 191 *et passim*
Heigham, Heitham *see* Hegham
Heleby *see* Hellaby
Hellaby (Heleby), William de, juror 154
Helmsley (Hammelake), Robert de, attorney 272
Helmsley (Hemelsay), Walter de, juror 121
Hemelsay *see* Helmsley
Hemingbrough (Hemingburg), Walter de 104
Hemingburg *see* Hemingbrough
Hemingfield (Himlingfeld), Bate de 45
Hengham *see* Hegham
Henna, wife of Aaron the Jew 91
Henry I, king of England 126, 153, 158, 161, 162, 163, 243
Henry II, king of England 123, 128, 130, 143, 160, 162, 251
Henry III, king of England *passim*
Henry, king of Germany 34, 43, 61, 89, 168
Henry son of Conan 80, 117, **174–5**
Henry son of Conan, juror 121
Henry son of Odo 67
Henry son of Ranulf [FitzHugh] 155
Henry, Hugh son of *see* Hugh
Henry, Nicholas son of *see* Nicholas
Henry, Robert son of *see* Robert
Herbert, Peter son of *see* Peter
Herbert, Reginald son of Peter son of *see* Reginald
Here, Alan 66
Herlethorpe *see* Harlthorpe
Herman, John 137
Hersand, John, wool merchant 115
Hertford, Robert de 264
Hertford, William de, attorney 264
Hertlington *see* Hartlington
Hesacre *see* Heslaker
Heschenhirst, Adam in 53
Heschenhirst, Ralf in 53
Hesel *see* Hessle
Heselarton, Heselerton *see* Heslerton
Heslaker (Hesacre), Peter de 43
Heslerton, Cecilia wife of Robert de 221–2
Heslerton, John de 222
Heslerton, Margery wife of John de 221–2
Heslerton, Robert de 222
Heslerton, Roger de 183
Heslerton (Heselarton), Thomas 77
Heslerton (Heselerton, Westheselerton), Thomas de 76, **143–4**, 183, **223–4**
Hessle (Hesel), James de 87
Hessle (Hesel), John de 91
Hetham *see* Hegham
Heton, Johanna wife of John de 141
Heton, John de 141
Heton, Walter de 52
Hewick (Hewik), Geoffrey de, juror 173

Hewik *see* Hewick
Hexham, prior and community of 99, **200–1**
Heydon *see* Haydon
Heygham *see* Hegham
Heytebyr', William de, official of York court 95
Heytham *see* Hegham
Hichecok the beadle 64
Hildeyerd, Hildgard *see* Hildyard
Hildyard (Hildeyerd, Hildgard, Hiliard), Robert (de), bailiff of countess of Aumale 37, 50, 113
Hiliard *see* Hildyard
Hilton, Robert de 36
Hilton, Stephen de 85
Himlingfeld *see* Hemingfield
Hoderod (Hoderode), John (de), seneschal of Edmund de Lascy 95
Hoderode *see* Hoderod
Hog, Peter 113
Hoketon *see* Octon
Holbeach (Holebech), Geoffrey de 60, 105
Holderness, earl of (*recte* count of Aumale) 107
Holdsworth (Haldewrth), John de 97
Holebech *see* Holbeach
Holm, Robert del, juror 159, 161
Holm, William del, juror (in error for Holteby?) 159
Holme, Roger de 91
Holtby (Holteby), William de, juror and seneschal of Roger de Lascelles 8, 9, 121, 122, 123, 124, 130, 131, 134, 154, 161, 166, 169, 183
Holteby *see* Holtby
Hook (Huk), Thomas de, approver 32, 60
Hook (Huk, Huke), Thomas de, knight (and his wife) 60, 91
Hoperton, Peter de, juror 173
Horbir', Horbiry *see* Horbury
Horbury (Horbir', Horbiry), John de, coroner 51, 58, 93
Horseden *see* Horsenden
Horsenden (Horseden), William de, sheriff of Yorkshire 31, 77, 104
Horsford *see* Horsforth
Horsforth (Horsford), Nigel de 248
Hospitallers *see* Knights Hospitaller
Hotham, John de, senior 268
Hotham (Hothum), Robert de 59
Hothum *see* Hotham
Hou, Robert de, clothier 71
Houden, Houeden *see* Howden
Howden (Houeden), Alan de 104
Howden (Houden), Stephen, keeper of Tickhill castle 86
Hugat *see* Huggate
Huggate (Hugat), Nicholas de 31
Hugh the reeve of Almondbury 111
Hugh the reeve of Sowerby 83
Hugh son of Henry (FitzHugh family) 99, **155–6**, **274**
Hugh son of Henry (of Northallerton?) 83
Hugh son of Nigel 43
Hugh, Richard son of *see* Richard
Huk, Huke *see* Hook
Hunkum (accused of theft) 44
Hunt (Hunte), Nicholas le 35 ; *see also* Venator
Hunte *see* Hunt
Hunter, Nicholas, gaoler 104
Hutrede *see* Ughtred
Hylketon *see* Ilton

Ilketon *see* Ilton
Ilton, Matilda wife of Nicholas de 140–1, 241
Ilton (Hylketon, Ilketon) Nicholas de (William in error for Nicholas) 140–1, 241
Ingelbaud, Thomas 62
Ingelose, Ralf de, attorney 273
Ingoldeby *see* Ingoldsby
Ingoldsby (Ingoldeby), Roger de 117
Ingram, John, heirs of 76
Ingram (Ingeram) Robert 108, 192
Insula *see* Lisle
Irby (Ireby, Irreby), William de, the earl of Cornwall's seneschal of Knaresborough 34, 62, 70, 74
Ireby *see* Irby
Irenpurs, Geoffrey, clothier 84
Irenpurs (Irenpurse), Robert, clothier 71, 84
Irenpurs,William, wool merchant and clothier 71, 84
Irreby *see* Irby
Irton, William de 40
Isaac the Jew 73
Iselbec, Iselbek *see* Isle Beck
Isle Beck (Iselbec, Iselbek), Gilbert de, juror 71, 130, 154

Jarum *see* Yarm
Jervaulx, abbot and community of 81, 99, **252–3**
Joceus the bailiff of Snaith 72

John, king of England 29, 47, 54, 66, 73, 79, 82, 121, 126, 128, 129, 131, 146, 152, 163, 199, 216, 220–1
John [de Balliol], king of Scotland 211–12
John, archbishop of York 254–9
John, earl of Chester 211–12
John the chaplain of Darfield 45
John the chaplain of Hemingbrough 104
John, the coroner's clerk 105
John the forester of the abbot of Roche 45
John the reeve of Snape 166
John servant of Robert de Steeton 51
John son of Fulk 63
John son of Michael, coroner 70, 83
John son of Michael, juror 127, 130, 131, 154
John son of Reginald *see* Vivonia, John de
John son of Reginald son of Peter 216–17, **217–18**
John son of Robert and Ada his wife 148–9
John son of Serlo 77
John son of Walter the clerk of Welton 104
John, Alan son of *see* Alan
John, Philip son of *see* Philip
Jorthman, Robert 136
Jubbe, Warin 94
Juliana, Geoffey son of *see* Geoffrey
Juliana, Robert son of *see* Robert
Juliana, William son of *see* William
Junior, Robert, of Ulram, juror 137

Kade, Ralf 55
Kanc, William de, bailiff 88
Kankerton, Richard de 95
Karle, Henry le, wool merchant 61
Karleton, Alan de, juror 185
Karliol *see* Carlisle
Karll, Thomas de, wool merchant 109
Kecmendewyc *see* Heckmondwike
Kegworth (Kegwrth), John de, seneschal of Alesia de Lascy 98
Kegwrth *see* Kegworth
Keldholme, prioress and community of 153
Kelingbec *see* Killingbeck
Kellawe *see* Kelloe
Kelloe (Kellawe), Patrick de 219
Ken, Henry le, juror 185
Kepes *see* Kippax
Kepwick (Kepwyk), John de, wool merchant 85
Kepwick (Kepwyk), Michael de 83
Kepwyk *see* Kepwick
Ker, Robert del 94
Ketel, Henry 48
Ketelberg, William de 54
Ketelwelle *see* Kettlewell
Kettlewell (Ketelwelle), Stephen de, attorney 185, 246
Kettow, John de 101
Kidewyld, Robert 31
Kilham (Kyllum), John de, under-bailiff 77
Kilham (Killum), Robert de, attorney 265
Killingbeck (Kelingbec), Walter de 33
Killum *see* Kilham
Kingesford *see* Kingsford
Kingsford (Kingesford), Robert de, bailiff of Pickering 40
Kippax (Kypes), Elias de 97
Kirkby (Kyrkeby), Adam de 90
Kirkby (Kyrkeby), Henry de, under-sheriff of Yorkshire 37, 40, 44, 46, 54, 57, 58, 59, 60, 75, 80, 85, 94, 103, 104, 105, 110, 111, 117
Kirkby (Kirkeby), John de 100
Kirkby (Kirkeby, Kyrkeby), John de 236
Kirkby (Kyrkeby), William de, constable of York 64
Kirkeby *see* Kirkby
Kirkham, prior and community of 59, 67, **225**
Kirkham (Kirkeham) W., bishop of Durham 105
Kirkstall, abbot and community of 32, 35, 43, 48, 49, 96, 232, **247–8**
Kirkstead, abbot and community of 272
Kirkton (Kyrketon), Alexander de, sheriff of Yorkshire 2, 60, 69
Knaresborough (Knaresburg), Stephen de, clothier 72
Knaresborough (Knaresburg), Thomas de, clothier 95
Knaresburg *see* Knaresborough
Knicte, Henry le 58
Knights Hospitaller, prior and community of the 29, 30, 34, 36, 37, 43, 44, 48, 67, 110, 115, **145–6**
Knights Templar, master and community of the 29, 30, 31, 33, 34, 36, 37, 39, 43, 47, 48, 58,

62, 63, 67, 73, 76, 79, 82, 99, 100, 101, 102, 105, **138–9, 143**
Knoll *see* Knowl
Knottingley (Knottyngley), John de, attorney 277
Knottyngley *see* Knottingley
Knowl or Knowle (Cnolle), John 64
Knowl or Knowle (Knoll), Laurence de 53
Kolevil *see* Colville
Kyllum *see* Kilham
Kyme, Lucy de 132–3
Kyme, Philip de 132, **271**
Kyme, Simon de, juror 233
Kyme, William de 132
Kypes *see* Kippax
Kyrkeby *see* Kirkby
Kyrketon *see* Kirkton

Lacy *see* Lascy
Lagan, Roger 100
Lambard, Hugh 91
Langefeld, Langeffeud *see* Langfield
Langel *see* Langley
Langewayt *see* Langthwaite
Langfield, Elizabeth wife of William de 140–1, 241
Langfield (Langefeld, Langeffeud), William de 140–1, 241
Langley (Langel), G. de 82
Langthwaite (Langewayt), Ivo de 48
Lardener, Philip le 13, **198–9**
Lasceles *see* Lascelles
Lascelles (Lascels), Elizabeth wife of Roger de 165–6
Lascelles (Laseles), Ralf de 30
Lascelles (Lasceles, Lascels), Roger de 9, 12, 69, 80, 102, 117, **165–6, 272**
Lascelles (Lasceles), Roger de, juror 228
Lascelles (Lasceles, Lascels), William de 84, **166–7**
Lascelles (Lasceles), William de, juror 131
Lascels *see* Lascelles
Lascy, Alice de 96
Lascy, Edmund de 49, 95, 96
Lascy, Henry de, earl of Lincoln 49, 93, 95–6, 98, 140, **180–1**
Lascy (Lacy), Richard de 39
Laseles *see* Lascelles
Latimer, William (le, de), sheriff of Yorkshire 31, 46, 54, 57, 60, 64, 65, 76, 77, 97, 104
Lay, Henry de, dean of Holderness 38
Lazenby (Leysingby), John de, juror 130, 154
Lealholm (Lelum), Robert de, bailiff 99
Ledes *see* Leeds
Leeds (Ledes), Alexander de, juror 173
Leeds (Ledes), Simon de, bailiff of Tickhill 46, 111; *see also* Simon
Leicester, earl of *see* Montfort, Simon de
Leicester (Leyc'), Nicholas de, bailiff of Tickhill 57
Leicester (Leycestr), Nicholas de, juror 233
Lelay *see* Lelley
Lellay (Lilleye,Lylleye), Ralf de, juror 137, 144
Lelley (Lelay), Hugh de 248
Lelley (Lelay), William de 64
Lelum *see* Lealholm
Leo the Jew of York 88
Leon, Master 106
Lessington, John de 203
Lestrange *see* Strange
Letard, Henry 46, 58
Leve, Walter 51
Leverton, William de 102
Levesay, Adam de, juror 185
Leyburn, Idonia de 13, **239–41**
Leyc', Leycestr *see* Leicester
Leysingby *see* Lazenby
Lilleshall, abbot and community of 63
Lilleye *see* Lellay
Lincoln, bishop of *see* Robert
Lincoln, dean of 58
Lincoln, earl of 33, 50, 51, 71, 75, 87, 88, 98, 110, 116; *see also* Lascy, Henry de
Lincoln, hospital of St Mary, community of 43
Lincoln, William, bailiff of Pickering 40, 108, 115
Lisle (Insula), Jordan 43
Litton, Thomas de 31
Lockington (Lokinton), Margery daughter of William 113
Lockington(Lokinton), William de (senior) 113
Lockington (Lokinton), William son of Robert 41
Lockton (Lokerton), William of, clothier 113
Lofthuses, William de 186
Lokerton *see* Lockton
Lokinton *see* Lockington
London, John de 106
Long, Giles 40

Longevilers *see* Longvillers
Longvillers (Longevilers), John son of Ivo 96
Lorimar, Stephen 105
Lorimer, Thomas 46
Loterel *see* Luterel
Lothen, Henry 64
Louthorpe *see* Lowthorpe
Louvain (Lovaygn, Loveyn), Matthew 64, 76
Lovaygn *see* Louvain
Love, Roger son of *see* Roger
Loveday, Roger, judge 7, 11, 174, 183
Lovel, John, judge 7; *see also* Lovell
Lovell (Luvel), Thomas, bailiff 90–1
Lovell (Luvel), William, juror 135, 159, 161
Lovell (Lovel), William (senior) 65
Lovell (Lovel, Luvel), William, receiver of the sheriff, receiver at York castle 72, 94, 104, 109
Loveman, Elias, bailiff of Earl Warenne 44, 57
Loveyn *see* Louvain
Lowcross, lepers of 100
Lowthorpe (Louthorpe), Walter de 229
Loyry, Adam de, juror 185
Lubeck (Lubic), Bernard de, wool merchant 72
Lubic *see* Lubeck
Lucca, Theobald of, wool merchant 72; *see also* Baudi
Luke *see* Baudi
Lund (Lunda), Jordan de, wool merchant 72
Lund, Nicholas del, du, juror 130, 154
Lunda *see* Lund
Lusignan (Lysiniaco), Geoffrey de 55
Luterel (Loterel), Andrew 43
Luterel (Loterel), Geoffrey 43
Luterel, Robert 125, **268**
Lutton (Lynton), Hugh de, juror 122, 157, 159, 162
Lutton, Thomas de, juror 121, 122, 157, 159, 161
Luvel *see* Lovell
Luvetoft, John de, keeper at Howden 105
Lylleye *see* Lellay
Lynes, Richard de 271
Lynton *see* Lutton
Lysiniaco *see* Lusignan

Mabel, Robert son of *see* Robert
Makefar, Gilbert 48–9
Malebis, Malebise *see* Malebisse
Malebisse (Malebis) fee 61
Malebisse (Malebise), John, attorney 222
Malebisse, Richard (senior) 220–1
Malebisse (Malebis, Malebys, Malebyse, Malybyse), Richard (de) 84, 99, **131–2**, 200, **220–2**
Malebisse (Malebis), William 59
Malebys, Malebyse *see* Malebisse
Malecak *see* Malecake
Malecake (Malecak), William, bailiff 38, 40, 114
Malecake (Malecak, Malekak), William, juror 121, 130, 131, 135, 154
Malekak *see* Malecake
Malet, Reginald 43
Malo Lacu *see* Mauley
Malore (Maulore), Anketin 267
Malory, William, serjeant 51
Malton, prior and community of 38, 40, 65, 67, 76, 77, 107, 108, **269–70**
Malton, Henry de 248
Malton, John de 31
Malton, William de, chaplain 41
Malybyse *see* Malebisse
Mansto[n], John de 46
Mantelthorpe *see* Manthorpe
Manthorpe (Mantelthorpe), Henry de 48
Mapeles, Robert de 46
Mapelton *see* Mappleton
Mappleton (Mapelton), Nicholas de 66
Mar, Richard de 42
Mar, William son of Richard de 42
Marcheden *see* Marsden
Mare, Hugh de 48
Mareschal *see* Marshall
Margery daughter of Elias 44
Markingfield (Merkinsfeld), Roger de, juror 173
Marmion (Marmium), Amicia 87, **170–1**
Marmion (Marmyon), John 263
Marmion (Marmiun), Roger son of Amicia 171
Marmium, Marmiun, Marmyon *see* Marmion
Marscal *see* Marshall
Marsden (Marcheden), Robert de 111
Mareschal *see* Marchall
Marshall (Mareschal), John le, of Newsholme 150

Marshall (Marscal), Richard le, juror 173
Marston, Michael de 90
Marston, Richard de 90
Marston, Richard son of William de 90
Marston (Merston), William son of Thomas de 43
Martheley *see* Martley
Martley (Martheley), Alice wife of John de 140–1, 241
Martley (Martheley), John de 140–1, 241
Marton, prior and community of 67, 134; *see also* Moxby
Marton, Henry son of Alan de 52
Marton, John de 52
Marton, John son of Henry de 52
Marton, Nicholas de 52
Marton, William de, juror 198, 228
Mauleverer, John 64
Mauley (Malo Lacu) fee 48
Mauley, Nichola wife of Peter de 160–1
Mauley (Malo Lacu), Peter de (senior) 160
Mauley (Malo Lacu), Peter de 30, 31, 42, 44, 54, 56, 78, 98, 102, 103, **160–1**, 164–5, **271–2**
Maulore *see* Malore
Maunsel, John 105
Maunsel, Richard 85; heirs of 80
Meaux (Melsa), abbot and community of 30, 32, 37, **247**
Meaux (Melsa), John de 36, 91, **156**
Meaux (Melsa), John de, juror 8, 127, 130, 132, 135, 136, 138, 142, 146, 148, 149, 153, 168, 172, 174, 180, 182
Mechelton, Mechilton *see* Mickleton
Meinill (Meynhill), John de, juror 121
Meinill (Menill, Meynill), Nicholas de 98, 99, 100, **153–4**, 164–5, **204–6**
Meinill (Meynil), Thomas de 86
Mellent, count of *see* Robert
Melsa *see* Meaux
Melton, Nicholas de, bailiff 35, 111
Menill *see* Meinill
Menthorp *see* Menthorpe
Menthorpe (Menthorp), Jordan de 105
Menthorpe (Menthorp), Robert de 158
Merkinsfeld *see* Markingfield
Merlaco *see* Merlay
Merlay, lord of 59
Merlay (Merlaco), Roger de 11, 59, 61, 265
Merston *see* Marston
Mesingile, Gilbert de 82
Messager, Richard le, attorney 230
Metham, Thomas de, bailiff of bishop of Durham at Howden 32, 105, 127
Metingham *see* Mettingham
Mettingham (Metingham), John de, judge 7, 11, 137, 174, 183, 184, 185
Meynil, Meynhill *see* Meinill
Michael, John son of *see* John
Micklefield (Mickelfeud), Adam de, attorney 274
Micklefield (Mychefeud), Robert de, dean's official 41
Mickleton (Mechilton) Nicholas de 97
Mickleton (Mechelton), Nicholas de, juror 154
Middehop *see* Middop
Middelham *see* Middleham
Middelton *see* Middleton
Middleham (Middelham or Neville), Mary de 117, 113, **133–4**, **272**
Middlesbrough (Midelesbur'), Thomas de 99
Middleton (Middelton), Gilbert de 103–4
Middleton (Midelton), Peter de, juror 173
Middleton (Middelton), Richard de 103
Middleton (Middelton), Robert de, attorney 194, 201
Middop (Middehop), John de, attorney 214
Midelesbur' *see* Middlesbrough
Midelton *see* Middleton
Milefford *see* Milford
Milford (Milefford), John de, juror 159, 162
Milford, Ralf de 97
Miller (Molendinarius), Adam 47
Miller (Molendinarius), Henry 136
Miller (Molendinarius), Richard 90
Miller (Molendinarius), Robert 101
Miller (Molendinarius), William 45
Modi, Mody *see* Moody
Mohaut (Monte Alto), Adam de 53
Mohaut (Monte Alto), Ismania de 140–1; *see also* Cowlam
Mohaut (Monte Alto), John de 140–1
Mohaut (Monte Alto), Milisent de 277

Mohaut (Monte Alto, Montealto), Simon de 33, 140–1, 241
Mohaut (Monte Alto), Simon de, bailiff of Skipton 53
Molendinarius *see* Miller
Molington *see* Mollington
Mollington (Molington), Henry de 134
Monceaux (Monceus, Munceaus), Ingram de 6, 36, 59, **136–7**
Monceus *see* Monceaux
Mone, Hugh le 97
Monfichet (Munfichet), Aveline de 29
Monkeman *see* Monkman
Monkgate (Munkegate), Thomas de, archbishop's official 41
Monkman (Munkeman), Henry, clothier 71
Monkman (Monkeman), John 60
Monner, Robert le 105
Monner, William le 104
Monte Alto, Montealto *see* Mohaut
Monte Fort *see* Montfort
Montfort (Monte Fort), Simon de, earl of Leicester 150–3, 265
Moody (Modi), Hugh 104
Moody (Mody), Roger 46
Moor (Mora), James de 32, 60, 91
Moor (Mora), James de, juror 172
Moor (More), Pontius de la, wool merchant 85
Moor (More), Ralf de la, attorney 269
Moor (Mora), Richard de 34
Mora, More *see* Moor
Morers *see* Morières
Morières (Murers), Richard de 80, **138**, 197
Morières (Morers), William de 197–8
Morin, Richard 109
Moriz, William 58
Morpath, Morpathe *see* Morpeth
Morpeth (Morpath, Morpathe), Roger de, wool merchant 40, 108, 115
Morpeth (Morpathe), William de, wool merchant 61
Morpethe *see* Morpeth
Mortimer (Mortuo Mari), Roger de 30
Mortimer, William, judge 7
Mortuo Mari *see* Mortimer
Moselay *see* Moseley
Moseley (Moselay), Margery widow of James 94
Moubray *see* Mowbray
Mount St John, brethren 63
Mowbray family 66, 139, 173, 226–8
Mowbray fee 29, 59, 61–2, 63, 66, 85, 89
Mowbray (Moubray, Mumbray), Roger de (senior) 163, 226, 229
Mowbray (Moubray, Mubray, Munbray), Roger de 9, 12, 63, 64, 66, 84, 139, 143, **173–4**, **226–9**
Mowbray (Moubray), William de 139, 228–9
Moxby, prioress and community of 68, 82, **134**; *see also* Marton
Mubray, Mumbray, Munbray *see* Mowbray
Munceaus *see* Monceaux
Munceny *see* Munchensy
Munchensy (Munceny), Robert de 44
Munfichet *see* Monfichet
Munkegate *see* Monkgate
Munkeman *see* Monkman
Munpinzun *see* Muntpinzun
Muntpinzun (Munpinzun), Philip de 62
Murers *see* Morières
Mustel, Roger 248
Mustel, William 248
Mychefeud *see* Micklefield
Mynyot, Roger 272–3
Mynyot, William, attorney 273

Neubald *see* Newbald
Neuby *see* Newby
Neuecumene *see* Newcome
Neufmarché (Novo Mercato), Adam de (senior) 169
Neufmarché (Novo Mercato), Adam de 55, 88, 169
Neufmarché (Novo Mercato), Adam de, keeper of the honour of Loterel 43–4
Neuton *see* Newton
Nevil, Nevill *see* Neville
Neville (Nevill), Alexander de 141
Neville (Nevill, Nouvil), Andrew de, juror 121, 154
Neville (Nevill), Geoffrey de 12, 49, 96, **121–2**
Neville (Nevil), Geoffrey de, forest justice 68–9, 78
Neville (Nevil), Henry de 78
Neville, Margaret, wife of Geoffrey de 121, 270
Neville, Mary *see* Middleham
Neville (Nevill), Ralf de 132
Neville (Nevill), Ranulf de 265
Neville (Nevill), Robert de 69, 78, 83, 164–5

New Kell? (Niyenwkeald), William de 105
Newbald (Neubald), Geoffrey de, keeper at Howden 105
Newburgh, prior and community of 43, 61–2, 63, 65, 87, **152**, 197, **251**
Newby (Neuby), Robert de 48
Newcome (Neuecumene), Henry le 95
Newsholme, Gilbert the reeve of *see* Gilbert
Newton (Neuton), Peter son of Walter de 186
Newton (Neuton), Elias de 91
Nicholas the clerk 48
Nicholas servant of Nicholas de Meinill 99
Nicholas son of Henry 67
Nicholas, vicar of Hessle 32
Nicholas, William son of *see* William
Nigel, Hugh son of *see* Hugh
Niger *see* Black
Niyenwkeald *see* New Kell
Nodel, Richard 136
Norfolk, earl of *see* Bigod
Norman, Geoffrey 104
Normanton, Henry de, sheriff and under-sheriff of Yorkshire 31, 32, 34, 35, 45, 46, 48, 51, 53, 64, 65, 66, 67, 68, 70, 71, 77, 82, 83, 89, 90, 91, 97, 98, 103–4, 109
Normanvil, Normanvile *see* Normanville
Normanville (Normanvil, Normanvile), Adam de 44, 56, **175–6**, **267**
Normanville (Normanvile), Ralf de 175
Norreys, Alan le, bailiff of Northallerton 85
Northallerton (Alreton, Alverton), Geoffrey de, merchant 71
Northallerton (Alreton), William de 35
Northeton, Northton *see* Norton
Northumberland, sheriff of *see* Odard
Norton (Northeton), Gilbert de 79
Norton (Northton), Richard de, attorney 200, 268, 270
Norton, Robert de, bailiff 94, 95
Norton, William de 83
Nostell, prior and community of St Oswald of 42, 48, 56, 93, **276–7**
Nouvil *see* Neville
Novo Mercato *see* Neufmarché
Nun Appleton, prioress and community of 91–2, 103, 234
Nun Monkton, prioress and community of 62
Nunburnholme, prioress and community of 30
Nunkeeling, prioress and community of 37
Nunwick (Nunwyk), Robert de 218
Nunwyk *see* Nunwick
Nurre, Peter 105
Nuscebyd, William 105
Nuthill (Nuttele, Nuttil), Peter de 195
Nuttele, Nuttil *see* Nuthill

Octon (Oketon), John de 30, 59, 68, **181–2**
Octon (Oketon), John de (senior) 181–2
Octon (Hoketon, Oketon), John de, sheriff of Yorkshire and seneschal of the bishop of Durham and of the earl of Cornwall 30, 31, 40, 60, 64, 69, 77, 79, 84, 104, 109
Octon, Stephen de, of Fridaythorpe 150
Odard, sheriff of Northumberland 126
Odelin, Henry 111
Odinel, Geoffrey, clothier 112
Odo, count [of Champagne] 171
Odo, sheriff of York 161
Odo, Henry son of *see* Henry
Oglethorpe, Nichola wife of Nicholas de 267
Oglethorpe (Okelestorp), Nicholas de 48, **267**
Oglethorpe (Okelestorp), Nicholas de, juror 159, 162
Oilli (Oylly), Thomas de 56
Okelestorp *see* Oglethorpe
Oketon *see* Octon
Ormesby, William, judge 7
Osgodby (Osgoteby), Peter son of Eve 105
Osgodby (Osgoteby), Walter son of Hugh 105
Osgoteby *see* Osgodby
Oterburne *see* Otterburn
Otterburn (Oterburne), Ranulf de, juror 228
Otterburn, Richard de, juror 185
Oty, William, heir of 105
Ousefleet (Useflet), Walter de 78, 93, **142–3**, **271**
Oxspring, Richard de 116
Oylly *see* Oilli

Pael *see* Paull
Pagan, William son of *see* William
Paganell *see* Paynel
Page, Lambert 60
Page, Thomas 35
Pagul, Pagula *see* Paull
Palmer, Ralf le 70
Papyllon, Sweyn 137
Parent, John, coroner's clerk 61, 103
Parker, Peter le, bailiff of Tickhill 57
Parlington, John de, bailiff 274
Pateshull *see* Pattishall
Pattishall (Pateshull), Simon de 42
Paty, Hugh 86
Paull (Pael), Stephen de, under-sheriff 60
Paull (Pagul, Pagula), Warin de 37, 113
Payn, John 98
Paynel fee 89
Paynel, Hugh 47
Paynel, John son of Hugh 47
Paynel, William (*c.*1224) 42, 43
Paynel (Paganell), William, founder of Drax priory 214
Peitevin *see* Poitevin
Pelebein, Adam 53
Perci *see* Percy
Percy fee 59, 62, 63, 64, 89
Percy, Alan son of William de 129
Percy, Agnes de 279
Percy, Arnald de (senior) 148
Percy, Arnald de 268
Percy, Elena de 39, 107
Percy, Gilbert de, attorney 203
Percy, H. de 32, 70
Percy, Henry de 30, 59, 63, 65, 84, 103
Percy, Henry de (d.1314) **150**
Percy, Henry de, heirs of 31
Percy, Henry de, sheriff of Yorkshire (d.1272) 65
Percy, Peter de, sheriff of Yorkshire 31–2, 40, 49, 60, 115, 235, 253
Percy, Richard de 49, 63, 69, 103
Percy, Robert de (senior) 253
Percy (Perci), Robert de 31, 51, 59, 78, 81, 91, **128**, **141**, **253**
Percy, Robert de, juror 233
Percy, Rose de, wife of Henry 31
Percy, William de 30, 59, 62, 99, 101, 107–8, **147–8**
Percy, William de, founder of Whitby abbey 129
Percy, William de, keeper of Scarborough castle 60
Pere *see* Perre
Pereton, William de, judge 1
Perpunt *see* Pierrepoint
Perre, R. de 94
Perre (Pere), Robert (le), bailiff 94
Perre, Roger de, bailiff 95
Peschur, Reginald le, of Naburn 182
Peter the granger of Barnoldswick 50, 51
Peter son of Herbert 29
Peter, Adam son of *see* Adam
Peter, Reginald son of *see* Reginald
Petrpas, John 270
Peytevin, Peytevyn *see* Poitevin
Philip, bishop of Durham 126
Philip son of John, grandfather of the earl of Richmond 216
Piacenza (Plesenc'), Peter de, wool merchant 72
Piccard, Pichard *see* Pickard
Pickard (Piccard, Pykard), Alan 186
Pickard (Pichard, Pykard), Alan, clothier 71, 84
Pickburn (Pykeburne), Thomas de 44
Pickering (Pykering), John de 100, 101
Pickering (Pikering), John son of Hugh de, dean's official 41
Pickering (Pikering, Pykering), William de 100
Picton (Pyketon), Perrot de 99
Pierrepoint (Perpunt), Henry de, seneschal of the earl of Cornwall for Knaresborough and Tickhill 56, 62, 64, 69, 70
Pigot, Astin 80
Pikebain, Richard de 39
Pikering *see* Pickering
Pincerna *see* Butler
Pinchiun, Ralf 54
Piper, William 68
Playbote, John 32
Plesenc' *see* Piacenza
Plouday, William 104
Plumbland (Plumlaund), Adam de, juror 228
Plumlaund *see* Plumbland
Plumpton, Robert de 50, **212–13**
Plumpton, Robert de, juror 173, 233
Pochow, Juliana de 100
Pocklington (Poclington), Remy de, juror 29, 79, 135
Poclington, Poclinton *see* Pocklington
Poer, John le 79
Poitevin (Peytevin), Alan 114
Poitevin (Peitevin), William, of Easingwold 82
Poitevin (Peytevyn), William, of Headingley 248

Pollington (Poulinton), Thomas de 88
Pollington (Poulinton), William de 88
Ponte Fracto *see* Pontefract
Ponte, Adam de, wool merchant 110
Ponte, Juliana de 75
Ponte, Theofota de 75
Ponte *see also* Pontefract
Pontefract, master and community of St Nicholas's hospital of 93
Pontefract, prior and community of 33, 72, **187**, **270**
Pontefract (Ponte, Pontefracto), Clement de, bailiff of York 75
Pontefract (Ponte Fracto), Robert de, juror 198
Pontefract (Pontefracto), Robert de, receiver of Yorkshire 75
Ponte Fracto, Pontefracto *see* Pontefract
Pontif (Puntif), Richard, wool dealer 32, 79
Portington, Robert de 103
Postle (Postoyle), Hugh 31
Postoyle *see* Postle
Potenet, Alan 113
Poteseye, John de 270
Poulinton *see* Pollington
Prat brothers 47
Prat, Walter, wool merchant 47
Prestesman, Prestman *see* Priestman
Preston (Prestone), Agnes de, wife of William de 183–4, 273
Preston, Gilbert de, judge 179
Preston (Prestone), William de 183–4
Preston, William de 76
Preston, William de, chaplain 51
Prestone *see* Preston
Priestman (Prestman), Robert 57
Priestman (Prestesman), Roger 46
Procuratur, William le, of Pontefract 187
Proudfoot (Prudefot), Robert, clothier 72
Prudefot *see* Proudfoot
Pudesay *see* Pudsey
Pudsey (Pudesay), Thomas de 97
Puiset (Puset), Henry 29
Pulein, Thomas 68
Punchardon *see* Punchardun
Punchardun (Punchardon), Nicholas, juror 127, 130, 154
Punchardun, Odo de 78
Puntif *see* Pontif
Purlevant, Adam 115
Puset *see* Puiset
Pykard *see* Pickard
Pykeburne *see* Pickburn
Pykering *see* Pickering
Pykestayn, Nicholas 186
Pyketon *see* Picton
Pylat, Simon 136
Pyrie, Gilbert del, wool merchant 110

R[...] son of Gozo 161
Rabot, Roger, juror 131, 135
Rafnesfeld *see* Ravensfield
Ragge, William (killed) 66
Ragge, William (prisoner) 105
Ragged, Thomas le, chief forester 96
Raisgill (Rasegil), Hugh de 51
Raisgill (Rasegil), Walter de 51
R[alf Neville], bishop of Chichester, chancellor of England 128
Ralf son of Ranulf, juror 228
Ralf son of Ranulf (of Escrick) 48, **230**, 268
Ralf son of Ranulf (of Middleham) 81, 87, 117, 133
Ralf son of Richard, juror 185, 228
Ralf son of William 31, **137–8**, **237**
Ralf, William son of *see* William
Ranulf [Flambard], chancellor of England, bishop of Durham 126
Ranulf son of Ranulf 230
Ranulf, Henry son of *see* Henry
Ranulf, Ralf son of *see* Ralf
Rasegil *see* Raisgill
Rateby *see* Ratheby
Ratel, Robert 94
Ratheby (Rateby, Raytby), William de, bailiff 94, 95, 116, 187
Rauceby (Rouceby), Adam de 60
Ravenhill (Ravenild), William 88
Ravenild *see* Ravenhill
Ravensfield (Fafnesfeld, Rafnesfeld), John de, servant of Earl Warenne 97–8
Rawcliff or Rawcliffe (Routheclive), Walter de, clothier 71
Raylly, Willa wife of John de 154
Raytby *see* Ratheby
Rede, William le 54
Redhead (Redhed), William, clothier 71
Redhed *see* Redhead
Redinel, Stephen de 225
Reginald son of Peter son of Herbert (FitzHerbert family) 29, 30, **146**
Reineville (Reynevill), William de 248

Reygate, John de, escheator 49, 57, 58, 65
Reymund, bailiff of Tickhill 57, 58
Reynevill *see* Reineville
Riccall (Richal), Lecia daughter of Ralf de 105
Riccall (Richal), Ralf de 105
Riccall (Richal), Siringa daughter of Ralf de 105
Richal *see* Riccall
Richard I, king of England 41, 160, 162–3, 214, 215, 222, 244, 247
Richard, king of Germany and earl of Cornwall 73, 112, 167–8
Richard clerk of John Herman 137
Richard the granger of Armthorpe 45
Richard servant of John de Cranswick 83
Richard son of Alan 77
Richard son of Avice 116
Richard son of Hugh, bailiff 56
Richard son of Robert 53
Richard son of Thomas 170
Richard, Ralf son of *see* Ralf
Richard, Silvester son of *see* Silvester
Richemond *see* Richmond
Richmond, archdeacon of 83; *see also* Vuippens, Gerard de
Richmond fee 81, 112
Richmond, earl of 75, 79, 81, 112, 155, 165; *see also* Breton, John (le); Wyrdele, Alan
Richmond (Rychmund), Roald de 131
Richmond (Richemond), Thomas son of Roald de 273
Rievaulx, abbot and community of 34, 38, 60, 65, 66, 68, 77, 83, 107, 108, **222**
Rilleston, Rilston *see* Rylstone
Riparia (Ripariis), Margery de 33
Riparia (Ripariis), Robert de, seneschal of Alice de Lascy and of the earl of Lincoln 56, 87, 95, 98
Ripariis *see* Riparia
Ripon, prior and community of St Magdalene 86–7
Ripon (Rypon), William de 83
Riswarp *see* Ruswarp
Rither, Rithere *see* Ryther
Roald son of Roald 81
Roall (Rouhal), Henry de 88
Robert, abbot of Whitby 115
Robert, bishop of Durham 79, 127
Robert, bishop of Lincoln 126
Robert, count of Mellent 126
Robert the archdeacon 106
Robert the chaplain, attorney 86
Robert the chaplain, bailiff of Tickhill 57
Robert the chaplain of Studley 62
Robert the clerk of Braithwaite 83
Robert son of Alice of Pontefract, clothier 93, 95
Robert son of Bay 114
Robert son of David, juror 173
Robert son of Henry 104
Robert, son of John son of Robert and Ada 148–9
Robert son of Juliana and his wife 83
Robert son of Mabel 72
Robert son of Mabel of Pontefact, clothier 93, 95
Robert son of Roger 148–9
Robert son of Syerith 35
Robert son of Walter 186
Robert, John son of *see* John
Robert, Richard son of *see* Richard
Robert, William son of *see* William
Roche, abbot and community of 42, 44, 45, 56, **169–70, 208**
Rochechouart (Rupe Cauardi), Aimery de 106
Roderham *see* Rotherham
Roger, bishop of Salisbury 126
Roger the reeve of Bentley 58
Roger son of Love 94
Roger son of Thomas 44, 45, **136**
Roger, Agnes daughter of 149
Roger, Robert son of *see* Robert
Rokeby (Rokesby), Henry de 214
Rokel', Henry de 43
Rokesby *see* Rokeby
Rome (Roma), John de, attorney 271
Romein *see* Romeyn
Romelli *see* Rumilly
Romeyn (Romein), John le 68
Ros fee 77
Ros, Everard de 130
Ros, Margery de 145
Ros, Peter de (of Beadlam) 66
Ros, Peter de (of Market Weighton) 29, 30, **147**
Ros, Robert de (senior) 29, 63
Ros, Robert de 30, 36, 66, 80, 82, 113, **130–1**, **147**
Ros, Robert de, father of Everard 130
Ros, William de 29
Ros, William de (of Helmsley) 272
Ros, William de, of Ingmanthorpe 40, **267**
Rosel, Roseles *see* Roselle

Roselle, (Rosel, Roseles, Roselles, Rosels, Rossell), William de 108, 115, 129, **130, 253**
Roselle (Roseles, Rosselles), William de, juror 121, 131, 135
Roselles, Rosels, Rossell *see* Roselle
Roston *see* Ruston
Rotherham (Roderham), Richard de 187
Rotherham (Roderham), William de, attorney 204
Rouceby *see* Rauceby
Rouen, archbishop, dean and chapter of 58, 239, **270**; *see also* Geoffrey
Rouhal *see* Roall
Roulay, Adam de 110
Routheclive *see* Rawcliff
Ruddestan, Rudestain, Rudestayn, Rudstan *see* Rudston
Rudston (Rudestayn), John de 272
Rudston (Ruddestan, Rudestain, Rudestayn, Rudstan), William de, coroner 40, 60, 77, 103, 105, 109
Rufford, abbot and community of 42, **203–4**, 237
Rumilly (Romelli), Amicia de 214
Rupe Cauardi *see* Rochechouart
Rus, Richard 32
Rushford? (Ryseford), Blithe de 34–5
Russel *see* Russell
Russell (Russel), John, archbishop's bailiff 87
Russell (Russel), John, of Snape 166
Russell (Russel), Roger, juror, of Cave 122, 157, 173
Russell, Sarah wife of William 140–1
Russell, (Russel) William 140–1
Russell (Russel), William, of Amiens, wool merchant 72
Russell (Russel), William, of Doncaster 54
Ruston (Roston), Adam de, keeper of York gaol 60, 77
Ruston (Roston), Thomas de 278
Ruston (Roston), William de 75
Ruswarp (Riswarp), Hugh 108
Rychemund, Rychmund *see* Richmond
Rye, William de (senior) 238
Rye, William de 238
Rylleston *see* Rylstone
Rylstone (Rilleston, Rilston, Rylleston), Eustace de 49, 50
Rypon *see* Ripon
Ryseford *see* Rushford
Ryther, John de 124
Ryther, Ralf de 48
Ryther (Rithere), William de (senior) 182
Ryther (Rither), William de 33, 48, **182–3**

Sabaud' *see* Savoy
Sagittarius *see* Archer
Saham, William de, judge, chief justice 2, 7, 11, 12, 118, 174, 183
St Agatha *see* Easby
St Barbara, William de, attorney 271
St James (Seint Jame), Alan 79
St John of Jerusalem *see* Knights Hospitallers
St Lazarus of Jerusalem, master and community of 266–7
St Leofard (Sancto Leofardo) G[ilbert] de, Master, archbishop's official 41, 71
St Leonard *see* York, master and community of
St Mary (Sancta Maria), Nichola de 89
St Mary (Sancta Maria), Walter de 45
St Oswald (Sancto Oswaldo), Hugh, sequestrator 35–6
St Oswald *see also* Nostell
St Quintin, Herbert de 37, **268**
St Quintin (Sancto Quintino), William de 252
St Quintin (Sancto Quintino), William de, juror 131, 135
St Robert, brethren of 112
Sale, Roger de la 47; *see also* Aula, Roger de
Salisbury, bishop of *see* Roger
Salkot, Thomas de 165
Salvain (Salveyn), Anketin 267
Salvain (Salvayn), Gerard [son of Robert] 222–3
Salvain (Salvayne, Salveyn), Ralf, juror 121, 159, 161–2
Salvain (Salveyn), Robert 80, 102, **152, 157–8, 223**
Salvain (Salvayn, Salveyn), Sybil wife of Robert 157, 223
Salvain (Salvein), William 57
Salvayn, Salvayne, Salvein, Salveyn *see* Salvain
Samp, Hughelin, wool merchant 72
Sampson, John, bailiff of countess of Aumale 52–3
Samson, John 273

Samson, Richard of Skyrebrok, attorney 204
Sancta Maria *see* St Mary
Sancto Leofardo *see* St Leofard
Sancto Oswaldo *see* St Oswald
Sancto Quintino *see* St Quintin
Sandbeck (Sandebec), Richard son of Hugh 86
Sandebec *see* Sandbeck
Sandeby, Richard de 54
Sandiacr', Geoffrey de, beadle and constable of Tickhill castle 46, 56, 57, 58, 86
Santon *see* Saunton
Sauceby, Hikke de 57
Saunton (Santon), Peter de, juror 121, 122, 154, 157
Saunton, Peter de, seneschal of Henry de Lacy 95
Savoy (Sabaud'), Peter de, count of Brittany 81, 274
Sawley, abbot and community of 50, 51, **264**
Saxfleet (Saxflet), Peter de 103
Saxflet *see* Saxfleet
Saxton, Roger de, parson of Aberford 266
Scalby (Scalleby), Bartholomew de 114, **134–5**
Scalby (Scalleby), Elena daughter of Luke de 134–5
Scalby (Scalleby), Geoffrey son of Batholomew de 114, **135**
Scalby (Scalleby), Luke de 134
Scales *see* Scholes
Scalleby *see* Scalby
Scarborough, proctor of St Mary's church 107
Scarborough (Scardeburgh), Henry de, juror 137
Scarborough (Scardeburg), Robert de, archdeacon of the East Riding 38, 41
Scardeburg, Scardeburgh *see* Scarborough
Scauceby *see* Scausby
Scausby (Scauceby), Thomas, de receiver 109
Sceyf *see* Skaife
Schinthorp *see* Skinthorpe
Schipdon *see* Skibeden
Schipton *see* Skipton
Schirelinton *see* Skirlington
Schires, John de 45
Scholes (Scales), John de 35
Schotherschelf *see* Skutterskelfe
Schures *see* Scures
Schyreburn *see* Sherburn
Schyrrewyth *see* Skirwith
Scibeller, William, clothier 71
Scopham, Robert de 64
Scot, John 114
Scot, Richard, clothier 71
Scot, Walter 93
Scot, William 33, 35
Scotenay *see* Scotney
Scothorp, Robert de, juror 185
Scothorscelf *see* Skutterskelfe
Scotland, king of 239; *see also* Alexander; John
Scotney (Scoteni), Walter de 214
Scotney (Scotenay), William de 89
Scriptor, Roger, clothier 95
Scures fee 37
Scures (Schures), Robert de 36
Seaton (Seton), Helen de, and her mother 32
Sedberge *see* Sedbergh
Sedbergh (Sedberge), William son of William de, juror 228
Sedeman, William, forester 40
Seint Jame *see* St James
Selby, abbot and community of 10, 12, 47, 48, 76, 80, 87, 88, 91, 105, 116, 117, **122**, 174, **232–6**; *see also* Thomas
Selby, John de 268
Selby (Seleby), Nicholas de 242–3
Selby (Seleby), William de 74, 184
Seleby *see* Selby
Seman, Richard 93
Seriant, Gilbert le 104
Serjaunt, Nicholas le 187
Serlo, John son of *see* John
Seterington *see* Settrington
Seton *see* Seaton
Settrington (Seterinton), Robert de 113
Sewall, archbishop of York 159
Sewall, clerk of the keeper of Bawtry 54
Seyswelle *see* Sizewell
Seyton (error for Heyton?), Richard de, seneschal of Tickhill 56
Shefeud *see* Sheffield
Sheffield (Shefeud), Ralf, seneschal 43–4
Sheffield (Shefeud), Ralf son of Hugh 46
Sherbarrow, Elias de 42
Sherburn (Shyreburn), Thomas de, attorney 225

Sherburn (Schyreburn), William de 224–5
Sheriffs of Yorkshire *see* Yorkshire
Shipwik *see* Shipwith
Shipwith (Shipwik), John de, juror 154
Shyreburn *see* Sherburn
Sibri *see* Sibry
Sibry (Sibri), Alan 75
Sibry, Stephen 48
Sicklinghale *see* Sicklinghall
Sicklinghall (Sicklinghale), William (son of Nicholas) de 62, 63
Siddington, Thomas, judge 7
Sill..., William 136
Silton, William 85
Silvester son of Richard 49
Simon, bailiff of Tickhill 57; *see also* Leeds
Simon the chaplain of Bingley 36
Sizewell (Seyswelle), Robert de 107
Skaife (Skayf), Henry 46
Skaife (Sceyf), John 47
Skayf *see* Skaife
Skegness (Skekenesse), Robert de 89
Skekenesse *see* Skegness
Skeldehope, Richard de, servant of Baldwin Wake 101
Skelton, John de, bailiff of John Maunsel 105
Skelton, Peter de, under-bailiff of Howden 103, 104
Skelton, Roger de, attorney 207
Skerne (Skyren), Dande de 59
Skerne (Skiren), Peter de 103
Skibeden (Schipdon), Hutting de, clothier 54
Skinling, Thomas de 69
Skinthorpe (Schinthorp), Robert de 55, 58
Skipton (Schipton), Baldwin de 71
Skiren *see* Skerne
Skirlington (Schirelinton), Ralf de 37
Skirwith (Schyrrewyth), Robert de, juror 121
Skutterskelfe (Schotherschelf), Robert de, juror 121
Skutterskelfe (Scothorscelf), Thomas de 101
Skyren *see* Skerne
Skyven, Robert le 72
Slippe, Thomas 104
Smeaton (Smetheton), Alan son of Robert 95
Smeaton (Smetheton), Alexander son of Roger 93
Smemy, William, clothier 100
Smetheton *see* Smeaton
Smith *see* Faber
Smolt, Richard 182
Snape, William son of Arnold de, *see* William
Sneaton (Sniyton, Snytton), Robert de, official of archdeacon 38, 41
Sniyton *see* Sneaton
Snyterby, Thomas de 137
Snyth, Hugh 54
Snytton *see* Sneaton
Sodington, Thomas de, judge 137, 184, 185
Somenur, Peter son of Alan le 85
Somervil, Somervill *see* Somerville
Somerville, Isabella wife of Robert de 265
Somerville (Somervill), Robert de 265
Somerville (Somervil), William de 33, 34
Soureby *see* Sowerby
South Cave (Suthkave), Gervase de 31
South Cliff (Suthcliffe), Roger de 31
Southburn (Sutheburne), William de 60
Sowerby (Soureby), Stephen de 70, 83
Spaunton, John de 37
Spec, John son of John le, bailiff of York 75
Speller, Patrick le 108
Spilring, Hugh 90
Spilring, Robert 90
Spineto, Stephen de 88
Sprotbrough (Sprotburg), William son of Thomas de 140, 207
Sprotburg *see* Sprotbrough
Stabler, William le, juror 122, 152, 159, 162
Stacest' *see* Staxton
Stainforth (Staynford), Nigel de, juror 198, 228
Stainland (Staynland), William de 97
Stainton, brethren of hospital of 107
Stanesfeld, Stansfeld *see* Stansfield
Stansfield (Stansfeld), John son of Elias 97
Stansfield (Stanesfeld), Richard de 97
Stapelton, Staperton, Stapilton *see* Stapleton
Stapleton (Staperton) John de, juror 228
Stapleton (Stapelton), Miles de 192–3
Stapleton (Stapelton, Stapilton), Nicholas de 81, 117, 192–3

Stapleton (Stapelton), Robert de 33
Stapleton, Sybil wife of Miles de *see* Bella Aqua, Brus
Staveley (Staveleye), Adam de 226, 228
Staveley (Staveleye), William de, juror 137
Staveleye *see* Staveley
Staxton (Stacest', Stokeston), William de, wool merchant 108, 115
Staynford *see* Stainforth
Stayngref, Stayngrive *see* Stonegrave
Staynland *see* Stainland
Staynwegges, John de, juror 185
Steeton (Stiveton), Robert de 51, 62, 268
Stelingflet *see* Stillingfleet
Stephen, king of England 123
Stichehill *see* Stichil
Stichil (Stichehill), Robert de, bishop of Durham 105
Stillingfleet (Stelingflet), Nicholas de, attorney 230
Stillington (Stivelington), Thomas de 68
Stivelington *see* Stillington
Stiveton *see* Steeton
Stockeld (Stokkeld), Richard de 245
Stodley *see* Studley
Stokes, Walter de, mayor and sheriff of York 45, 64, 90, 91
Stokeston *see* Staxton
Stokkeld *see* Stockeld
Stonegrave (Stayngref, Stayngrive), John de 47, 66, **244–5**
Stonegrave (Stayngrive), Simon de 245
Stopenham *see* Stopham
Stopham (Stopenham), Robert de 194
Stopham (Stopenham), William de 194
Storth, Alan de 116
Stotevil *see* Stuteville
Strange (Lestrange, Straunge), Roger (le), sheriff of Yorkshire 37, 44, 57, 60, 63, 66, 70, 75, 82, 113
Strange (Straunge), Stephen le 65
Stratton (Stretton), Elias de, juror 198
Stratton, Thomas de 35
Straunge *see* Strange
Streinn, Ralf de, attorney 201
Stretton *see* Stratton
Stubbes, Stubbis *see* Stubbs
Stubbs (Stubbes), Henry de 33
Stubbs (Stubbis), Oto de 93
Stubbs (Stubbes), Richard de 33
Stubbs (Stubbys), Roger de 275
Stubbys *see* Stubbs
Studley (Stodley), William de 62
Sturmy, Richard de 84
Sturmy, William, juror 173
Stute, Adam, of Preston 183
Stutevill *see* Stuteville
Stuteville fee 143
Stuteville (Stotevil), Eustace de 40
Stuteville (Stotevil), Johanna de 30, 40, 66
Stuteville (Stotevil, Stotevill), Robert de 69, 98
Stuteville (Stutevill), Robert II 162–5
Stuteville (Stutevill), Robert III son of Robert II 162–5
Stuteville (Stutevill), Robert IV son of William 162–3
Stuteville (Stutevill), Robert Frundebof de 162–5
Stuteville (Stutevill), William son of Robert 162–5
Stutton, William son of Nicholas 48
Sunderlandwick (Sunderlandwyk), Richard de 54
Sunderlandwyk *see* Sunderlandwick
Surays, Geoffrey le 90
Sureys, Robert, clothier 72
Sureys, Thomas le 276
Surrey, earl of *see* Warenne, John de
Suthcliffe *see* South Cliff
Sutheburne *see* Southburn
Sutheby, Robert, of Seaton, juror 137
Suthkave *see* South Cave
Sutton, Amand de 37
Sutton, John de, bailiff of York 75
Sutton, John de, juror 159, 162
Sutton, Robert de, attorney 214
Sutton, Robert de, juror 198
Sutton, Saer de 34
Sutton, Simon de, juror 121, 124, 154
Sutton, Walter de, clerk 94
Svinligton *see* Swillington
Swainby (Swayneby) Bernard de, clothier 71
Swayneby *see* Swainby
Swetblod, Thomas 86
Sweyn, Thomas 169
Swillington (Svinligton, Swylington), Hugh de 96, **154–5**
Swillington (Swinlinton), Robert de, bailiff 53
Swillington, Robert, judge 7, 11
Swine, prioress and community of 37, 103

Swinlinton *see* Swillington
Swylington *see* Swillington
Syerith, Robert son of *see* Robert
Syningthwaite, prioress and community of 33

Taillur, Nigel le 62
Tailor *see* Taillur
Takel, Geoffrey, official of Cleveland 100
Takel (Tokel), Simon son of Ralf 42, 43
Talbot, William 94
Tald, Renner, wool merchant 72
Talun, Thomas son of Geoffrey 94
Taney, Luke de, seneschal of Knaresborough 52
Tange, Richard de 53
Tankerville (Tancardivilla), William de 126
Tanner *see* Tanur
Tansterne, Thomas 31, **272**
Tanur, Bartholomew le 66
Tatreshale, Tatreshall *see* Tattershall
Tattershall (Tatreshale, Tatreshall), Johanna wife of Robert de 133, 134
Tattershall (Tatreshale), Robert de (senior) 133
Tattershall (Tatreshall, Thateshalle) Robert de 117, **133**, 134
Tavernot, Richard 105
Taylor *see* Cissor, Taillur
Teesdale (Tesedal), Alan de, attorney 212
Teesdale (Tesedal), William de, receiver 104
Teintural *see* Tinctor
Tempest, Richard, juror, 198, 228
Templars *see* Knights Templar
Templer, William 44
Terry, escheator's servant 49
Tesedal *see* Teesdale
Testard, Ralf 57
Textor, Eve 98
Textor, Robert, clothier 95
Thachale, Robert de 58
Thateshalle *see* Tattershall
Theobald, bailiff of countess of Aumale 52
Therfeld, Thersfeld *see* Therfield
Therfield (Therfeld, Thersfeld), Elias de, juror 185, 198
Thirkleby (Thurkelby, Thurkilby, Thurkleby, Turkelby, Turkesby), Roger de, judge 59, 76, 77, 102, 158, 179, 183, 223
Thirkleby (Turkesby), Roger de, heirs of 157–8
Thirkleby (Thurkleby), Walter de 59
Thirsk (Tresk), Henry, clerk of Henry de Kirkby 105
Thirsk (Tresk), Nigel de 83
Thirsk (Thresk), Robert de 80
Thomas, abbot of Selby 235
Thomas, archbishop of York 161
Thomas the bailiff *see* Lovell
Thomas the clerk 72
Thomas, man of Roger del Celer 115
Thomas, the rector of Kirkheaton 95, 111
Thomas brother of William, the reeve of Marr 169
Thomas son of Brian 62
Thomas son of William 136
Thomas, Richard son of *see* Richard
Thomas, William son of *see* William
Thormodeby, Thormoteby *see* Thornaby
Thorn, Richard, bailiff 31
Thornaby or Thormanby (Thormodeby, Thormoteby), William de, juror 131, 135
Thorneton *see* Thornton
Thornham *see* Turnham
Thornton, abbot and community of 36, 37, 102, 113, **215–16**
Thornton (Thorneton), Agnes wife of Roger de 83
Thornton, Gilbert de, juror 127, 128, 143
Thornton (Thorneton), Gilbert de, king's counsel 7, 141–2, 160–1, 162, 166–7, 170, 175, 182, 183, 184, 185, 186, 187
Thornton, (Thorneton), John de 226
Thornton (Thorneton), John de, attorney 245
Thornton (Thorneton), Matthew de 246
Thornton (Thorneton), Richard son of Hugh de 85
Thornton (Thorneton), Sybil de 246
Thorny, Richard de, under-sheriff 59, 60
Thorp, John de 46, 187; *see also* Thorpe
Thorpe, Robert de 105
Thorpe (Thorp), Walter de, juror 130, 154
Thorplyn, Robert 166
Thorte, Richard 31

Thresk *see* Thirsk
Thucfled *see* Yokefleet
Thuengg *see* Thweng
Thurcroft, John de 46
Thurkelby *see* Thirkleby
Thurkil, of Doncaster 160
Thurkilby, Thurkleby *see* Thirkleby
Thurstan, archbishop of York 126
Thweng, Lucy wife of Marmaduke de 145, **175**
Thweng (Tweng, Twenge), Marmaduke, Mariadoc de 31, 59, 69, 98, 99, 102, 112, 145, **175**, 268–9
Thweng (Tueng, Tweng,Twenge), Richard de 99, 108, **182**, 197, **272**
Thweng (Tweng), Richard de, juror 131
Thweng (Tweng) Robert de 208
Thweng (Twyng), Thomas de 62
Thweng (Tweng), Thomas de, chaplain 59
Thwing *see* Thweng
Tibetot, Sir Robert 270
Tickhill (Tykehill), Nicholas de 207
Tilly (Tylli), Ralf and Beatrice 203
Tinctor, Andrew, of Pickering 41, 114
Tinctor, Richard, clothier 54
Tinctor (Teintural), Hugh 70
Tinctor, Walter de, clothier 72
Tinctor, William 41, 65
Tinsley (Tynnesli), Henry de 57
Tirlinton, Jordan 53
Tirsal, Bert de 97
Tixtor, Matthew, clothier 112
Tokel *see* Takel
Tony, John 82
Topelamb, Peter de 93
Tranby (Traneby), Adam de 29
Traneby *see* Tranby
Trenchemer, Robert, bailiff 70
Tresk *see* Thirsk
Trunket, William 129
Trusbut *see* Trussebut
Trussebut (Trusbut), Agatha 63
Trussebut (Trusbut), Hilary 63
Trussebut (Trusbut), Richard, coroner 109
Trussebut, Roger 133
Trussebut, Roger, juror 173
Trussebut, Thomas, attorney 133
Tueng *see* Thweng
Tunge, Roger 82
Turberd, Emoin 55
Turkelby, Turkesby *see* Thirkleby
Turnham (Thornham), Isabella de 160
Turnham (Thornham), Johanna wife of Robert de 160
Turnham (Thornham), Robert de 160
Tweng, Twenge, Twyng *see* Thweng
Tyers (Tyeys), Franco (le) 8, 48, 123, **154, 197**
Tyeys *see* Tyers
Tyk', Ivo de 57
Tyk', William son of Jordan, clerk of Tickhill castle 58
Tykehill *see* Tickhill
Tylli *see* Tilly
Tynnesli *see* Tinsley

Uctred *see* Ughtred
Ughtred, Isabella wife of Robert 266, 268
Ughtred (Uctred, Uhtred), Robert 266, 268
Ughtred (Uthred, Utreth), Robert, juror 198, 233
Ughtred (Hutrede), Roger de 76
Ughtred (Hutrede), Simon son of Roger de 76
Ughtred (Utred), Thomas, wool merchant 40
Uhtred *see* Ughtred
Ulf, William son of *see* William
Ulleskelf, prebendary of 48
Ulram *see* Ulrome
Ulrome (Ulram), Adam de, juror 172
Ulrome, Robert *see* Junior
Unttyer, Adam 116
Uppesal, Upsal, Upsale *see* Upsall
Upsall (Uppesal, Upsal), Geoffrey de 84, 86, 165
Upsall (Upsale), Johanna wife of William de 129
Upsall (Upsale), Robert de 57
Ursire, William 75
Useflet *see* Ousefleet
Utred, Utreth *see* Ughtred

Valencia, Agnes de 238, 239
Vallibus *see* Vaux
Vaux (Vallibus), John de, judge, chief justice 7, 11, 12, 121, 140, 160, 162, 174, 183, 197
Vavasour (Vavasur), ... le 57
Vavasour (Vavasure), Alice la 123, **275**
Vavasour (Vavasur), John le 8, 63, 75–6, **123**
Vavasour (Vavassur), Jordan le 187

Vavasour (Vavassur) Katherine (Catharine) 187
Vavasour (Vavasur), Mauger le, senior 201
Vavasour (Vavasur), Mauger le 201
Vavasour (Vavasur), Richard le, parson of Mirfield 97
Vavasour (Vavasur), William le 94, **264**
Vavasur, Vavasure *see* Vavasour
Veer *see* Ver
Veilly (Veyly), Humfrey de 94
Veilly (Veyly), Robert de 94
Venator, William 40
Vendur, Alan le 105
Ver (Veer), Walter de or le 47, 58
Verli (Virly), Thomas de 60
Vernelles, Philip de 177
Vesci *see* Vescy
Vescy fee 87, 131
Vescy, Agnes de 39, 66, 67, 76, 109, 110
Vescy, John de 30, 39, **150**, 204
Vescy, Richard de, receiver of Yorkshire 31, 32, 57, 94, 109
Vescy, Richard de, sheriff and under-sheriff of Yorkshire 71, 105, 127
Vescy, Richard le 90
Vescy (Vesci), William de 30, 76, **263**
Vescy, William de, of Duggleby 76
Veteri Ponte *see* Vipont
Veyly *see* Veilly
Vilein (Vileyn), Robert, bailiff of Bingley 34–5
Vileyn *see* Vilein
Vipont (Veteri Ponte), Robert de 11, 44, 54, 56, 86, 158, 239–41
Virly *see* Verli
Viscunte, John le 151
Vivonia (Vyvonia), Johanna de 216–17,218
Vivonia, John de 244, 254
Vuippens (Wypenis, Wypeyns), Gerard de, archdeacon of Richmond 274
Vyvonia *see* Vivonia

Wacelin, Walter 77
Waddesley *see* Wadsley
Waddeworth *see* Wadworth
Wadsley (Waddesley), Edmund de 42
Wadworth, John de, wool merchant 85
Wadworth (Waddeworth), Peter de 42
Wagge, John 31
Wainr, Henry le 94–5
Wak *see* Wake
Wake (Wak), Baldwin 6, 8, 76, 98, 99, 101, 143, **162–5**
Wake (Wak), Johanna 78
Walays *see* Waleys
Walda, William de 46
Waleis, Walens *see* Waleys
Waleys (Walays), Roger le 105
Waleys (Walens), Roger, York castle gaoler 49
Waleys (Walays, Waleis), Stephen le 123, 184, 275
Walkingham (Walkyngham), Alan de, king's counsel 7, 123, 124, 132, 133, 134, 135, 136, 139, 140 *et passim* to 188
Walkyngham *see* Walkingham
Wallesgrave *see* Falsgrave
Walter, archbishop of York
Walter, bailiff of Ouse and Derwent 103
Walter, chaplain of Nicholas vicar of Hessle 32
Walter the clerk 94
Walter, man of Walter de Stokes 90
Walter son of Gyselbryth 132
Walter, son of the parson of Bubwith, juror 122, 157
Walter, Robert son of, *see* Robert
Waltham, Adam 44
Walton, John de 124
Wambwell *see* Wombwell
Wandeford *see* Wansford
Wansford (Wandeford), Simon de 107
Waplington (Wapplington), William son of Roger de 138
Wapplington *see* Waplington
Waren', Warenn' *see* Warenne
Warenne (Waren', Warenn', Warren'), John de, earl of Surrey 15, 93, 96, 98, 110, 111, 116, 140, **176–8**, 241
Warenne (Warenn'), William, earl 42, 43, 44, 45, 46, 56, 57, 78, 87, 96
Warewyk *see* Warwick
Warfold, Robert 94
Warnevill *see* Wennerville
Warren, William de (perhaps error for Wyville) 78; *see also* Warenne
Warrewyc *see* Warwick
Warter, prior and community of 30, 32, **170, 242**
Warwick (Warewyk, Warrewyc), John de 102, 103
Wasconia *see* Gascony
Wassand (Wausand), Alan de 83

Wassand (Wassaunt, Waxand, Waxsaund), Richer de, juror 9, 121, 130, 154, 166
Wassaunt *see* Wassand
Water, Henry atte 136
Wath, William de 45
Watlass (Watlous), Hervey de, juror 228
Watlous *see* Watlass
Watton, prior and community of 29, 30, 31, 37, 42, 103, 107, **264**
Watton, John de, bailiff of Pickering 40
Watton (Wauton), John de, of Hang 117
Watton, John de, of Hooton Pagnell 44
Wausand *see* Wassand
Wauton *see* Watton
Waxand, Waxsaund *see* Wassand
Wayte, Robert le 95
Waytel, Richard son of Hugh 44
Waytel, William son of Gene 44; *see also* Wetel
Weaver *see* Textor, Tixtor
Weaverthorpe (Weverthorp), Hugh de, cellarer of Warter 242
Wellewyk *see* Welwick
Welwick (Wellewyk), Ralf de, juror 172
Wennerville (Warnevill, Wenrevile), Adam (senior) 242
Wennerville (Warnevill), Adam de 242
Wenrevile *see* Wennerville
Went, William de, under-bailiff 52, 187
Westheselerton *see* Heslerton
Weston, Hugh de, attorney 264
Wetel, William de, bailiff of Morley 96, 97; *see also* Waytel
Whitby, abbot and community of 13, 39, 41, 107, 108, 109, 114, 115, **128–30**; *see also* Robert
Wichalle, Walter de 88
Wigeman (Wygeman), Geoffrey, bailiff of Malton 66–7, 109, 110
Wigston (Wikeston), Richard de 49
Wikeston *see* Wigston
Wilberfos *see* Wilberfoss
Wilberfoss, prioress and community of 12, 29, 76, **166**
Wilberfoss (Wilberfos, Wilberfosse, Wylberfos, Wylberfosse), Robert de, bailiff 66, 81, 83, 85
Wilberfoss (Wilberfos), William de, clerk of Robert de Lelum 99
Wilberfosse *see* Wilberfoss
Wileby, Robert de 117
Wiles, John 104
Wiles, Stephen 91
Wiles (Wyles), William, wool merchant 72
William I (the Bastard), king of England, 126, 162, 171, 198
William II, king of England 171, 172
William archbishop of York, 158–60, 161–2
William the chaplain of Bolton 91
William the clerk of Barnsley 116
William ..., juror 127
William the reeve of Cateburn 53
William the reeve of Marr 169
William son of Arnold (of Snape) 166
William son of Colin 60
William son of Gene, bailiff 56
William son of Geoffrey 91
William son of Gunnilda 57
William son of John son of Ivo 65
William son of Juliana and Matilda his wife 70
William son of Nicholas 60
William son of Pagan 34
William son of Ralf (of Grimthorpe) 137, 237
William son of Robert 83
William son of the clerk of Dalton 70
William son of Thomas 55, 110, 136, 165–6; *see also* Sprotbrough
William son of Thomas (of Ellerton) 165–6
William son of Thomas (of Newton) 38
William son of Ulf 146
William son of William 186
William, Ralf son of *see* Ralf
William, Thomas son of *see* Thomas
Willoughby (Wylegheby), Robert de (senior) 169
Willoughby (Wylegheby, Wyleweby, Wylgheby), Robert de 44, 55, **169**
Wilton (Wylton), Alan de 152–3, 199–200
Wilton, John de 199
Wingesl' *see* Winksley
Winksley (Wingesl'), Alan de 63
Winton, Ranulf de 101
Witeley, William de 97
Witham, Ralf de, archdeacon of York's official 95
Withornwick (Wythornwik), John de 137; *see also* Hugh
Wlyspe, Roger 107
Wodehalle *see* Woodhall

Wogan, John, judge 7
Wombwell (Wambwell), Robert de 45
Wood *see* Bosco
Woodhall (Wodehalle), William son of Robert de 63
Woodhouse (Wodehus), Geoffrey de 57
Woodlesford (Wridelesford), John de 95
Worksop, prior and community of 43, 56, 102, **246**
Wortley (Wurteley), Nicholas son of Nicholas (senior) 225
Wortley (Wurteley), Nicholas son of Nicholas 225–6
Wrecworthin, Walter de, bailiff of Thirsk 85
Wrelton, Roger de 39
Wridelesford *see* Woodlesford
Wurteley *see* Wortley
Wygeman *see* Wigeman
Wykeham, prioress and community of 38–9
Wylberfos, Wylberfosse *see* Wilberfoss
Wylegheby *see* Willoughby
Wyles *see* Wiles
Wyleweby, Wylgheby *see* Willoughby
Wyllingby, Philip de 63
Wylton *see* Wilton
Wypenis, Wypens *see* Vuippens
Wyppe, Robert 48
Wyrderle, Alan, earl of Richmond 81
Wythornwyk *see* Aulam; Withornwick
Wyvile, Wyvill *see* Wyville
Wyville, (Wyvile, Wyvill), William de 156–7, 231; *see also* Warren, William de

Yarm (Jarum), William de 104
Yeadon (Yedon), John 33
Yeadon (Yedun), Robert de 35
Yealand (Yelande), John de, attorney 231
Yedingham, prioress and community of 38
Yedon, Yedun *see* Yeadon
Yelande *see* Yealand
Yhucflet *see* Yokefleet
Yokefleet (Yukeflet), Martin de, bailiff of the bishop of Durham 103
Yokefleet (Yhucflet), Nicholas de, clerk of Nicholas de Mechilton 97
Yokefleet (Thucfled), Nicholas de, clerk, under-sheriff 60
York, abbot and community of St Mary 11, 30, 31, 33, 36, 43, 54, 59, 65–6, 67, 74, 76, 78–9, 80, 82, 87, 88, 89, 102, 113, 143, 165, **171–3**
York, archbishop of 6, 13, 31, 33, 34, 36, 37, 41, 48, 58, 61, 74, 76, 106, 113, 117, 122, 146, 156, 162, 250, 278; *see also* Gerard, Grey, **John**, Sewall, Thomas, Thurstan, **William**
York, dean and chapter of, or church of St Peter 30, 32, 39, 41, 59, 61, 62, 65, 66, 67, 69, 78, 87, 102, 106, 113, 114, 116, 117–18, 159, 161, 162, 171–2, **174**, **184–5**; precentor 62; treasurer, *see* Colonna, John de; vicars of 68, 74
York, mayor and community of 67, 68, 73–6, 90, 91, 92
York, prior and community of Holy Trinity 34, 67, 96, **199**
York, prior and community of St Andrew 34, **270–1**
York, prioress and community of St Clement 92
York, master and community of St Leonard 33, 43, 62, 67, 68, 69, 75, 82, 83, 87, 91; *see also* St Leonard's
York *see also* Ebor'
Yorkshire, sheriffs of *see* Crepping, Goxhill, Halton, Horseden, Kirkby, Kirkton, Latimer, Normanton, Octon, Odo, Percy, Strange, Vescy
Yukeflet *see* Yokefleet

Zuche, Eudo la 33

INDEX OF PLACE-NAMES

Variants as they occur in the texts are in brackets; if no variant is recorded, then the name is spelled according to twentieth-century usage, in the form used as standard in the Yorkshire volumes of the English Place-Name Society. Unidentified place-names are printed in italic. The riding of Yorkshire is indicated by ER, NR or WR, for East Riding, North Riding or West Riding, and other county abbreviations are taken from the British Standard list. Wapentake, city, borough, vill and liberty returns are in bold type. Religious houses and religious corporations are included in the index of personal names.

Abbeville (France) 108
Aberford (WR) (Aberford, Abirford) 35, 266, 273
Acaster (Malbis *or* Selby) (WR) (Acaster) 271, 273
Acaster Malbis (WR) (Acastre, Acastre Malebys, Akastre) 8, 131–2, 220–2
Acaster Selby (WR) (Acastre) 232, 234, 235
Acklam (ER) (Acheholm, Achelom, Acklum, Aclum) 76, 243
Ackworth (WR) (Ackeworth) 241
Addingham (WR) (Adingham, Adyngham) 123, 264
Adel (WR) (Adel, Adele) 247–8
Adwick (le Street *or* upon Dearne) (WR) (Addewyk, Adewik, Adewyk, Athewyk) 56, 141, 273
Agbrigg, wapentake (WR) (Aggebrigge, Daggebrig) 10, **110–11**, 154
Aikber (NR) (Aykeberge) 252
Aike (ER) (Ak) 103, 159–60
Ainsty, wapentake (WR) (Ainesty, Aynesty, Aynsty) 4, 73, 75, **88–93**, 144, 236, 266, 268
Aire, river (Ayr) 73
Airmyn (WR) (Erminne, Hermin) 78, 87–8
Airton (WR) (Eyrton in Craven) 274
Aiskew, East and West (Hang) (NR) (Aykescelf, Estaikescogh, Westaikescogh) 117, 277
Aislaby (Pickering) (NR) (Aslacby, Aselakby, Haselby) 40, 269
Aislaby (Whitby) (NR) (Aselby) 108, 129
Aismunderby (WR) (Asmunderby) 246, 279
Aldborough (WR) (Aldeburg, Aldeburgh, Veteriburgi, Veteriburgo) 61, 73, 78, 167, 210, 278
Aldbrough (ER) (Aldeburgh) 229, 272
Aldbrough (NR) (Aldeburg iuxta Richemund) 81
Aldburgh (NR) (Aldeburg) 117
Aldfield (WR) (Aldefeld, Aldefelde) 173, 279
Aldro (ER) (Aldrou) 273
Aldwark (NR) 153
Aleynsete (lost, in Barnoldswick) (WR) 181
Allan Tops (NR) (Aleintoftes) 40
Allerston (NR) (Alverstain, Alverstan, Alversteyn, Alverston) 39, 128, 184–5, 187, 201–2
Allerton (NR), *see* Northallerton
Allerton (Bradford) (WR) 95
Allerton (Chapel *or* Moor) (WR) 247
Allerton Mauleverer (WR) (Alverton) 64
Allertonshire (NR) (Alvertonschire, Alvertonshire, Alvertonschyre) 9, 10, 69, **83–4**
Almondbury (WR) (Alemanbir, Alemannebir) 110, 111
Altofts (WR) (Altoftes) 110, 181
Alverthorpe (WR) 177
Alwoodley (WR) (Alwaldesl) 34
Amerikesdykes (NR) 39
Amiens (France) (Amias, Amiens) 72, 109

Amotherby (NR) (Aymundeby) 65, 269
Ampleforth (NR) (Ampleford) 248
Angram (NR) (Angrum) 248
Angram (Ainsty) (WR) (Angrom, Angrum) 199, 229
Anston (North *or* South) (WR) (Anestan, Anstan) 86, 268
Applegarth (NR) (Apelgarth) 155
Appleton (Nun Appleton *or* Appleton Roebuck) (WR) (Appelton) 273
Appleton le Street (NR) (Apelton) 250–1
Appleton Roebuck (WR) (Apelton) 89, 144–5; *see also* Appleton
Appletreewick (WR) (Appeltrewik) 13, 213
Argam (ER) (Erghem) 247
Arkendale (WR) (Erkedon, Erkenden, Erkenton) 63, 167–8
Arkengarthdale (NR) (Arkilgarth) 266
Arksey (WR) (Arkeseye) 55
Armthorpe (WR) (Arnesthorp, Arnethorp) 44, 45, 169, 208
Arncliffe (NR) (Erneclive) 192
Arncliffe (WR) (Arneclive) 278
Arnold (ER) (Arneheld, Arnhale) 218–20, 247, 272
Arras (lost) (ER) (Ergis) 31
Arthington (WR) (Ardington, Arhington, Arthinton) 33
Asenby (NR) (Eystenby, Hazerby) 251, 279
Askham Bryan (WR) (Askeham Brian) 278
Askham Richard (WR) (West Askham, Westascham, Westhassam) 88, 243
Askrigg (NR) (Askerik) 155, 266
Askwith (WR) 201
Asselby (ER) 253
Aston (WR) 253
Atwick (ER) (Attyngwyke) 272
Aughton (ER) (Achton) 102
Aurel, Aurelia (Orival, France?) 199
Austerfield (WR) (Austerfield, Ousterfeld) 13, 43, 54, 239
Austwick (WR) (Oustwyk) 228–9
Ayketon (NR) 251
Ayton, (Great *or* Little) (NR) (Aton) 101
Ayton, Great (NR) (Aten, Aton, Heton) 131, 163–5, 220
Ayton, Little (NR) (Parva Aton, Atone) 131–2, 220–1
Ayton, West (NR) (Aton) 40
Azerley (WR) (Atherlagh, Atherlane, Azerlay, Hazerly) 63, 173, 266

Bagby (NR) (Baggeleye) 248
Baggaby (ER) (Bagoteby) 30, 181–2
Baildon (WR) 194
Bainton (ER) (Bainnton, Bainton, Bayngton, Baynton, Bayneton) 31, 267, 271–2, 277
Balby (WR) (Balleby) 44, 271–2
Baldersby (WR) (Baldesby) 278
Baldersdale (NR) (Balderdale) 277
Balkholme? (ER) (Balkington) (error for Walkington?) 105
Balne Hall (WR) (Balnehal) 88
Barden (WR) (Berdon) 208–9
Bardsey (WR) (Berdeseye) 32, 232, 247–8
Barf Hill (ER) (Akenbergh) 208
Barkston (WR) (Barkeston) 268
Barkston Ash, wapentake (WR) (Barkeston) **47–9**, 123, 154, 182–3
Barlby (ER) (Barchelby) 105
Barmby on the Moor (ER) (Barneby) 29, 31
Barmston (ER) (Beneston, Berneston, Boneston) 36, 59, 137
Barnaby (NR) (Bernoldeby) 267
Barnbow (WR) (Barneby) 34
Barnburgh (WR) (Barneburg) 44, 55
Barnby (Langbargh) (NR) (Magna Barneby and Parva Barneby) 271–2
Barnby Dun (WR) (Barneby, Barneby super Don) 42, 44
Barnoldswick (WR) (Bernoldeswik, Bernoldeswyk, Bernoldwyke, Bernoleswyk, Bernolfwyke) 49, 50, 51, 180–1
Barnsley (WR) (Bernesley) 116, 270
Barrowby (Austhorpe) (WR) (Beryeby) 274
Barton (Gilling) (NR) 81
Barton le Street (NR) (Barton, Barton in Holdedelith) 65, 66
Barton on Humber (Lin) (Barton) 113
Barwick (NR) (Berewik, Berewyk, Berewyk supra Tese, Berwyk) 71, 155, 274
Barwick in Elmet (WR) (Berewyk) 33
Bashall Eaves (WR) (Badskalf) 49
Battleburn (ER) (Borzilbron) 267
Bawtry (WR) (Bautre) 11, 13, 54, 86, 239–41
Bazelby (ER) (error for Asselby?) 104
Beadlam (NR) 66

Beamsley (WR) (Bernesleye) 63
Beauchief (Dby) (Bello Capite) 42; *see also* Dore
Bedale (NR) (Bedal, Bedale) 8, 121, 277
Beeford (ER) (Beford) 37, 61
Belby (ER) (Beleby, Bellebi) 105, 276
Bellerby (NR) 264, 273
Benningholme (ER) (Benningholm) 193
Bentley (one of several possible) 270
Bentley (ER) (Benteley, Benteleye) 142, 224
Bentley (WR) (Bentelay, Benteley, Benetleye) 55, 58, 248
Berwick (WR) (Berewyk, Berwyk) 264
Bessingby (ER) (Besingby, Besyngby) 243
Beswick (ER) (Besewik, Besewyk) 208, 264
Beverley (ER) (Beverlac, Beverlacum, Beverle) 2, 3, 31, 32, 61, 101, 106, 109, 158–60, 222, 254–7, 275–6
Bewerley (WR) (Beuerlay) 278
Bewholme (ER) (Begholm, Beghum) 37, 268
Bickerton (WR) (Bygerton) 89
Bielby (ER) (Beleby next Pokelington) 30, 195–6
Bilbrough (WR) (Bilburg, Bilburgh) 89, 90
Bilham (WR) (Billam) 270
Billingley (WR) (Billinglay) 42
Bilsdale (NR) (Byldesdale) 222
Bilton (Ainsty) (WR) 123, 184, 275
Bingley (WR) (Bingelay, Byngelay, Byngeley, Bynggele) 33, 35, 36, 214, 277
Birdforth (NR) (Brudeford) 131, 220
Birdforth, wapentake (NR) (Brodeford, Brudefford, Brudeford, Brudford) 9, **69–71**, 84, 138, 165, 166, 219
Birdsall (ER) (Briddeshale, Bridsal) 78, 264, 271–2
Birkin (WR) (Birkyn) 266
Birneby (WR) 278
Bishop Burton (ER) (Burton) 31, 158–60, 254
Bishop Thornton (WR) (Thorneton) 194
Bishop Wilton (ER) (Bishop Wilton, Bishop Wylton) 31, 158–60, 254, 257
Bishopdale (NR) (Biscopdale) 133
Bishopthorpe (WR) (Bisshopestorp, Byschopthorpe, Thorp, Thorp Archiepiscopi, Thorpe iuxta Ebor) 75, 92, 131, 158–60, 220
Blackamore (lost) (NR) (mora de Blakhou) 82, 143
Blacktoft (ER) (Blaketoft) 102
Blakescore (Langbargh) (NR) 218–20
Blanch (ER) (Blanchemarle) 247
Blea Moor (WR) (Blemore) 228–9
Blea Wyke (NR) (Blawyk) 129
Blosike (WR) 88
Blubberhouses (WR) (Bluberhuse, Bluberhuses) 167–8
Boel (WR) *see Bole*
Bole (WR) (Boel, Bole) 44, 136
Boltby (NR) (Bolteby) 84, 222, 253
Bolton (ER) (Boulton) 250–1
Bolton (NR) *see* Castle Bolton
Bolton Abbey (WR) (Boulton) 133, 208–9
Bolton by Bowland (WR) (Boulton) 51, 264
Bolton Percy (WR) (Boulton, Buleton) 128, 253
Bolton upon Dearne (WR) (Boulton) 43, 47, 55, 58
Bordelby (now Mount Grace) (NR) (Borthelby) 267
Bordley (WR) (Bordelay, Bordlay) 278
Boroughbridge (WR) (Ponteburgi, Ponteburgo, Pontemburgh) 10, 34, 65, 68, 70, **73**, 74, 78, 87, 89, 112, 210, 235, 251
Bossall (NR) (Bossale) 270
Boston (Lin) (Sanctus Botulphus) 32
Bottom (WR) (Botheme) 177
Bower (lost) (WR) (le Boure) 42
Bowes (NR) 266
Bowland (WR) (Bouland) 49, 51, 53
Bowling (WR) (Bolling) 95
Bowthorpe (ER) (Bolthorp) 104
Boynton (ER) (Bonnington in le Wold) 154
Bracewell (WR) (Braytewell) 49, 50
Bradfield (WR) (Bradfeld) 278
Bradford (WR) (Bradeford) 95–6, 98
Bradley (High and Low) (WR) (Bradel') 49, 278–9
Bradley (Stainland) (WR) (Bradel', Bradelay) 96
Braithwaite (Hang West *or* Pickering) (NR) (Bratwayt) 173
Braithwaite (Azerley) (WR) (Braithwait, Brathweit, Bratwaith, Bratwayth) 83, 173, 278

Braithwell (WR) (Braytewelle, Braytwell) 177
Bramham (WR) (Bram, Braham, Bramham) 48, 62, 271–2
Bramhope (WR) (Bramhop, Bramehope) 33, 34, 247–8
Bramley (Grewelthorpe) (WR) (Bramlay) 63, 278
Bramley (Leeds) (WR) (Bramelay, Bremlay) 247–8
Brampton (Bierlow *or* en le Morthen) (WR) (Brampton) 44, 246, 273
Brampton en le Morthen (WR) (Brampton) 176–7
Brancliffe (WR) (Branteclif, Branteclive, Brendclif, Brenteclive) 56, 86, 169, 208
Brandesburton (ER) 268
Brandon (WR) (Bram', Brandon) 167–8, 209
Bransdale (NR) (Brandesal) 153
Brantingham (ER) 106, 144–5, 218–20
Branton Green (WR) (Brampton) 73
Brayton (WR) 47, 48, 117, 122, 232, 234–5
Brearley (WR) (Brerleye) 121–2, 270
Breary (WR) (Brearhagh, Brerehagh) 247–8
Breckenbrough (NR) (Brakenbergh) 251
Breighton (ER) (Bryhton) 272
Bretton, West (WR) (Brotthona) 270
Bridge Hewick *see* Hewick
Bridlington (ER) (Bridelington, Bridlinton, Brilington) 61, 243
Brigham (ER) 58
Brignall (NR) (Brigenhale, Brigehale) 81, 273
Brimham (WR) (Birnebem) 278
Brind (ER) (La Brede) 263
Brinsworth (WR) (Brenysford, Bruneford, Brunneford) 44, 175, 267
Briscoe (Gilling) (NR) (Birschow) 155
Brockhole Beck (NR) (Brocholebech, Brocholebek) 129
Brompton (Pickering) (NR) (Brumpton) 39, 41, 263, 269
Broughton (NR) (Broghton, Broghthon) 222
Broughton (NR) (Great *or* Little) (Brouton) 100
Broughton, Great (NR) (Magna Brouton) 98
Broughton, Little (NR) (Brouthton, Parva Brougthton, Parva Brouton) 99, 200,
Broughton (WR) (Brochton) 51
Broughton Lythe (lost) (NR) 272–3
Brundemanby (Burnby, ER?) 229
Buckrose, wapentake (ER) (Buccros, Buccross, Bucros, Bukcros, Bukros) **76–8**, 137, 144, 156, 157, 182
Bulmer (NR) (Bulemer) 152–3, 199–200
Bulmer, wapentake (NR) (Bulmer, Bulmere) **67–9**, 137–8, 219
Bulmershire (NR) (Bulmerschyr) 131
Burghwallis (WR) (Burgh Waleys) 275
Burley in Wharfedale (WR) (Berlay, Berley) 236
Burn (ER) (Eastburn, Kirkburn *or* Southburn) 175
Burn (WR) (Birne, Byrne) 127–8
Burnby (ER) (Brunneby) 30, 146, 170, 193; *see also Brundemanby*
Burneston (NR) (Briningston, Bryningeston) 87, 129
Burrill (NR) (Borel) 277
Bursea (ER) (Birseye) 268
Burshill (ER) (Bristhill) 268
Burton Agnes (ER) (Burton, Burton Annays, Burton Annies) 59, 61, 265
Burton Constable (ER) (Burton Conestabel) 193; *see also* Constable Burton
Burton Dale (NR) (Burtundal) 107
Burton Fields (ER) (Burton) 195
Burton Fleming (ER) (Burton Fleming, Burton Flemyng) 243
Burton in Lonsdale (WR) (Burton in Lonesdale, Borton in Lonesdale) 226–9
Burton Leonard (WR) (Borton Leonard, Burton, Burton Leonard, Burton Sancti Leonardi) 61, 65, 167–8, 195–6
Burton Salmon (WR) (Salman Brettona) 270
Busby, Great (NR) (Buskelby) 278
Butterbusk (WR) (Boterbusc) 177
Buttercrambe (NR) (Butercramb, Buterkram, Butreckramb) 162–3
Butterthwaite (WR) (Butterwyk Stubbing) 44
Butterwick (ER) (Buterwyk, Buterwyke) 137–8

Byland (NR) (Bella Landa, Bellalanda) 10, **85–6**, 99, 248

Caldbergh (NR) (Caldebury, Caudeberg) 201
Caldwell (Gilling) (NR) (Caldewell) 273
Caldwell (Marton le Moor) (lost) (NR) (Caldwella) 278
Calgarth? *see Colcalgarth*
Calton (WR) 49
Cam Side (WR) (Cambesyde) 228–9
Cam, Cold *see* Cold Cam
Camerton (ER) (Camtone) 274
Cantley (WR) (Cantelay) 43
Carcroft (WR) (Kercroft) 94
Carlecotes (WR) 203
Carlesmoor (WR) (Carlesmor, Carlesmore) 62, 63
Carleton (Osgoldcross) (WR) 93
Carleton (Staincliffe) (WR) 49, 53, 185, 196
Carlton (Langbargh) (NR) (Carleton) 98
Carlton (Barkston Ash) (WR) (Carleton iuxta Snaith, Karleton) 127, 209–10
Carlton Green (NR) (Carleton) 82
Carlton in Coverdale (NR) (Carleton) 272
Carlton Miniott (NR) (Carleton, Carleton iuxta Tresk) 85, 251
Carnaby (ER) (Kenetteby, Kerneteby, Kernethby) 59, 128, 253
Carthorpe (NR) (Carethorp, Carthorp) 171, 263
Casterton in Lonsdale (Cul) (Casterton in Lonnesdale) 52
Castle Bolton (NR) (Bodelton) 222
Castle Leavington (NR) (Castellevyington, Levington) 204–6
Castleford (WR) (Castelforth) 93
Castley (WR) 62
Cateburn (WR) 53
Cattal (WR) (Cathale) 63
Catterick (NR) (Cateriche) 117
Catterton (WR) (Catherton) 88, 89
Catton (ER) (Catton, Gatton) 30, 31, 195, 248
Catwick (ER) (Cattewik, Catwik) 218–20
Cave, South (ER) (Suthkave) 101, 105, 139
Cawood (WR) (Cawod, Kawode) 48, 117, 158–60, 254
Cawthorne (WR) (Calthorn) 270
Cayton (NR) (Kayton) 39
Cayton (WR) 278
Chellow (WR) (Chelleslawe) 232
Chester (Cestria) 58, 164, 165
Chickenley (WR) (Chickley, Chikenely) 177
Clairvaux (France) (Clarisvallibus) 100
Claro, wapentake (WR) (Clarhou, Clarhow) **61–5**, 123, 167
Claxton (NR) 270
Clayton (WR) 95
Cleckheaton (WR) (Heton) 270
Cleveland (NR) (Cliflaund, Clyfland, Cliveland) 41, 100, 153
Cliffe (North *or* South) (ER) (Clif, Klif) 102, 104
Cliffe (NR) (Clif) 271–2, 273
Clifford (WR) 48, 49, 267
Clifton (NR) (Clifton, Clifton extra Ebor) 7, 249–50, 274
Clifton (Conisbrough) (WR) (Clyfton) 177
Clint (WR) (Clynt) 167
Clitheroe (Lan) (Cliderhou) 49, 51
Clotherholme (WR) (Cloutherum) 279
Coatham (NR) (Cotam, Cothum, Cotom, Coton, Cotum) 153, 199–200, 222, 267, 269
Cocksford (WR) (Cokesford, Kokeford) 123, 264
Colcalgarth (WR) (Calgarth *or* Cowgarth?) 121
Cold Cam (NR) (Camp) 248
Cold Coniston (WR) (Coniston) 53
Cold Kirby (NR) (Kereby, Kirkeby, Kyrkeby) 82, 83, 163
Coldcotes (WR) (Caldecotes) 34
Collingham (WR) (Colingham) 32, 232, 247–8
Colly in South Kirkby? (WR) (Scollay) 94
Colton (Ainsty) (WR) 88
Colton (Temple Newsam) (WR) 33, 34
Compton (WR) (Cumpton) 232
Coneysthorpe (NR) (Cuningesthorp) 199
Conisbrough (WR) (Conesburg, Coniggesborou, Coningborou, Coningburg, Coningburgh, Coningesburc, Cuningesburg) 43, 45, 57, 176–7
Coniston (ER) (Conyngeston) 215
Coniston, Cold *see* Cold Coniston
Conistone (WR) (Coniston) 278
Cononley (WR) (Conel') 50

Constable Burton (NR) (Burton, Burton Conestabel) 131, 273
Cookridge (WR) (Cugeriz, Curiz) 247–8
Cop Keld Brook (NR) (Copkeldebrok) 129
Copgrove (WR) (Copcrave) 63
Copmanthorpe (WR) (Caupemantorp, Comannethorpe, Coupemanethorpe, Coupmantorp) 89, 131, 220–1
Cornbrough (NR) (Cornburg, Cornburgh) 147
Cotherstone (NR) (Cothereston, Cotherston, Cuthereston, Kothereston) 121, 155, 274, 277
Cotmannestoft, *Cotmantoft* (Scalby, NR) (a toft name) 114, 141–2
Cottingham (ER) (Cotingham, Cottingham, Cotyngham) 31, 162–3
Cottingwith (East *or* West) (ER) (Cotingwith, Cotyngwith) 171–3
Cottingwith, East (ER) (Cotingwode, Estcottingwyth) 31, 80
Cottingwith, West (ER) (Westcottingwyth) 80, 276
Coulton (NR) (Colton) 66, 156–7, 231
Coverdale (NR) 133
Coverham (NR) (Coverham, Covrham) 201
Cow House (Bingley) (WR) (Cuwhus) 34
Cowden, Great or Parva (ER) 137
Cowesby (NR) (Couseby) 69
Cowgarth? *see Colcalgarth*
Cowley (WR) (Collay) 56
Cowling (WR) (Colling) 49, 121, 270
Cowloughton (WR) 121
Cowthorpe (WR) (Colthorp) 62
Cowton (NR) (Couton, Coutton) 82, 278
Cowton, North (NR) (Magna-, Northcutton) 81, 82, 279
Coxwold (NR) (Cokewald, Cokewauld, Kokewald, Kokewalde) 251, 268, 271–2
Cracoe (WR) 209
Craike Hill, riding court (ER) (Crakhou, Craykhow) 138, 148, 181
Crakehall (NR) (Crakehale) 121
Crambe (NR) (Crambum, Cramum) 225
Cranswick (ER) (Crancewik, Crauncewyk) 247, 264, 268
Crathorne (NR) (Cratorn) 148
Crayke (NR) (Crak, Creik) 13, 125–7
Crigglestone (WR) (Bricleston, Crickeliston) 177
Croft (NR) 75, 82, 273
Crokedaykd (WR) 181
Crookhill (WR) (Crokewelle) 177
Crookrise (WR) (Crokeris) 51
Croom (ER) (Crome, Croom) 157–8, 243
Cropton, forest (NR) (Croptum) 39
Crosby (NR) (Crosseby) 222
Crosland (WR) (Croslandfosse, Crosslaund) 110, 111
Crossthwaite (NR) (Crossethewyth, Crosthwayt) 144, 264
Cullingworth (WR) (Cullingwrth) 33
Cumberland 140, 158, 194
Cumberworth (WR) 177
Cundall (NR) (Cundal, Cundall) 251

Dacre (WR) (Dacra) 278
Dale Town (NR) (Dale) 192
Dallow (WR) (Dalhagwe) 278
Dalton (North *or* South) (ER) (Dalton) 247, 264
Dalton, South (ER) (Dalton) 31, 102, 122, 276
Dalton (Birdforth) (NR) 70
Dalton (Strafforth) (WR) 175, 177, 267
Damesdales (NR) 39
Darfield (WR) (Derfeld, Derffeud) 45, 136
Darnbrook (WR) (Dernebrok) 279
Darrington (WR) (Darthyngton, Derlington, Derlingtonne) 140, 266
Deep Dale (Clayton *or* Ebberston) (NR) (Depedale) 248
Deighton (ER) (Ditton) 80, 102, 242
Deighton, Kirk *or* North (WR) (Ditton) 64, 267
Deighton, North (WR) (Northditton) 62
Denby, Upper (WR) (Deneby) 248
Dent (WR) (Deneth) 155
Denton (WR) 201
Derwent, river (Derewent) 31, 41, 129
Dewsbury (WR) (Deuesbyr, Dewesbir, Dewysbir, Wesebry) 96, 176–7
Dickering, wapentake (ER) (Dikering, Dykering) **58–61**, 137, 154, 181
Didderston (NR) (Diderston) 81
Dinsdale, Over (NR) (Dyndesale) 252
Dishforth (NR) (Disceford) 279

Dodworth (WR) (Dodewrht) 270
Don, river 44, 47, 54
Doncaster (WR) (Doncastre, Donecastre) 10, 11, 41–2, 43, 46, 47, **54–5**, 58, 73, 160–1, 271, 278
Dousthorpe (lost) (WR) (Dowstorp) 177
Dove, river (NR) (Duve) 152, 153
Draughton (WR) (Draghton) 52, 201
Drax (WR) 47, 48, 214
Drewton (ER) (Dreuton) 30
Driffield (ER) (Driffeld, Driffeud) 3, 10, 58, 61, 106, 117, 211–12
Dringhoe (ER) (Dringhou) 37, 247
Dringhouses (WR) (Dringhuses) 88
Dromonby (NR) (Dromundeby) 279
Duffield (North *or* South) (ER) (Duffeld) 80, 157–8, 222–3
Duffield, North (ER) (North Duffeld, Northduffeld) 102, 192–3
Duffield, South (ER) (Suthduffeld) 193
Duggleby (ER) ((Deugelby, Dugelby) 76, 269
Dunnington (Holderness) (ER) (Dodington) 247
Dunnington (Ouse and Derwent) (ER) 80
Dunsforth (WR) (Donnesforth) 275

Earby (WR) (Euerby) 49
Earlsheaton *see* Heaton
Earswick (NR) (Ethertwyk) 274
Easby (Gilling) (NR) (Eseby) 279
Easby (Langbargh) (NR) (Asseby) 130
Easington (ER) (Esington) 215
Easingwold (NR) (Esingwald, Esingwalt, Esingwaud) 10, 67, **82–3**, 106, 150–2, 265
East Cottingwith *see* Cottingwith
East Haddlesey *see* Haddlesey
East Harlsey *see* Harlsey
East Heslerton *see* Heslerton
East Keswick *see* Keswick
East Morton *see* Morton
East Riding (Austridingia, Estredding, Estrethyng, Estridding, Estriding) 38, 60, 105, 156, 157, 159, 276
East Tanfield *see* Tanfield
East Witton *see* Witton
Eastburn (ER) (Brunne, Estbrunne) 218–20; *see also Burn*
Eastby (WR) (Estby, Esteby) 133, 208, 209
Easthorpe (ER) (Esthorpe, Estorp) 60, 181–2
Eastoft (WR) (Eshetoft, Estoft, Estorp) 87, 93, 232
Ebberston (NR) (Ebriston, Edbriston, Elbreston) 38, 39, 184–5
Ebredeby 186
Ecclesfield (WR) (Ekeslesfeud, Northecclesfeld) 42, 278
Edenthorpe (WR) (Stirtorp) 54
Edlington (WR) (Edelinton) 46
Egton (NR) (Eggeton) 271
Eldwick (WR) (Helewyk) 34
Ellerby (ER) (Eluardby) 268
Ellerby (NR) (Elueretby) 271–2
Ellerker (ER) 30, 125–7
Ellerthorpe (NR) (Ethelingthorp, Elwenthorp) 87, 264
Ellerton (ER) (Ellerton, Elreton) 276
Ellerton (NR) (Hellerton) 165
Ellingstring (NR) (Elingstring, Elvingstringe) 124
Ellington (NR) (Elvington) 124
Ellington, High (NR) (Uverelington) 252
Ellington, Low (NR) (Netherelington) 252
Ellis Croft (NR) (a croft name) (Eliscroft, Elsicroft) 39, 129
Elmswell (ER) (Elmeswell) 78
Elsey (WR) (Neleshou) 51
Elslack (WR) (Elslake) 49
Elvington (ER) (Elvington, Elvinton) 80, 138, 197
Embsay (WR) (Emmeseye, Emmeshay) 133, 208, 209
Emley (WR) (Emeley, Emeleye, Emmele) 110, 140, 207
Escrick (ER) (Esckrike, Escrick, Escrik, Eskeruk, Eskeryck, Parva Eskeruk) 80, 102, 117, 165–6, 171–3, 230
Eseby (NR) 244
Esk, river (NR) (Esk, Eske) 129
Eskelf (near York) 68
Eston (NR) 153–4, 204–6
Etton (ER) (Atton, Eton, Hettun) 31, 264
Everingham (ER) 30, 149
Everthorpe (ER) (Evrethorp, Yverthorpe) 31, 102
Evesham, battle *or* war of 67, 96, 103, 150
Ewcross, wapentake (WR) (Youcros) 3, 9–10, 155
Exelby (NR) (Eskelburgh, Eskelby) 68

Falsgrave (NR) (Walesgrave, Wallesgrave) 38, 41, 106, 180, 280–1
Fangfoss (ER) (Fangefos, Fangfosse) 30, 138, 146, 242
Farlington (NR) (Faldinton) 86
Farndale (NR) (Farndal) 153
Farnham (WR) (Farnam) 155
Farnley (Armley) (WR) (Farnel, Farnley, Farnleye, Franley) 96, 121, 197, 270; *see also* Farsley
Farsley (WR) (Fasel) 96
Fawdington (NR) (Faldington) 248
Faweather (WR) (Fahedder) 33
Faxfleet (ER) (Faxflet) 102, 215
Fearby (NR) 124
Felixkirk (NR) (Felicekirke) 248
Ferry Fryston (WR) (Fryston) 275
Ferrybridge (WR) (Fery, Pont de Fery) 266, 270
Feuby see Firby?
Filey (ER) (Fivele, Fyfle, Fyvele) 61, 109, 132, 220–2
Fimber (ER) (Fimmere, Fuymmere) 195
Finedon (Nth) (Tingden) 211
Finghall (NR) (Finegale, Fingale) 252
Firby (ER) (Ferby) 76
Firby (NR) (Fritheby) 277
Firby? (NR) (Feuby *or possibly* Seuby) 279
Firsby (WR) (Friseby) 177
Fishhouses (lost) (in Ottringham) (ER) (Fyshuses) 247
Fishlake (WR) (Fiskelak, Fisselake) 93, 177
Fitling (ER) 37
Flamborough (ER) (Flamburg, Flayngburg) 59, 149, 237
Flanders 32
Flasby (WR) (Flassceby) 230
Flawith (NR) (Flathewat) 271
Flet water (WR) 88
Flinton (ER) 36, 215
Flixton (ER) 58, 264
Flotmanby (ER) (Flokemanby, Flotemanby, Flothermanby, Flotmanby) 58, 243, 264
Folkton (ER) (Folketon) 39, 264
Follifoot (WR) (Folifait, Folifayth, Folyfoyt) 167–8
Follifoot (lost) (WR) (Folyfayt) 62, 91
Fooden (WR) (Fulden) 264
Foss, river (Fosse) 78
Foston on the Wolds (ER) (Foston) 59
Foulbridge (NR) (Fulkbrigge) 76
Foulsnape (lost) (WR) (Fulsnape) 266
Fountains (WR) (Fontibus) 278
Foxholes (ER) (Foxhol) 150
Fraheli (WR) 181
Fraisthorpe (ER) (Fraysthorp, Freysthorp) 243
Fremington (NR) (Freminton) 155, 274
Fridaythorpe (ER) (Fridaythorp) 150, 271
Frodingham (North *or* South) (ER) (Frodingham) 215
Fugesflet (Howdenshire) (ER) 102

Gafelgrave (WR?) 78
Galphay (WR) (Galghahe, Galghay, Galleghaye, Galwehagwe) 63, 173, 278
Galtres, forest (NR) (Galtres, Gaultris) 68–9, 78, 198
Ganthorpe (NR) (Galmesthorp, Galmesthorpe) 138
Ganton (ER) (Galinton, Galmeton) 60, 150, 270
Garforth (WR) (Gerford) 33
Gargrave (WR) (Geregrave, Gergrave) 49, 270
Garsdale (WR) (Garsedale) 155
Garton on the Wolds (ER) (Garton) 272; riding court 154
Gate Croft (WR) (Gaytecroft) 264
Gateforth (WR) 235
Gawthorpe (Lepton) (WR) 177
Gildersdale (ER) (Gildhoudesdale, Gildusdale) 224
Gilling, wapentake (NR) 9, 69, **81–2**, 155, 165, 171, 277
Girrick (Skelton, Marske) (NR) (Greenrigg, Greenrigge, Grenrig) 218–20
Girsby (NR) (Griseby) 252
Gisburn (WR) (Gysbourn, Gyselbourn) 264
Gisburn, forest (WR) (Gyselburn) 50
Givendale (Great *or* Little) (ER) (Geveldale) 223
Goldsborough (NR) (Goldesborough, Goldsburgh) 271–2
Goldsborough (WR) (Goldeburg, Goldeburgh, Goldesburg) 51, 214
Goldthorpe (WR) (Golthorp) 42
Gollescroft (Cayton) (WR) 278
Gomersal (WR) (Gumereshale, Gumersal) 97, 98
Goodmanham (ER) (Guthmundeham) 276

Goodramgate, street in York 74
Gowthorpe (ER) (Gouthorp) 156
Graffartthorpe (WR) 177
Gransmoor (ER) (Gransmor) 252
Grassington (WR) (Gers, Gersington) 50, 212–13
Greasbrough (WR) (Gresebrok) 45
Great Ayton *see* Ayton
Great Broughton *see* Broughton
Great Busby *see* Busby
Great Cowden *see* Cowden
Great Hatfield *see* Hatfield
Great Houghton *see* Houghton
Great Kelk *see* Kelk
Great Moorsholme *see* Moorsholme
Green Dyke (NR) (Grenedik, Grenedyc) 129
Green Hammerton (WR) (Grenhamerton) 62; *see also* Hammerton
Greenberry (NR) (Greneberg) 81, 279
Greenhow (NR) (Grenehowe, Grenhou) 153–4, 204–6, 222
Greenoak (ER) (Grenhayk) 102
Grenehou (ER) 264
Gretehouesd (NR) 129
Grewelthorpe (WR) (Gruelthorp, Gruelthorpe) 173
Griff (NR) (Gryf) 222
Grimsby (Lin) (Grimesby) 37
Grimston (ER) 78
Grimston (WR) (Grimeston) 48, 270
Grimston, North (ER) (Grymeston) 269
Grimthorpe (ER) (Grimethorp, Grimesthorp, Grimesthorpe, Grimsthorp, Grimthorp, Grymesthorp, Grymthorp) 31, 137–8, 237
Guisborough (NR) (Gisburn, Gisburne, Giseburn, Gyseburn) 100, 267

Habton (NR) (Habeton) 230–1
Haddlesey, East (WR) (Esthathelseie, Esthausi, Esthausy) 192–3
Haddlesey, Middle (WR) (Middelhausey) 193
Haisthorpe (ER) (Hasthorp, Hastthorp) 229
Haldenby (WR) (Haldanby, Haldaneby, Haldenby) 93, 142–3, 271
Halifax (WR) 96, 176–7
Halikeld, wapentake (NR) 9, 69, 81, **86–7**, 171
Hallamshire (WR) (Hallomschire, Hallomshire, Hallumshire, Halompshir, Halompsir, Halummshire, Halumschire) 42, 43, 44, 124–5, 140, 278
Hallytreeholme (ER) (Halytreholm) 243
Halsham (ER) (Esthalsham, Westhalsham) 193
Halton (Temple Newsam) (WR) 33
Halton East (WR) (Alton, Halton) 33, 34, 208, 209
Hambleton (WR) (Amelthon, Hamelton) 47, 48, 117, 122, 232
Hammerton (Green *or* Kirk) (WR) (Hamerton) 62, 63, 206–7, 278; *see also* Green Hammerton
Hampole (WR) (Hanepol) 43, 273
Handsworth (WR) (Handesworth) 42, 46
Hang, wapentake (NR) (Hang, Hange) 9, 69, 81, **117–18**, 155, 165, 277–8
Hanging Heaton *see* Heaton
Hardwick (Aston) (WR) (Herdwyk) 225
Harewood (WR) (Harewode) 33, 273–4
Harlsey (East *or* West) (NR) (Herleshey) 222
Harlsey, East (NR) (Est Herlesey) 267
Harome (NR) (Harom), wapentake court at 66
Harpham (ER) 252
Harswell (ER) (Hersewell, Herswele) 152, 157–8, 222–3
Hartburn (lost) (ER) (Herteburn,Herteburne, Hertelburn) 36, 137
Harthill, wapentake (ER) (Hertehill, Herthil, Herthill, Herthille) 9, 14, **29–32**, 79, 101, 156, 157
Hatfield (WR) (Hatfield, Haytefeld, Heitfeld, Hutfeld) 177
Hatfield, Great *or* Little (ER) (Heytfeld) 137, 247
Haw (WR) (Hath, How) 133, 208, 209
Hawkswick (WR) (Haukeswik) 278
Hawnby (NR) (Halby, Halleby, Halmeby) 131, 220–1
Haworth (WR) (Hahgenworth) 241
Haxby (NR) (Haxeby) 274
Hay-a-Park (WR) (Parcum de Haya) 112
Hayholme (ER) (Hayholm) 37, 247

Hayton (ER) (Hayton, Heyton) 31, 272
Hazlewood (WR) (Hazelwood, Heselwode) 123, 264
Headingley (WR) (Heddingley) 247–8
Headingley, West (WR) (Westheddingley) 247–8
Headley (Bramham) (WR) (Hedley) 199
Healaugh (WR) (Hauleye, Helagh, Helawe) 89, 90, 123, 184, 275
Healaugh Park (WR) (de Parco) 275
Healey (NR) (Helawe, Helagh) 124, 167
Heaton (Bradford) (WR) (Heton) 95
Heaton (Earlsheaton *or* Hanging Heaton) (WR) (Hengendeheton) 177
Hebden (WR) (Ebbedene) 49
Heck (WR) (Heche) 88
Hedon (ER) 10, 37, 109, **112–13**, 131
Helmsley (NR) (Hamelak, Hammelak, Hammelake) 3, 8, 10, 66, 67, 117, 130, 272
Helperthorpe (ER) (Helperthorp, Helperthorpe) 76, 77, 181–2, 273
Hemingbrough (ER) (Hemingburg, Hemyngbur, Hemyngburg) 101, 104, 106, 275
Hemlington (NR) (Hemelington, Hemelinton, Hemelyngton) 98, 163–5
Hemsworth (WR) (Humlesworth) 242
Heptonstall (WR) (Heptonestal, Heptonestall, Hertonestal) 96, 176–7
Hertfordlythe (lost) (ER) (Hareforthlith) 224
Hesketh (NR) (Heskayth) 222
Heslerton (East *or* West) (ER) (Heselarton, Heselerton) 144, 222, 223–4
Heslerton, East (ER) (Esthaselerton, Estheslarton, Estheselerton) 76, 77, 192
Heslerton, West (ER) (Westhaselerton) 76
Hessay (WR) 199
Hessle (ER) (Hesel) 32, 60, 264
Hetton (WR) (Heton) 230
Hewick, Bridge (WR) (Hewyk) 279
Hexthorpe (WR) 271–2
High Melton (WR) (Melton) *see* Melton
Hilbrighthope (lost) (WR) (Hildebrighope) 208
Hilderthorpe (ER) (Hilderthorp) 264
Hillam (WR) (Hillum, Hyllum) 47, 48, 122, 232, 274
Hilston (ER) (Hyldolveston) 193
Hilton (NR) 99, 268–9
Hinderskelfe (NR) (Hilderscelf, Hildersclef, Hilderskelf, Hilderskelfe) 8, 137–8, 237
Hipperholme (WR) (Hiperum, Hyperon, Hyperum) 96, 177
Hipswell (NR) (Hoppiswell) 270
Holbeck (Otley) (WR) (Holebec) 199
Holderness, wapentake (ER) (Holdernes, Holdernesse, Houdenesse) 10, **36–8**, 50, 59, 61, 112, 113, 137, 144–5, 156, 195, 268, 274–5
Holdlythe (lost) (NR) (Holdedelithe) 65
Holdsworth (Ovenden) (WR) (Haldewerk, Haldewrth) 96, 176–7
Hollym (ER) (Houme) 268–9
Holmbank (WR) 49
Holme Bridge (Long Preston) (WR) (Holm, Holme) 51
Holme on the Wolds (ER) (Holm, Houn) 102, 181–2
Holme upon Spalding Moor (ER) (Holm, Holme, Holm in Spaldingmore) 30, 103, 149, 232, 234, 237
Holme, North (NR) (Holm) 244
Holmfirth (WR) 177
Holmpton (ER) (Halmeton) 37
Holtby (Bulmer) (NR) (Holteby) 80, 275
Holwick (NR) (Holewyk) 155
Hood (NR) (Hod) 251
Hooton Pagnell (WR) (Hoton, Hoton Paynall, Hoton Paynel, Paynelhoton) 42, 43, 44, 268
Hope (NR) 266
Horbury (WR) (Horbiry, Horbyry) 177
Hornby (Gilling *or* Hang) (NR) (Hornnsby) 267
Hornsea (ER) (Hornese, Hornesse) 4, 36, 171–3
Horsecroft (NR) 129
Horsforth (WR) (Horsford, Horsseford) 247–8
Horton (WR) 53
Horton in Ribblesdale (WR) (Horton in Ribbesdale) 228–9, 252
Horys 277

Hotham (ER) (Hothum, Houham, Howom) 264, 268, 276
Houghton (ER) (Houeton) 29
Houghton (Great) (WR) (Haleton) 43, 44
Hoveton (lost) (NR) Haveton) 222
Hovingham (NR) (Hovingham, Hovyngham) 66, 226–9, 251
Howden (ER) (Houden, Houeden, Houedene, Houendene) 13, 30, 101, 104, 105, 125–7; *see also* Howdenshire
Howdenshire (ER) (Houedeneschir, Houedenshur) 9, 10, 30, 31, **101–6**, 127, 150, 156, 157, 159; *see also* Howden
Howe (Ryedale) NR (Hou) 263
Howe Bridge (NR) (How) 265
Howsham (ER) (Husum) 8, 130, 272
Huby (NR) (Hoby) 10, 67, **82–3**, 134, 150–3, 265
Huby (WR) (Hoby, Houby, Hueby) 167–8
Huddersfield (WR) (Hodderesfeld) 267
Huddleston (WR) (Hudelleston) 156
Huggate (ER) (Hugat, Hugate) 31, 264, 271, 276
Hull, river and port (ER) (Hul, Hull) 34, 37, 54, 76, 85, 158–60, 254, 258
Humber, Little (ER) (Parva Humbra) 275
Humber, river 160
Humbleton (ER) (Humbelton) 215
Hunderthwaite (NR) (Hunderthwayt, Hunderwayt) 277
Hunmanby (ER) (Honemanby, Hundemanby, Hundmanby) 59, 61, 167, 222, 238, 264, 266
Hunshelf (WR) (Henclif) 87
Hunsingore (WR) (Hunsinton) 63
Hunsley (ER) (Hundeslay) 275
Huntington (NR) 68
Hutton Bushell (NR) (Hoton, Hoton Buscel) 41, 263
Hutton Conyers (NR) (Heton, Hoton) 87, 279
Hutton Cranswick (ER) (Hotun) 264, 271–2; *see also* Cranswick
Hutton Hang (NR) (Hannge, Hoton Hange) 252
Hutton le Hole (NR) (Heton, Hoton Underheth) 152, 153
Hutton Magna (NR) (Hoton) 270
Hutton Wandesley (WR) (Hoton, Hoton Wandelay) 89, 229
Huttons Ambo (NR) (Bardolfhotun, Hoton) 269, 271

Idle (WR) (Idel) 212, 213
Ilkley (WR) (Elkle, Ilkele, Illecley) 128, 141, 253
Ingerthorpe (WR) 279
Ingleborough (WR) (Ingelburgh) 226–9
Ingleby (Arncliffe, Barwick *or* Greenhow) (NR) (Engelby) 98
Ingleby Arncliffe (NR) (Ingelby) 192
Ingleby Barwick (NR) (Galdongelby) 99
Ingleby Greenhow (NR) (Engelby) 264
Ingleton (WR) 155
Ingmanthorpe (WR) 267
Ingthorpe (WR) (Hunketorp) 50

Jordansal (WR?) 96, 155

Kalegarth (Appletreewick) (WR) (a plot of land) 213
Karlayheved or Karleyheved (WR) (wood in Carleton, Staincliffe) 185
Kekmarish (lost) (NR) (Kekemareys) 38
Kelbrook (WR) (Kelburk) 49
Kelfield (ER) (Kelkefeld, Kelkfeld) 80, 174, 244
Kelk, Great and Little (ER) (Kelke, Parva Lek) 229, 243
Kellingley (WR) (Kelingley) 270
Kendal (Wes) *see* Kingsdale (WR)
Kepwick (NR) (Kepewyk, Kepwik) 69, 251
Keswick, East (WR) (Estkesewyk, Kesewik) 3, 33, 34, 62, 167–8, 241
Kettlewell (WR) (Ketelwell) 185, 278
Kexby (ER) (Kexeby) 195
Keyingham (ER) (Kayingham, Keyingham) 193, 274
Kilburn (NR) (Kilbourn, Kilburne, Killeburn) 69, 86, 251
Kildale (NR) (Kildal, Kildale, Kyldale) 99, 148, 268
Kildwick (WR) (Kildwik) 208–9
Kilham (ER) (Killum, Kyllum) 58, 59, 238, 239, 270
Killerby (Hang East) (NR) (Kyluardby, Kuyluerdby) 277
Killerby (Pickering) (NR) (Kylwardeby) 39
Killingbeck (WR) (Kellingbec) 33
Kilnsea (ER) (Kylnesse) 215
Kilnsey (WR) (Kylnesay) 278

Kilnwick (ER) (Killingwik) 264
Kilnwick Percy (ER) (Killingwik, Kylingwick next Pokelington, Kyllingwyk) 8, 30, 147–8, 268
Kilpin (ER) 105
Kilton Thorpe (NR) (Thorp) 268–9
Kilvington (NR) 251
Kilvington, North (NR) (North Kilvinton) 85
Kimberworth (WR) (Kimberworth, Kymberworth) 13, 44, 56, 58, 239, 241
Kingsdale (WR) *or* Kendal (Wes) (Kenedale, Kenesdale) 226–9
Kirby (Langbargh) (NR) (Kyrkebi) 101
Kirby Grindalythe (ER) (Kirkeby Grendal, Kirkby) 208
Kirby Hall (WR) (Kirkeby Useburn) 236
Kirby Hill (NR) (Kirkeby iuxta Ponte de Burgo,Kirkeby super moram) 251
Kirby Knowle (NR) (Kirkebi Knol, Kirkebi Undercnol, Kirkeby Knoll) 69, 165, 272
Kirby Ravensworth (NR) (Kereby Ravensthorp) 253
Kirby Wiske (NR) (Kyrkeby Wisk) 278
Kirby, Cold *see* Cold Kirby
Kirk Deighton *see* Deighton
Kirk Hammerton *see* Hammerton
Kirk Sandall (WR) (Maiorem Sandacr, Sandal) 44, 47, 55, 56, 271–2
Kirkby Fleetham (NR) (Fletham, Kirkeby Fletham, Kyrkeby) 117, 174, 192–3
Kirkby Malham (WR) (Kyrkeby) 49
Kirkby Malzeard (WR) (Kirkeby Maleshard, Kirkeby Malishard, Kyrkeby Malasart, Kyrkeby Malsard) 173, 226–9, 251, 278
Kirkby Moorside (NR) (Kereby in mora de Blakhou, Kirkebiheved, Kirkeby in Ridale, Kirkeby in Rydal, Kyrkeby, Kyrkeby Moresheved) 66, 67, 76, 143, 222, 251
Kirkby Overblow (WR) (Kerkeby Orblawere, Kirkeby Orblouere) 167–8
Kirkby Wharfe (WR) (Kirkeby) 270
Kirkby, South (WR) (Suth Kirkeby) 42–3
Kirkham (ER) (Kirkeham, Kyrkham) 225, 267
Kirkheaton (WR) (Heaton, Heton) 95, 111, 177, 278
Kirkleatham (NR) (Lathom) 267; *see also* Leatham
Kirkless (NR) (Kirkelak) 129
Knaresborough (WR) (Cnaresburg, Cnaresburgh, Knareburgh, Knaresburg, Knaresburgh) 7, 10, 34, 52, 61, 62, 64, 65, 70, 74, **112**, 167–8, 195, 210–11
Kneeton (NR) (Kneton) 272
Knot Head (WR) (Nuthayheved) 51
Knot Hill (WR) (Cnotel) 53
Knottingley (WR) (Kottingley) 275
Knoup (lost) (WR) (Gnouppe) 279
Kylecom (WR) 51
Kyngesbrigg (NR) 107

Lackenby (NR) (Lacneby, Laukenby) 153, 199–200
Lancashire (comitatus Lanc') 181
Landmoth (NR) 85
Langbargh, wapentake (NR) (Langeberg, Langeberge, Langbergh) 69, **98–101**, 130, 144–5, 148, 153, 174, 182, 218–20
Langcliffe (WR) (Langclyf) 264
Langfield (WR) (Langefeld) 96, 176–7
Langstrothdale (WR) (Langesstroth, Langestroth) 278–9
Langthorpe (NR) (Langethorp, Lanlingthorp) 87, 251
Langtoft (ER) (Langetoft) 274
Langton (ER) (Langgeton) 263
Langton, Little (NR) (Parva Langeton) 263
Langwith (ER) (Langwath) 80, 257
Lartington (NR) (Lennington, Lirenyngton) 277
Laughton en le Morthen (WR) (Laghton, Laghton in Morthing) 55, 56, 124, 145
Laverton (WR) 173, 278
Laxton (ER) 104
Laysthorpe (NR) (Laysthorp) 248
Laytham (ER) (Latham, Lathom) 30, 276
Lazenby (Langbargh) (NR) (Laysingby, Leysingby) 153, 199–200
Lead (WR) (Lede) 48
Leatham (NR) (Kirkleatham *or* Upleatham) (Lyem) 268–9; *see also* Kirkleatham
Leathley (WR) (Lelay) 62
Ledsham (WR) (Leddessam) 270
Ledston (WR) (Ledestona) 270

Leeds (WR) (Lede, Ledes) 8, 33, 35, 154, 197
Lennerton (WR) (Levenaton) 254, 257
Leppington (ER) (Lepingdon, Lepington, Leppington) 156, 271
Leven (ER) 276
Levisham (NR) (Levesham, Leveshayme, Levisham) 8, 38, 39, 106, 142, 244
Lilla Cross (NR) (Lillacros) 129
Lilla Howe (NR) (Dilohou) 129
Lilling (NR) 78
Lincoln 11
Lincolnshire 9, 10, 12, 13
Lindley (Claro) (WR) (Lindeleye, Lyndeley) 167–8
Lingcroft (ER) (Lyncroft) 242
Linton (Buckrose) (ER) (Lynton) 130, 272
Lissett (ER) (Lesette, Lesset) 36, 59, 137
Little Ayton *see* Ayton
Little Broughton *see* Broughton
Little Humber *see* Humber
Little Kelk *see* Kelk
Little Langton *see* Langton
Little Scrafton *see* Scrafton
Littlethorpe (WR) (Lytelthorpe, Lyttelthorpe) 222–3
Litton (WR) (Lyton) 49
Littondale (WR) (Lyttondale, valle de Litton) 50, 279
Liverton (NR) (Liverton, Lyverton) 174
Lockington (ER) (Lokington, Lokinton) 31, 102, 271–2
Lofthouse (WR) (one of four possible) (Lofthuse, Loftehusus) 266, 267
Londesborough (ER) (Lonnesburg, Lonnesburgh, Lounesburgh) 146, 217
Long Marston (WR) (Marston, Merston) 229; *see also* Marston
Long Preston (WR) (Preston) 51
Long Riston (ER) (Reston) 218–20
Lonsdale (NR) (Lonesdale) 267
Loose Howe, barrow (NR) (Lushou) 41
Loscoe (Barnburgh) (WR) (Lostescoth) 44
Lothersdale (WR) (Lethersden, Lotheresden,Lotheresdon) 49, 185, 196
Loversall (WR) (Loversale) 44
Low Hutton (NR) (Hoton) 250–1
Lowcross (NR) (Lowecros) 100
Lowthorpe (ER) (Louthorpe) 229
Lucca (Italy) (Luke) 72
Lund (Harthill) (ER) 31, 102, 268–9
Lune, river (Lon) 274
Lyolfhaw (lost) (WR) (Liolfhauue) 112, 167
Lythe (NR) (Lyth) 271
Lythe Beck (NR) (Lithebec, Lythebek) 39, 129

Malham (WR) (Malgum, Malgwm) 209, 278
Malham Moor (WR) (Malgmore) 278
Malham Water (WR) (Malgwater) 278
Maltby (WR) (Malteby, Mauteby) 56, 57, 86
Malton (NR) 10, 66, 67, 82, **109–10**, 263, 269, 279
Manfield (NR) (Manefeld) 174
Mappleton (ER) (Mapelton) 268
Marderby (NR) (Matherby) 248
Margyll (WR) 181; *see also Moregil*
Market Weighton (ER) (Whithon, Whiton, Whyton, Wicthton, Wicton, Withton, Witton, Wycton, Wygeton, Wytton) 8, 29, 146–7, 216–18, 244, 254, 272; *see also* Weighton
Markingfield (WR) (Markynfeld) 278
Markington (WR) (Merkyngton) 278
Marr (WR) (Mar, Mare) 42, 44, 46, 55, 169
Marske (Langbargh) (NR) (Mersk) 218–20
Marston (Long *or* Moor) (Ainsty) (WR) (Marston) 90, 271; *see also* Long Marston
Marton (Holderness) (ER) (Merton) 193, 218–20
Marton (NR) (several possible) 267
Marton (WR) 64, 209
Marton le Forest (NR) (Marton) 134
Marton le Moor (NR) (Marton, Marton super Mora) 278
Masham (NR) (Masham, Masseham) 8, 124
Maunby (NR) (Magnabi, Magnebi, Magneby, Mauneby) 165, 272, 279
Meaux (ER) (Melsa) 247
Meilhan (France) (Millan) 197
Melbourne (ER) (Mechelburn, Mechelburne, Melbourne, Michelbourne) 30, 130–1, 272
Melton, High (WR) (Melton) 55, 122–3

Meltonby (ER) (Meltenby) 138
Menston (WR) (Manston) 32
Menthorpe (ER) (Menthorp) 102
Mewith (WR) (Mewith, Mewyth) 226–9
Mexborough (WR) (Mekeburgh, Mekesburgh) 145, 176
Micklebring (WR) (Midelbring, Mikelbrug) 177
Mickleby (NR) (Mikelby) 251, 271–2
Mickleton (NR) (Mikelton) 155, 274
Mickley (Azerley) (WR) (Mikelhagh, Mikelhaye, Mikillau) 61–2, 173, 266
Mickley (lost) (in Headingley) (WR) (Mickelay) 34
Middle Haddlesey *see* Haddlesey
Middleham (NR) (Middelham, Middleham, Midelham) 9, 50, 133, 272
Middlethorpe (WR) (Middelthorpe) 131
Middleton (NR) 40
Middleton (Agbrigg) (WR) (Meddleton, Middelton) 267
Middleton (Claro) (WR) 62, 279
Middleton on the Wolds (ER) (Midelton) 272
Middleton Tyas (NR) (Middelton) 272
Middop (WR) (Midhop, Midop) 49, 50, 180–1
Midgley (Morley) (WR) (Migel, Miggeley) 96, 176–7
Milford (WR) 254
Millington (ER) (Mylington) 223
Minskip (WR) (Myneschip) 78
Mirfield (WR) (Mirfeld) 97
Missies (WR) (Meshese, Messese) 173
Monk Fryston (WR) (Friston) 47, 48, 117, 122, 232
Monubent (WR) (Maningebank) 50
Moor (ER) (More) 247
Moor Marston *see* Marston
Moor Monkton (WR) (Munketon) 90
Moorsholme, Great (NR) (Morsom) 268–9
Moregil (WR) 50; *see also Margyll*
Morker (WR) 278
Morley, wapentake (WR) (Moreley, Morle, Morley) 10, **95–8**, 267
Morton upon Swale (NR) (Morton super Swale) 84
Morton, East (WR) (Est Morton, Estmorton) 140
Morton, West (WR) (Westmorton) 140
Mos (NR) 129
Mount Grace (NR) *see* Bordelby
Mowthorpe (NR) (Multhorp, Mutthorp) 267, 269
Mulgrave (NR) (Mulgreve) 271
Mulwith (WR) (Mulewath) 87
Murton (Birdforth) (NR) (Morton) 222, 248
Murton (Bulmer) (NR) (Marton) 274
Muscoates (NR) (Mouscotes) 244–5
Muston (ER) (Moston) 59, 60
Myton (lost) (ER) (Mitton) 30

Naburn (ER) (Naburn, Naburne) 80, 131, 182, 220
Nafferton (ER) (Nafferton, Nafreton, Naperton) 59, 150, 273
Nappa (WR) (Nappay) 155, 274
Ness, West (NR) (Nesse) 66, 244–5
Neswick (ER) (Nessingwyk, Nesswyk) 271–2
Neuton Keldesyk (WR) 63
New Hall (Darfield) (WR) (Nova Aula) 44, 170
New Haya (WR) 47
Newbiggin (Cowling) (lost) (WR) (Neubigging) 51
Newburgh (NR) (Newburg, Novo Burgo) 251
Newby on Swale (NR) (Neuby) 87
Newcastle upon Tyne (Nbl) (Novo Castro) 109, 112
Neweton 194
Newhay (ER) (Newehagh, Newhathe) 244–5
Newsham (Gilling West) (NR) (Neusum in Broghton Lyth) 272–3
Newsholme (ER) (Newesom, Neusom, Neusum) 31, 150, 263
Newton (Pickering) (NR) (Neuton, Neweton) 38, 269
Newton (Ryedale) (NR) (Neuton, Westneuton) 22, 66, 222
Newton (Barkston Ash) (WR) (Neweton) 275
Newton (Staincliffe) (WR) 53
Newton Constable (ER) (Neuton) 193
Newton Kyme (WR) (Neweton) 132–3
Newton le Willows (NR) (Neuton) 277
Newton Mulgrave (NR) (Neuton, Neutona, in Whitebystrande, Witebystrande, Wytebistrant, Wytebystrande) 99, 149, 182, 272

Newton upon Ouse (ER) (Neuton super Usam) 78
Nidd (WR) (Nid, Nidde) 163–4
Nidd, river (Nid) 112
Nidderdale (WR) (Nidderdal, Nidderdale, Niderdal, Niderdale) 173, 226–9, 254, 257
Norland (WR) (Nortland) 96
North Cliffe *see* Cliffe
North Cowton *see* Cowton
North Deighton *see* Deighton
North Duffield *see* Duffield
North Grange (ER) (Northgraunge) 37, 247
North Grimston *see* Grimston
North Holme *see* Holme
North Kilvington *see* Kilvington
North Riding (Northridd, Northriding, Northrithing, Northtridd, Northtriding, Northtrithing) 9, 10, 69, 70, 103, 130, 147, 156, 157
Northallerton (NR) (Alverton) 10, 13, 69, 71, **84**, 85, 126; *see also* Allertonshire
Northlands (WR) (Northland, Nortland) 177
Northorpe (ER) (Northorp) 36
Northowram (WR) (Northrum, Northrun, Northoverum) 96, 177
Northumberland (Northumbr') 151
Norton (ER) 269
Norton (WR) (Norton next Campshale) 266
Norton Conyers (NR) (Norton) 83
Nostell (WR) (St Oswald) 276–7
Nosterfield (NR) (Nestefeld) 171, 212–13
Nottingham (Noting') 46
Nunburnholme (ER) (Bronnum, Brunham, Brunhum, Brunn, Brunnon) 30, 31, 186, 264
Nunkeeling (ER) (Killing, Kylling) 37
Nunnington (NR) (Notington, Notingtona, Nunington) 66, 244–5
Nunwick (WR) (Nunewik, Nunwik) 218
Nuthill (ER) (Nutil, Nuttele) 195
Nutwith *see* Thorpe Nutwith

Oakenshaw (Morley) (WR) (Hokensagth) 270
Octon (ER) (Oketon) 181–2, 247
Oglethorpe (WR) (Okelesthorp) 48
Ormesby (NR) 99, 148
Osbaldwick (NR) (Hosbaldewyk) 274
Osgodby (NR) 248
Osgoldcross, liberty (WR) (Osegotecros) 94, 187
Osgoldcross, wapentake (WR) (Osgotecros, Osgotecrosse) **93–5**, 116
Osgoodby (NR) (Osegoteby) 86
Osmondthorpe (WR) (Osmundethorpe, Osmundestorp) 33, 34
Ossett (WR) (Osset) 177
Otley (WR) (Ottelay, Ottele, Otteley, Otteleye) 33, 35, 158–60, 254, 258
Otterington (NR) (Otrington) 248
Ottringham (ER) (Otringham) 193, 247
Oubrough (ER) (Uleburg) 37
Oulston (NR) (Ulveston, Wlveston) 251
Ouse, river (de Use, in Usam) 33–4, 70, 73, 74, 78, 102, 117, 210, 234
Ouse and Derwent, wapentake (ER) (Use et Derewent) **80–1**, 101, 103, 138, 159, 172
Ouseburn (Great *or* Little) (WR) (Kirkeby Usburne, Useburne, Usseburne) 62, 64, 73; *see also* Kirby Hall
Ousefleet (WR) (Useflet) 142–3, 271
Ousethorpe (ER) (Wlvesthorp) 138
Ovenden (WR) (Hoveden, Ovenden, Ovindene, Oxendene) 96, 176–7
Overton (NR) 78
Owston (WR) 201
Owstwick (ER) (Oustwik, Oustwyk) 192–3

Painley (WR) (Panhal) 51
Parlington (WR) (Parlington, Parlinton, Parlyngton, Perlinton) 33, 34, 274
Parva Cowden *see* Cowden
Passebrigge (perhaps at Cawood)) (Ouse and Derwent) (WR) 117, 254
Patrick Brompton (NR) (Estbrunton, Brompton) 117, 271, 274
Patrington (ER) (Paterington, Pateryngton, Patrington) 36, 158–60, 254, 257
Paull (ER) (Pagle, Pagul, Pawgel) 113, 193
Paull Fleet (ER) (Pauleflete) 274–5
Paull Holme (ER) (Holm, Holm iuxta Pagle) 193

Peterborough (Nth) (burgum sancti Petri) 69
Pickburn (WR) (Pyckeburn) 43
Pickering (NR) (Pikering, Pykering, Pykeringg, Pykeryng) 10, 38, 40, 41, **113–14**, 115, 116, 128, 142, 184–5, 222, 244, 265
Pickering, forest (NR) (Pikeringge, Pykeringe) 199, 265, 282
Pickering, wapentake (NR) (Pikering, Pykering, Pykeringg) **38–41**, 265
Pilmoor (NR) (Pilmor) 86
Place Newton (Wintringham) (ER) (Newton next Wyntringham) 269
Plumpton (Claro) (WR) 167–8
Pockley (NR) (Pockelay, Pockeley, Pokeley) 147, 272
Pocklington (ER) (Poclinton, Pokelington, Pokelinton) 10, 29, 30, **79**, 101, 138, 147, 170, 195, 208
Pockthorpe (ER) (Pocthorp, Pokethorp) 250–1, 273
Pollington (WR) (Poulinton) 88
Pontefract (WR) (Pontefracto, Pontemfractum) 10, 52, **71–3**, 93, 95, 110, 187, 235, 266
Poppleton (WR) (Popilton) 78
Poppleton (Fountains Earth) (lost) (WR) (Portheton) 278
Potter Newton (WR) (Neuton) 33
Preston (ER) (Prestone) 274–5
Priurhaughe (lost) (in Storiths) (WR) 208
Punda (ER) (Pundaghe) 193
Purston Jaglin (WR) (Preston) 93

Quernhow (NR) (Qurtehawe) 171

Radford (lost) (Ntt) (Radeford) 246
Raincliffe (NR) (Ravenclive, Ravenclyf) 39, 107
Raisdale (NR) 222
Raisthorpe (ER) (Rughethorpe, Ruthorp, Ruthorpe) 157–8, 222–3
Rand (NR) (Rande) 264, 273
Raskelf (NR) (Raskelf, Raskelve) 83, 265
Rastrick (WR) (Rastik, Rastrik) 177
Ravenesdale, Ravenesdel (WR) 42, 43
Ravenfield (WR) (Ravenesfeld) 58
Ravenser (lost) (ER) (Ravenesere, Raveneshere) 274, 281
Ravenser Odd (lost) (ER) (le Od, Raveneshod) 37, 113
Ravensthorpe (NR) (Ravenesthorp) 84
Ravensthorpe (WR) 222
Ravensworth (NR) (Raveneswath) 155, 274
Raventhorpe (ER) (Raventhorp) 242
Rawcliffe (WR) (Routheclif, Rutheclif) 87, 232
Rawmarsh (WR) (Roumarays, Routhemersk) 200
Rawtonstall (WR) (Rettonestall, Routonestal, Routonstal, Rutonestal) 96, 176–7
Redcar (NR) (Redker) 218–20
Reeth (NR) (Rith, Rith in Swaldale, Rithe) 238–9
Reighton (ER) (Ryhton) 59
Renathorpe (lost) (WR) (Rykenildethorpe) 56
Ribble, river (WR) (Ribbel) 51
Ribston (Great *or* Little) (WR) (Ribbestein, Ribbesteyn, Ribstan, Ribsteyn) 62, 63, 139, 167–8
Riccal (lost) (NR) (Ricalf, Ricalve, Ricolf) 66, 244–5
Riccall (ER) (Rical, Rikehal) 105, 106
Richmond (NR) (Richemund, Rychemund) 10, 82, 84, 91, **111–12**, 174, 266
Richmondshire (NR) (Rechemundschire, Richemundschire, Richemundsire) 69, 81, 111, 112, 117, 133, 162, 183, 186, 266, 277; *see also* Richmond
Riddings (Bolton) (WR) 208–9
Riddlesden (WR) (Reclesdon, Riclesden) 140, 241
Rigton (WR) (Rigeton, Rigton, Ryghton, Rygton) 62, 167–8, 267
Rillington (ER) (Rillington, Ryllyngton) 76, 77, 269
Rimington (WR) (Rimington, Rymington) 52, 181
Ripley (WR) (Rippeleye, Rypple) 167–8
Ripon (WR) (Ripon, Ripoun, Rypon, Rypoun) 3, 71, 84, 87, 158–60, 254–7
Rise (ER) (Ryse) 35, 144–5, 218–20
Riseborough (NR) (Riseburn) 99; *see also* Thornton Riseborough
Rishworth (WR) (Richewrythe, Riswrd, Risewrth) 96, 177
Riston *see* Long Riston

Roche (WR) (La Roche, Roche, Rupe) 8, 42, 169, 208
Rodes, le (WR) 154
Roecliffe (WR) (Routheclif) 78
Romaldkirk (NR) (St Rumbald) 277
Rookwith (NR) (Rocwyk, Rosewyk) 252
Roos (ER) (Ros, Rosse) 36, 130–1, 272
Rossington (WR) 271–2
Rother, river (Roder) 44
Rotherham (WR) (Roderham, Rodram) 42, 45, 46, 58, 194, 203–4, 237
Rothwell Thwaite (WR) (Rothewelletwayt) 96
Rotsea (ER) (Rotse, Rotesse) 181–2, 267, 268–9
Routh (ER) (Routhe) 247
Rowton (ER) (Routon, Ruton) 218–20, 247
Rudston (ER) (Rodestan) 59
Runswick (NR) (Rinneswik, Ryneswich) 98, 218–20
Ruswick (NR) (Risewyck, Risewyk) 252
Rye 238
Ryedale, wapentake (NR) (Ridal, Rydal, Rydale) **65–7**, 147, 156, 157, 171
Rylstone (WR) (Ryllestone) 49
Ryshworth (WR) (Riseford) 35
Ryther (WR) (Rither, Rithir, Ryther) 48, 182–3, 208–9
Ryton (NR) 222

Salthaugh (ER) (Salthagh) 247
Saltmarshe (ER) (Sautemarays) 102
Salton (NR) (Salton, Saulton) 200
Saltonstall (WR) (Saltenestall, Saltonestal, Saltonstal) 96, 176–7
Sancton (ER) (Santun) 264
Sand Hall (ER) (le Sandes) 156–7
Sand Hutton (Bulmer) (NR) (Sandhotun) 271
Sandal Magna (WR) (Sandal, Sandale) 177
Sandall *see* Kirk Sandall
Sandbeck (Maltby) (WR) (Sandebek) 56, 57
Sandsend (NR) (Sandesend, Sandeshend) 271–2
Sawcock (NR) (Salkoc) 267
Sawdon (NR) (Salden) 263, 269
Sawley (Staincliffe) (WR) (Sall', Sallay, Salle, Salleye) 264, 279
Sawley Grange (WR) (Hautegraunge) 264
Scackleton (NR) (Scakelden) 248
Scagglethorpe (WR) (Skakelthorp, Skakeltorp) 266, 268
Scalby (NR) (Scaleby, Scalleby) 8, 10, 38, 40, 41, 106, 108, **114–15**, 116, 128–9, 134, 135, 141–2, 243–4, 265
Scalby Hay (NR) (haia de Scalleby) 107
Scaleber (WR) (Scalberc) 63
Scampston (ER) (Scameston, Schameston) 76
Scarborough (NR) (Scardeburg, Scardeburgh, Scartheburgh, Skardeburgh) 4, 7, 10, 37, 38, 39, 40, 41, 60, 61, 77, **106–8**, 109, 114, 115, 116, **179–80**, 194, **279–82**
Scarcroft (WR) (Scarthecroft) 33, 123, 264
Scargill (NR) (Scargile) 266
Scawton (NR) (Scalton, Schalton) 131, 220–1, 222
Scograinhowes (lost) (NR) (Stengreveshowes) 129
Scorborough (ER) (Scoreburgh) 268
Scoreby (ER) (Scorreby) 80
Scotland (Scocia) 220
Scotton (NR) 244–5
Scotton (WR) (Scoton, Scotton) 64, 167–8
Scrafton (NR) (Parva Scrafton, Scrafton) 201
Scrayingham (ER) (Scrahyngham, Screingham) 162–3
Scruton (NR) (Scrueton, Scurveton) 165, 272
Seacroft (WR) (Secroft) 33, 34
Seamer (Langbargh) (NR) (Semer, Semere) 107, 108, 153–4, 204–6
Seaton (ER) (Seton) 137, 242
Seaton Ross (ER) (Seton) 8, 30, 130, 272
Sedbergh (WR) (Sadberg) 155, 274
Selby (WR) (Selby, Seleby) 10, 76, 101, 102, 105, 106, **116–17**, 122, 232–6
Seton 263
Settle (WR) (Setel) 49, 50
Setton (Scotton?) (WR) 112
Settrington (ER) (Seterington, Steterington) 76, 244
Seuby see Firby
Seven, river (NR) (Swine, Syvene) 41, 152, 153, 265

Sewerby (ER) (Siwardby) 60
Shackleton (WR) (Sakeltonestal, Scakeltonestal, Skalketonestal) 96, 177
Sharlston (WR) (Scarneston, Sharston) 110, 201
Sheffield (WR) (Schefeld, Scefeud, Scheffeud, Sheffeld) 46, 124–5, 278
Sherbarrow (lost) (WR) (Chirebarwe) 42
Sherburn (ER) (Schireburne, Shireburn, Shyreburne) 137–8, 157–8, 224
Sherburn in Elmet (WR) (Schireburn, Schireburne, Shireburne, Shyreburne, Skyrburn) 117, 156, 158–60, 254, 258
Sheriff Hutton (NR) (Hoton Vic') 265
Shibden (WR) (Schipeden) 96
Shippen Ho (WR) (Schipen) 274
Shipton (ER) (Schipton, Shipton, Skipton) 147
Sicklinghall (WR) (Siclinghale, Siggelynghalle, Sikelinghal, Sikinghal) 63, 123, 264
Siddle (NR) (Syffyehille) 267
Sigston (NR) (Siggeston) 192
Sigsworth (WR) (Sixeforth) 278
Sikehomes (NR) 265
Silton (NR) 266
Sinnington (NR) (Syflyngton) 269
Skeeby (NR) (Skilby, Skythebi, Sytheby) 81, 272
Skelderskew (NR) (Helderscoch) 101
Skelton (ER) 105
Skelton (Langbargh) (NR) (Scelton) 100
Skelton (Marske) (NR) 218–20
Skerne (ER) (Skiren, Skyren, Skyron) 59, 150, 247, 264
Skewsby (NR) (Schoutheby) 244
Skiplam (NR) (Skyppun) 222
Skippon (in Thorner) (WR) 34
Skipsea (ER) (Skipse) 61
Skipton (WR) (Schipton, Skipton) 49, 51, 52, 53, 54, 185
Skipwith (ER) 106
Skircoat (WR) (Sckyrcotes, Shirekotes, Skircotes, Skyrcotes) 96, 176–7
Skirden (Ovenden) (WR) (Skiredene, Skyredene) 177
Skirlaugh (North *or* South) (ER) (Skirlawe, Skyrlayg) 215, 218–20
Skirlington (ER) (Schirelinton) 37, 243
Skirpenbeck (ER) (Skerpinbek, Skyrkinbek) 191–2, 248, 271
Skitterick, river (lost) (NR) (Skitteric, Skytirec) 41, 265
Skyrack, wapentake (WR) (Schirayk, Schyrayk) **32–6**
Skyrakes (WR) 246
Slaidburn (WR) (Slayteburn) 49
Sledmere (ER) (Ledmer, Ledmere, Seledm, Sledemere) 78, 156–7, 157–8, 231
Sleightholme (Ryedale) (NR) (Sletholme) 271–2
Sleningford (WR) 278
Slingsby (NR) (Lengby, Lengeby, Lengeleye, Slingesby) 66, 156–7, 231, 269
Smeaton (Kirk *or* Little) (WR) (Smetheton) 93
Snainton (NR) (Snaynton) 39, 269
Snaith (WR) (Snayth) 10, 72, **87–8**, 95, 232
Snape (NR) (Snap, Snape) 166, 272
Snilesworth (NR) (Synleswath) 248
Soothill (WR) (Sohill, Sothill, Stothull) 96, 176–7
South Cave *see* Cave
South Cliffe *see* Cliffe
South Dalton *see* Dalton
South Duffield *see* Duffield
South Kirkby *see* Kirkby
South Stainley *see* Stainley
Southburn (ER) (Sut Brun) 267
Southorpe (ER) (Suthorp) 36
Sowerby (NR) (Soureby, Souresby, Sureby) 71, 166, 251
Sowerby (Halifax) (WR) (Soureby) 177
Sowerby under Cotcliffe (NR) (Soureby) 83
Sowerbyshire (WR) (Sourbyschir) 96
Soyland (WR) (Soland, Solande) 177
Spaldington (ER) 276
Speeton (ER) 243
Speteshow (lost) (in Storiths) (WR) 208
Spofforth (WR) (Spotford) 63, 65
Sprotbrough (WR) (Sprotburg, Sprotburgh, Sprotteburgh) 55, 140, 207
Sproxton (NR) 66, 222
Stainborough (WR) (Stainburg, Staineburg, Stanburg) 116, 149
Stainburn (WR) (Stayneburne) 62
Staincliffe, wapentake (WR) (Stayncliff, Staynclyf) 7, **49–54**, 180, 185

Staincross, wapentake (WR) (Staincros, Staincrosse) **116**
Stainforth (Staincliffe) (WR) (Stainford) 264
Stainforth (Strafforth) (WR) (Steinford, Steynford) 177
Stainley, South (WR) (Staynlay) 279
Stainton (Hang) (NR) (Staynton) 264, 273
Stainton (Langbargh) (NR) (Stayneton) 107
Stainton (Staincliffe) (WR) (Staynt') 264
Stainton (Strafforth) (WR) (Siniton) 42
Staintondale (NR) 222
Stamford Bridge (ER) (Pontbelli, Pontebelli) 31, 81, 128, 195
Stanhowe (NR) (Stanghou, Stanhowe) 218–20
Stanigartis (Knaresborough) (WR) 112
Stanley (WR) 177
Stansfield (WR) (Stanefeld, Stansfeld, Steanfeld) 96, 176–7
Stanwick (NR) (Stainwegges) 81, 82
Stapleton (NR) (Stapelton, Stapiton) 81, 115, 192–3
Stapleton (WR) (Stapelton, Stapilton) 93, 270
Startforth (NR) (Stretford) 81
Staveley (WR) (Staveley, Stavley) 112, 155, 274
Staxton (ER) 270
Stead (WR) (Stede) 208–9
Steeton (Ainsty) (WR) (Stiveton, Stivetone, Styveton) 89, 266, 268
Steyncrosseyate (NR) 129
Stillingfleet (ER) (Stilingflet, Stivelingflet) 80, 234
Stillington (NR) (Stivelington, Stivellington) 68, 82
Stiltons (NR) (Tilleston) 222
Stockeld (WR) 245
Stocking (NR) (Stokkingge) 248
Stokesley (NR) 8, 71, 148–9, 264
Stonegrave (NR) (Stayngrive, Steyngrive) 244–5
Stoneshey (WR) (Stornsagh) 121, 270
Storiths (WR) (Sthorthes, Storthes) 208–9
Storwood (ER) (Storthewayt, Storthwayt, Storthweyt, Storwayt) 30, 130–1, 272
Stouribache (ER) 105
Strafforth, wapentake (WR) (Strafford, Straford, Stratford, Stretford) 9, **41–7**, 55, 145, 175–6, 202, 240, 241
Street (Addingham) (WR) (Strete) 209
Strensall (NR) (Stransale) 274
Studley (North, Roger *or* Royal) (WR) (Stodleye) 62
Studley Roger (WR) (Stodlay) 279
Sturton (WR) (Stratton, Stretton) 32, 199
Stutton (WR) (Stotton, Stutton, Sutton iuxta Tatecastr) 76, 123, 264
Suffield (NR) (Suffeld) 129
Summer Wood (WR) (Somerwath) 278
Susacres (WR) (Soschacre) 167–8
Sutton (Hang) (NR) 278
Sutton (Healey) (NR) 124
Sutton on Hull (ER) 37, 156, 247
Sutton on the Forest (NR) (Sutton, Sutton in Galtres) 83, 265
Sutton under Whitestone Cliffe (NR) (Sutton) 85, 178, 248–50
Sutton upon Derwent (ER) (Sutton, Sutton super Derewent) 31, 128, 178, 253
Swainby (Halikeld) (NR) (Swayneby) 87
Swaledale (NR) (Swaldale, Swaledale) 117, 155, 167, 186, 238–9
Swarthoe Cross (NR) (Swarthouthecrosse) 129
Swaythorpe (ER) (Swauetorp) 59
Swetton (WR) (Suetton, Swetton) 62, 63
Swincliffe *see* 'Swynolclif'
Swinden (WR) (Swynden, Swyndon) 207–8
Swindon (WR) (Swintton) 62
Swine (ER) (Swine, Swyn, Swyne) 36
Swinefleet (WR) (Swynflete) 215
Swinesale (NR) (Swynestyeschagh) 129
Swinton (Ryedale) (NR) (Svynton, Swynton) 250–1, 269
Swynolclif (perhaps Swincliffe, Claro) (WR) 272

Tadcaster (WR) (Tatecastr) 76
Tanfield (East and West) (NR) (Esttanefeud, Esttanfeld, Tanefeld, Tannefeld, Westanefeld, Westtanefeld, Westtanfeld) 87, 170–1, 263
Teesdale (NR) (Tesdale, Tesedale, Thesdale) 8, 144, 155, 264, 274, 277
Temple Hirst (WR) (Hirste) 47, 139

Temple Newsam (WR) (Newsom, Neusum) 33, 34 139
Tharlesthorpe (lost) (ER) (Tharlesthorp) 37, 193, 247
Thearne (ER) (Thyrn) 252
Thieves Dikes (NR) (Thecifnesdykes) 129
Thimbleby (NR) (Thimmelby, Thymmelby) 192
Thirkleby (ER) (Thurkelby, Turkelby) 76, 273
Thirkleby (NR) (Thurkeby, Thurkelby) 183–4, 251
Thirlby (NR) (Thrilleby, Trilleby) 84, 222, 253
Thirley (NR) (Thornelay) 129
Thirsk (NR) (Thresk, Tresk) 10, 69, 70, 71, 83, **84–5**, 173, 226–9, 251, 266
Thirtleby (ER) (Thurkelby) 268
Thoralby (lost) (ER) (Tharaldeby) 191, 269
Thoraldby (NR) (Toraldeby) 133
Thordisa, stream (lost) (NR) 98, 129
Thorganby (ER) (Thorgramb', Thorngramby) 80, 184
Thormanby (NR) (Thormoteby, Thormoteby in Bulmerschyr) 131, 207–8
Thornaby (NR) (Thormodeby, Thormoteby in Clyfland, Thorpmody) 99, 101, 131, 248, 267
Thorne (WR) (Thorn) 93, 177
Thornton (ER) (Thorneton) 31, 150
Thornton (WR) (Thorenton) 95, 254, 258
Thornton Cowling (lost) (NR) (Thorneton Colling) 117, 121, 277
Thornton in Craven (WR) (Thorneton in Craven, Thornton) 49, 50, 132–3, 263, 271
Thornton in Lonsdale (WR) (Thornton) 228–9
Thornton le Clay (NR) (Thornton in Bulmerschyr, Thorneton iuxta Kirkham) 131, 220
Thornton le Moor (NR) (Thornton in Mora, Thorneton in Mora, Thornton in la More) 84, 131–2, 138, 220–1
Thornton le Street (NR) (Thorneton) 85
Thornton on the Hill (NR) (Thorneton) 87, 174
Thornton Riseborough (NR) (Thornton subter Rysebergh, Torenton qui vocatur Riselegh) 153, 199–200; *see also* Riseborough
Thornton Rust (NR) (Thorneton Rust) 266
Thornton Steward (NR) (Thorneton) 246
Thorp, Great (NR) (Magna Thorp) 248
Thorp Arch (WR) (Thorp) 123
Thorpe (Scotton) (WR) (Thorp) 112, 167–8
Thorpe Bassett (ER) (Thorp) 269
Thorpe Nutwith (NR) (Thorpnutuit) 63
Thorpe Underwood (WR) (Thorp, Thorp Haget, Torp sub bosco) 63, 278
Thorpe Willoughby (WR) (Thorp and Wyleby) 47, 48, 117, 122, 232–5
Thorpefield (NR) (Parva Thorp) 248
Thringarth (NR) (Thirngarth, Threnegarth, Thyrnegarth) 155, 274, 277
Thrintoft (NR) (Thirnethoft, Thirnetoft) 165, 272
Thrybergh (WR) (Triberg, Trybergh, Tybergh) 56, 175, 267
Thurlstone (WR) 116
Thurnscoe (WR) (Thirnnesch) 42
Thwaite *see* Rothwell Thwaite
Thwing (ER) (Tweng) 59, 268–9
Tickhill (WR) (Tickill, Tikhill, Tyckhull, Tyckhyll, Tykehill, Tykehille, Tykehull, Tykhull) 9, 10, 42, 43, 46, **86**, 123, 136, 145, 169, 175–6, 241
Tickhill, wapentake (WR) **55–8**, 241
Timble (WR) (Overtimbel) 62, 167–8
Tinsley (WR) (Tyneslawe) 46
Tockwith (WR) (Tokwith) 236
Tollehowe, Tollowe 210
Tollerton (NR) 271
Topcliffe (NR) (Toppeclive) 69, 84
Towthorpe (NR) (Thouthorp) 274
Tranby (ER) (Traneby) 29, 30
Treeton (WR) (Treton) 268
Trenholme (NR) (Traneholm) 99
Trouts Dale (NR) (Trutesdal) 39
Tunstall (Nunthorpe) (NR) (Tonestal, Tunstal, Tunstall) 163–5
Twiston (Lan) (Twyselton) 181

Ugthorpe (NR) (Uggethorp) 267
Upleatham (NR) (Uplithum) 218–20; *see also* Leatham

Upsall (Birdforth) (NR) (Upsal) 84, 86
Ure, river (Jor, Yore) 117, 210, 266

Waddington (WR) (Wadinton) 7, 50
Wadsworth (WR) (Waddesyth, Wadeswrth, Waddeswrth, Wadewyrth, Wadworth) 96, 176–7
Wadworth (WR) (Waddeworth, Waddesworth, Wadesworth, Wadeworth) 56, 145
Wakefield (WR) (Wakefeld, Wakefeud) 45, 97, 111, 176–7
Walden Stubbs (WR) (Walden Stubbis) 93
Wales (WR) 55, 56, 145, 202–3
Walkington (ER) (Wakinton, Walkington, Walkinton) 125–7, 276; *see also* Balkholme
Walshford (WR) (Walesford, Wallesford) 139
Wansford (ER) (Wandeford, Wandesford) 59, 150
Waplington (ER) (Waplinton) 29, 79, 138, 214
Warley (WR) (Warlawele) 177
Warmsworth (WR) (Wermesworth) 43
Warsill (WR) (Warsale) 278
Warter (ER) (Wartre) 147, 229–30, 242, 272
Warthill (NR) (Wartyl) 271
Wassand (ER) (Wassaund) 247
Water Fulford (ER) (Suthfulford) 80
Waterholmes (NR) (Waterholm) 66, 245
Wath (Halikeld) (NR) (Wath, Wathe) 87, 170–1, 263
Wath (Ryedale) (NR) 66, 192
Wath upon Dearne (WR) (Wath) 191, 136
Watton (ER) (Watton, Wattun) 264
Watton *Holescoth* (ER) 30
Wawne (ER) (Wagen, Waghen) 37, 247
Waxholme (ER) (Waxham) 215
Weaverthorpe (ER) (Wyverthorp) 146, 217
Weedley (ER) (Wideley, Wideleye, Wytheley) 31, 139
Weeton (WR) (Witheton, Wytheton) 167–8
Weighton (Little *or* Market) (ER) (Witton) 30; *see also* Market Weighton
Welburn (Bulmer) (NR) (Welleburn) 68
Welburn (Ryedale) (NR) (Welleburn) 152–3, 199–200, 222
Welbury (NR) (Welbergh, Welberge) 138, 222
Welham (ER) (Wellom) 76
Well (NR) (Welle) 133
Welton (ER) (Walleton, Welleton) 30, 101, 104, 105, 106, 125–7
Wensleydale (NR) (Wendelaydale, Wendislaydale) 117, 266
Went, river 93
Went Bridge (probably Kirk Smeaton or Purston) (WR) (Pont de Went) 93, 266
Wentworth (WR) (Wynteworth) 209
West Ayton *see* Ayton
West Bretton *see* Bretton
West Cottingwith *see* Cottingwith
West Heslerton *see* Heslerton
West Morton *see* Morton
West Ness *see* Ness
West Riding (West Trithing) 10, 64
West Tanfield *see* Tanfield
West Witton *see* Witton
Westerdale (NR) (Westerdale, Westordale) 99, 100, 139, 222
Westmorland 51
Weston (WR) (Westhow, Westtont) 64, 112, 167–8, 194
Westonby (NR) (Westingby) 271–2
Westwick (WR) (Westwik) 194
Wetherby (WR) 63, 65, 139
Wharfedale (WR) (Wherveldal, Wherveldale) 8, 123, 141
Wharram (le Street *or* Percy) (ER) (Warrom, Warrum) 77, 247
Wharram Percy (ER) (Warrom, Warrum, Wharram) 15, 78, 128, 253
Wheatley (Sawley) (WR) (Waythelawe) 207–8
Wheatley (Strafforth) (WR) (Quetlay) 271–2
Whernside (Dent) (WR) (Qwernesyde) 228–9
Whiston (WR) (Whistan, Wistan, Wydstan, Wystan, Wythestan) 125, 278
Whitby (NR) (Witeby, Witheby, Whiteby, Wyteby, Wytheby) 7, 10, **108–9**, **115–16**, 129
Whitgift (WR) (Whitegift) 78
Whitley (Osgoldcross) (WR) (Witelay) 88
Whitwell (NR) (Whitewell, Whytewelle, Wytewel) 225, 251

Whitwood (Agbrigg) (WR) (Wytewode) 270
Whixley (WR) (Quixeley, Quyxeleye) 63, 206–7
Whorlton (NR) (Werleton, Wernelton) 99, 153–4, 204–6
Whytacres (NR) 248
Wickersley (WR) (Wykeslay) 46
Wighill (WR) (Wichalle) 89, 91
Wigton (WR) 208–9
Wike (Skyrack) (WR) (Wik) 33
Wilberfoss (ER) (Wilberfosse, Wylberfos, Wylberfosse) 195
Willerby (Dickering) (ER) (Willardeby, Wyllardeby) 58, 243
Willerby (Harthill) (ER) (Wyllarby, Wyllardby) 156
Wilsden (WR) (Wilserden) 97
Wilton (Langbargh) (NR) (Wilton in Cliflaund) 199–200
Wilton (Pickering) (NR) (Wylton) 152–3, 244, 248
Wingate Hill, meeting place of West Riding court (WR) (Windeyates) 123, 182
Winksley (WR) (Wingesl', Winkeslegh, Winkesley) 63, 64, 173
Winkton (lost) (ER) (Winkelton, Wyketon, Wynketon, Wynkton) 36, 59, 137, 252
Winterburn (Flasby) (WR) (Wynterburne, Wynterby) 230
Wintringham (ER) (Wynterby, Wyntringham) 263, 269
Wistow (WR) (Wiston) 102, 117, 254
Withernwick (ER) (Wythornwik, Wythornwyk, Wytornewyk) 144–5, 218–20
Witton, East (NR) (Estwitton) 252
Witton, West (NR) (Westwithinton, West Witton, West Wythton, West Wytton, Wyton) 133
Wlfingden (NR) 248
Wodehalle, la (WR) 136
Wodehuse (ER) 225
Wombleton (NR) (Wymbelton) 251
Wombwell (WR) (Wambwell, Wamwell) 45, 55
Womersley (WR) (Wermesle, Wermesley, Wilmersley) 93, 187
Wood Hall (Sicklinghall) (WR) (la Wodehall, Wodehale) 63, 123, 264
Woodhall (in Escrick) (ER) 230
Woodhall (Holderness) (ER) (la Wodehalle) 268
Woodhall (lost) (Outwood) (WR) (Wodehalle) 177
Woodhouse (Leeds) (WR) (Wodehuse, Wodhous, Wodehus, Wodhus) 197
Woodkirk (WR) (Wodekirke, Wodekyrk, Wodekyrke) 177, 276–7
Woodlesford (WR) (Wridelford) 95
Worksop (Ntt) (Wirkesop, Wyrksop) 246
Wortley (Staincross) (WR) (Worteley) 116, 225
Wothersome (WR) (Woddusme, Wodeusum) 236
Wrangbrook (WR) (Wrangbroc) 94
Wrenthorpe (WR) (Wyneringthorp) 177
Wyke (WR) (Wyk) 95, 247–8
Wyndhul (NR *or* WR) 248
Wytton 263

Yapham (ER) (Jarum, Yapom, Yapum) 29, 79, 166, 168, 229
Yarlestree, riding court, lost (NR) (Yapelestre, Yerlestre) 138, 148, 153, 165, 174
Yarm (NR) (Jarum) 10, 101, 109, **112**
Yarnwick (NR) (Yenewich, Yenewych), wood 153
Yearsley (NR) (Evesley) 268
York (Ebor, Eboracum) 3, 4, 7, 9, 10, 32, 34, 46, 48, 51, 58, 60, 64, 67, 68, 70, **73–6**, **78–9**, 81, 88, 90, 91, 92, 94, 101, 102, 104, 105, 106, 109, 112, 158–60, 161–2, 168, 180, 210, 220, 222, 254–9, 278, 279, 280
Youlthorpe (ER) (Yolthorp) 242

INDEX OF SUBJECTS

Advowsons 40, 41, 54, 75, 83, 92, 108, 113, 116, 151, 194, 211
Animals, domestic 50, 76, 79, 82, 92, 101, 153, 206, 238; *see also* Cows, Horses, Oxen, Pigs, Sheep, Waif
Animals, wild 39, 143, 192, 195, 199, 200, 201, 207, 208; *see also* Badgers, Cats, Deer, Foxes, Hares
Approvers 31, 35, 37, 40, 46, 49, 57, 60, 68, 75, 77, 82, 90, 91, 94, 97, 98, 104, 109, 111, 113, 115, 117, 167
Archdeacons 32, 38, 61, 83, 92, 95, 106, 274
Arms 104
Arrows 45
Assize of ale 44, 123, 125, 130, 137, 142, 144, 146, 156, 178, 192, 194, 195, 196, 197, 199, 200, 204, 205, 206, 207, 208, 213, 214, 215, 216, 221, 222, 223, 224, 225, 229, 231, 236, 237, 239, 240, 242, 244, 245, 247, 248, 249, 250, 251, 252, 253, 254, 258, 263, 264, 265, 266, 267, 268, 269, 270, 271, 272, 273, 274, 275, 276, 277
Assize of bread and ale 6, 30, 36, 39, 43, 48, 55, 62, 67, 74, 75, 78, 84, 85–6, 95, 101, 107, 109, 113, 114, 116, 117, 122–3, 124–5, 126, 127, 130, 137, 139, 140, 142, 144, 146, 156, 158, 159, 171, 174, 176, 178, 179, 184, 185, 187, 201, 202, 203, 210, 212, 213, 218, 219, 222, 223, 227, 228, 231, 232, 234, 235, 238, 263, 265, 266, 267, 268, 269, 270, 272, 273, 274, 277, 279
Assize of novel disseisin 45
Assize of weights and measures 32, 41, 43, 54, 61, 71, 72, 74, 77, 84, 92, 95, 100, 106, 203, 204, 227, 278

Badgers 78
Bailiffs 60, 274; Agbrigg 111; Ainsty 75, 88–9, 90, 91, 92–3; Aumale 35, 50, 51, 52, 113, 273; Barton on Humber 113; Beverley 175; Bingley 35; Birdforth 165; Boroughbridge 34, 65, 74, 87; Bowland 53; Byland 99; Claro 63; Craike Hill 148; Durham, bishop 103, 105; East Riding 105; Hedon 113; Howden 30, 105, 127; Knaresborough 65; Langbargh 98, 99; Lascy 7, 33, 49, 50, 71, 87, 88, 95, 97, 98, 110, 265; Leyburn 140; Malton 67; Mauley 56; Mohaut 277; Morley 96; North Riding 70; Northallerton 69, 85; Osgoldcross 94, 95; Otley 35; Percy 70; Pickering 40; Pontefract 72; Ravenser Odd 37, 113; Richmond 75, 79, 82; Ripon 84, 87; royal 30, 35, 54, 59, 66, 70, 233, 235, 236, 240, 254, 273, 277, 279–81; Scarborough 279; Selby 223; Settle 49, 50; Sherburn 159; Skipton 49, 53; South Cave 105; Snaith 72; Staincliffe 50, 51, 53; Stamford Bridge 81; Stillington 68; Strafforth 45, 46, 202; Swaledale 117; Tadcaster 76; Thirsk 69, 85; Thornton Curtis 113; Thwing 59; Tickhill 42, 43, 46, 56, 56, 57, 58; Topcliffe 69; Vescy 39, 76; Warenne 57, 110; Wensleydale 116; Whitby 108, 115; York 74, 75, 76, 78, 92, 106, 258; York, archbishop 35, 255, 256, 257, 258; York, dean 114; York, St Mary 113; under-bailiffs 48, 52, 77, 104
Bakers 55, 75, 95, 100; lack of, 239; *see also* Assize of bread and ale
Beadles 56, 60, 64, 83, 91, 103, 104
Beheading *see* Execution
Blood-letting, pleas of 43, 78, 87, 176
Bloodwite 232, 233, 234, 235, 265
Boats *see* Ships
Boundary crosses 87, 256, 257
Bread: brown 75; lords' bread (white) 75; *see also* Assize of bread and ale
Brewers 55, 95, 100; *see also* Assize of bread and ale

Bridges 58, 68, 76, 85, 113, 117, 254, 258, 265
Burgesses: Beverley 32, 59, 101, 109; Boroughbridge 68; Doncaster 160; Hedon 109; Helmsley 67; Hornsea, villeins behaving as if 36; Howden 101; Malton 110; Newcastle upon Tyne 109; Pickering 41; Pocklington 101; Scarborough 38, 39, 41, 61, 77, 108, 109, 114, 115, 116, 179, 180, 279–82; Selby 101; South Cave 101; Whitby 109; Yarm 109; York 32, 101, 109
Butchers 83

Cables 75
Carts 51, 74, 92, 108, 114, 227; iron-bound 90
Castles: Conisbrough 45; Leicester 150–1; Pontefract 53, 71; Scarborough 4, 60, 107, 109; Sheffield 46, 124–5, 278; Skipton 51, 52; Tickhill 9, 2, 42, 43, 46, 55, 56, 58, 86; York 46, 48, 70, 73, 75, 104, 109, 168
Castle ward 164, 168
Cats 78
Chalice 75
Chases 39, 50, 63, 78, 81, 87, 96, 121, 133, 144, 155, 167, 171, 173, 177, 180, 181, 195, 199, 200, 201, 204, 205, 206, 207, 208, 209, 210, 218, 219, 220, 226, 227, 228, 229, 238, 241, 257, 266, 271, 272, 274, 277, 278, 279
Chiminage 32, 36, 227, 228, 229, 282
Churches 31, 90, 93, 99, 258; *see also* Advowsons
Clergy, parochial: Aberford, parson 266; Bingley, chaplain 36; Bolton (Ainsty), chaplain 91; Bolton upon Dearne, parson 55; Brantingham, rector 106; Carleton, rector 53; Darfield, chaplain 45 ; Doncaster, rector 55; Etton, parson 31; Flixton, rector 58; Ganton 60; Hemingbrough, rector 106; Hessle, vicar 32, 60; Hessle, vicar's chaplain 32; Kirkheaton, rector 95, 111; Mirfield, parson 97; Moor Monkton, chaplain 90; Riccall, rector 106; Sandbeck, pastor 57; Skipwith, rector 106; Studley, chaplain 62; Welton, rector 106; Wickersley, chaplain 46
Cloth 35, 41, 54, 61, 71, 72, 84, 95, 100, 106, 107, 109, 112, 160; dyed 92; linen 75; russet 92
Clothing; surcoat 45; tunic 90
Coiners 161, 162, 254, 258
Constables: Conisbrough castle 45; Helmsley 66 ; Percy 107; Richmond 111; Tickhill castle 46, 86; York 64; under-constable of Tickhill 46
Corn 32, 34, 36, 37, 41, 51, 60, 74, 83, 85, 91, 92, 100, 101, 103, 106, 107, 108, 109
Coroners 40, 58, 60, 65, 66, 68, 70, 74, 77, 78, 83, 93, 103, 105, 109, 125, 127, 158, 159, 171, 172, 173, 178, 234, 248, 249, 250, 254, 255, 256, 257, 258, 276, 279, 281; coroner's clerk 51, 61, 103, 105
Courts: borough 37; county 43, 52, 90, 123, 140, 144, 155, 156, 166, 173, 211; ecclesiastical 32, 38, 41, 55, 58, 65, 67, 71, 72, 95, 100, 106, 117; riding 123, 144, 156, 166; wapentake 38, 66, 123, 144, 156, 166, 265; royal, private or unspecified *passim*
Cows 51, 52, 53, 77, 85, 90, 91, 92, 98, 100, 153

Debt, pleas of 36, 37, 61, 83, 95, 100
Debts owed to the king *see* Hundred rolls, Articles 22 and 23
Deer 69, 192, 205, 248; *see also* Venison
Divisions of Yorkshire 9–10; *and* endpapers
Dogs, hunting 39, 153, 199; hambling of 68–9, 180, 281
Dortol 96
Duel, judicial 78, 279

Encroachments *see* Hundred rolls, Articles 11 and 13
Escheators 29, 32, 36, 49, 61, 65, 71, 105, 109, 115; under-escheator 58; *see also* Hundred rolls, Article 30
Escheats 29, 38, 47, 55, 65, 73, 75, 79, 88, 99, 106, 135, 150, 151, 203; *see also* Hundred rolls, Articles 1 and 30
Estreats *see* Writs
Exchequer, at York 48, 94; *see also* Receivers
Execution: beheading 45, 52; hanging 35, 45, 49, 60, 91, 196; *see also* Gallows

Extract rolls 2–3
Extracts *see* Writs

Fairs: Barnsley 116, 270; Bawtry 239–40; Bedale 177; Beverley 255; Bingley 277; Boston 32; Brandesburton 268; Bridlington 243; Brignall? 273; Brompton 263; Burton Agnes 265; Burton in Lonsdale 226; Coatham 269; Doncaster 271; Driffield 211; Duffield 222, 223; Easingwold 265; Egton 271; Embsay 209; Filey 220; Gisburn 264; Grassington 212; Guisborough 267; Harewood 273; Helmsley 272; Hooton Pagnell 268; Hornsea 4, 36; Hovingham 226, 227; Howden 127; Ilkley 253; Kildale? 268; Knaresborough 210; Leven 276; Lund 269; Lythe 271; Malton 263; Nostell 276; Otley 254, 258; Patrington 254; Pickering 265; Richmond 266; Ripon 255; Rotherham 194; Scarborough 179, 280; Sedbergh 273; Selby 233, 234, 235; Sheffield 278; Sherburn in Elmet 254, 258; Stokesley 148, 149, 264; Thirsk 226, 227; Thwing 269; Tollerton 271; Wakefield 176; Walshford 139; Warter 242; Wetherby 139; Whorlton 204; Womersley? 187; Woodkirk 276; York 74, 258
Falcon 114
Farms of Ridings, wapentakes etc. *see* Hundred rolls, Article 5
Ferries 73, 74, 113
Fish: cod 46; salmon 101; sturgeon 234; *see also* Whale
Fisheries 75, 102, 117, 205, 206, 210, 215, 234, 271
Foresters 40, 45, 51, 52, 78, 96, 106, 129, 180, 226–9, 281, 282
Forests 38, 50, 62, 66, 68–9, 78, 80, 81, 82, 86, 96, 112, 114, 115, 129, 152, 152, 168, 172, 173, 176, 177, 180, 181, 186, 198, 199, 200, 226–9, 240, 241, 242, 265, 281, 282
Foxes 39, 78, 198, 248
Fresh force, plea 59, 167, 168, 254, 256, 276, 279

Gabulage (or house gavel) 107, 254, 280
Gallows, right of 36, 39, 43, 48, 49, 55, 59, 62, 66, 67, 74, 78, 84, 85, 88, 95, 99, 101, 107, 109, 113, 116, 124–5, 126; 130–282 *passim*
Gaoler 49, 51, 60, 104; *see also* Keeper
Gardens 69, 106
Geldable land 42, 43, 47, 48, 56, 62, 68, 75, 77, 81, 82, 86, 89, 93, 95, 99, 216, 221, 233, 235, 236, 254, 255, 256, 277
Goats 248
Granger 45, 50, 51
Granges (or granaries) 37, 38, 45, 51, 74, 91, 100, 102, 103, 108, 178, 247, 258, 264, 278

Hanging *see* Execution
Hares 39, 78, 166, 198, 248
Hides 36
Horses 36, 40, 45, 53, 54, 70, 74, 77, 85, 90, 92, 94, 104, 108, 111, 115, 117, 227, 229, 278
Houses 35, 39, 44, 46, 48, 52, 53, 54, 60, 70, 73, 75, 78, 83, 85, 86, 90, 91, 100, 101, 104, 111, 116, 169, 226–7; *see also* Gabulage
Huctol 96
Hue and cry 52, 54, 88, 94
Hundred rolls, articles of the inquiry and the page number of replies (for the text of the articles *see* pp. 3–4, 23–6)
Article 1: 29, 32, 38, 55, 61, 65, 88, 106, 112, 114
Article 2: 41–2, 47, 67, 73, 78, 80, 81, 82, 101, 106, 112
Article 3: 29, 36, 38, 58, 61–2, 73, 78, 106, 114
Article 4: 30, 58, 106, 114
Article 5: 36, 42, 47, 55, 69, 73, 81, 88, 98, 110, 111
Article 6: 38, 42, 49, 69
Article 7: 30, 32, 34, 38–9, 42–3, 47, 49, 58–9, 62, 65, 67, 73, 76, 78, 80, 84, 85, 86–7, 87, 95, 98, 101, 110, 113–14
Article 8: 30, 33, 36, 39, 43, 48, 49, 55, 59, 62, 65–6, 67, 69, 73, 74, 78, 84, 85–6, 88–9, 93, 98–9, 101, 107, 109, 110, 112, 113, 114, 115, 116
Article 9: 36, 37, 43–4, 49–50, 56, 71, 73, 74, 87, 95–6, 101, 108, 109, 110
Article 10: 30, 39, 62, 66, 67–8, 69, 74, 78–9, 81, 93, 99, 102, 115
Article 11: 30–1, 33, 36–7, 39, 44, 48, 50, 54, 56, 59, 63, 66, 68, 69,

76, 78, 79, 80, 81, 83, 84, 86, 87–8, 89, 96, 99, 102, 107, 108, 110, 112, 113, 115, 116, 117
Article 12: 39, 44, 50, 54, 56, 69–70, 74, 76, 85, 89, 99, 114
Article 13: 31, 34, 39, 44, 50–1, 54, 56, 59, 66, 68, 70, 72, 74, 78, 80, 82–3, 85, 86, 87, 89, 93, 99, 102–3, 107, 109, 111, 112, 114, 116, 117
Article 14: 33–4, 37, 40, 44, 48, 50–1, 54, 56, 59, 63–4, 66, 68, 69, 75, 77, 79, 81–2, 85, 86, 89, 93, 102–3, 107, 110, 112
Article 15: 31, 34–5, 40, 44, 51, 59, 64, 66, 68, 77, 80, 83, 85, 86, 90, 93, 99–100, 103, 108, 110–11, 115
Article 16: 40, 66, 70, 75, 94, 96, 100, 103
Article 17: 64, 80, 97, 115
Article 18: 40, 51–2, 56, 60, 64, 70, 75, 77, 80, 97, 103, 116
Article 19: 52
Article 20: 40, 54, 57, 60, 80, 90–1, 103
Article 21: 40, 44–6, 48–9, 52–3, 54, 57, 64, 66–7, 68–9, 70, 75, 90–1, 94, 97, 103–4, 107–8, 111, 116
Article 22: 109, 115
Article 23: 57, 64, 70, 72, 77, 79, 82, 94, 97, 104, 108
Article 24: 31, 57, 65, 77, 109
Article 25: 53, 94, 100, 104
Article 26: 31–2, 35, 37, 40, 46, 49, 57, 60, 68, 75, 77, 82, 91, 94, 97–8, 104, 109, 111, 113, 115, 117
Article 27: 32, 37, 46, 53, 54, 57–8, 60, 65, 67, 68, 75, 77, 82, 86, 88, 90, 94–5, 98, 104–5, 113, 115
Article 28: 46–7, 53, 58, 60–1, 65, 67, 71, 75, 77, 83, 91–2, 98, 105, 108, 109
Article 29: 75
Article 30: 32, 49, 58, 61, 65, 105
Article 31: 71, 105, 109
Article 32: 115
Article 33–5: no returns
Article 36: 105
Article 37–8: no returns
Article 39: 32, 35, 40, 47, 54, 61, 71, 72, 77, 79, 84, 85, 108, 109, 110, 112, 115
Article 40: 110
Article 41–4 : no returns
Article 45: 40–1, 54, 75, 83, 92, 108, 113, 116
Article 46: 41, 92
Article 47: 41, 47, 53–4, 55, 58, 61, 65, 67, 68, 71, 72, 75–6, 77, 81, 82, 84, 86, 87, 88, 92–3, 95, 105, 111, 112, 113, 114, 116
Article 48: 32, 41, 61, 67, 68, 76, 106
Article 49: 32, 35, 41, 54, 61, 71, 72, 77, 84, 92, 95, 100, 106, 109, 112
Article 50: 32, 35–6, 38, 36, 41, 47, 55, 58, 61, 65, 67, 71, 72, 78, 81, 82, 84, 86, 92, 95, 100–1, 106, 109, 112, 113, 115, 117
Articles, additional and unnumbered 92, 109, 116
Hunting *see* Chases; Dogs; Forests; Warren

Infangthief 130, 139, 145, 148, 149, 158, 166, 172, 178, 191, 196, 199, 200, 202, 203, 204, 205, 206, 210, 211, 212, 214, 216, 217, 218, 219, 220, 221, 226, 227, 228, 231, 232, 233, 235, 237, 238, 239, 240, 243, 244, 248, 249, 250, 251, 253, 254, 257, 258, 263, 264, 265, 266, 267, 268, 269, 270, 271, 272, 273, 274, 276, 277, 278, 279
Iron 213

Jewry 73, 91
Jews 89, 73, 88, 91,
Judges 1, 2, 5, 7, 11
Judicial duel *see* Duel
Juries 1, 7–9, 30, 45, 50, 93, 121, 122, 123, 124, 125, 128, 130, 131, 132, 133, 134, 135, 136, 137, 138, 142, 144, 146, 147, 148, 149, 153, 154, 155, 156, 157–8, 159–60, 161, 162, 163–4, 165, 166, 167, 168, 169–70, 171, 172–3, 174, 180, 182, 183, 184, 185, 197, 198, 206, 210, 219, 220, 228, 233–4, 235, 236, 237, 238, 240, 241

Keepers: Bawtry 54; Healaugh gates 275; Howden 105; Loterel honour 43;Scarborough castle 60; Tickhill castle 86; York prison 51, 60, 77; *see also* Constable, Gaoler
Knighthood, respited 31, 57, 65, 77, 109
Knights' fees 29, 58, 112, 168

Lead 213
Lepers 79, 100, 112
Lime mill 76

Markets: Barnsley 116, 270; Bawtry 239–40; Bedale 277; Beverley 254–5; Bingley 277; Bradford 95–6; Brandesburton 268; Bridlington 243; Brignall 271; Brompton 263; Burton Agnes 265; Coatham 269; Doncaster 271; Driffield 211; Duffield 222, 223; Easingwold 365; Egton 271; Filey 220; Gisburn 264; Grassington 212; Guisborough 267; Harewood 273; Helmsley 130, 272; Hornsea 171; Hovingham 226–8; Howden 127; Hunmanby 238; Ilkley 253; Kildale? 268; Kilham 270; Knaresborough 210; Leven 276; Lund 268–9; Lythe 271; Malton 263; Market Weighton 215–17; Otley 254, 258 Patrington 254, 257; Pickering 184, 265; Richmond 266; Ripon 254; Rotherham 194, 203; Scarborough 179, 279; Selby 232–5; Sheffield 125, 278; Sherburn in Elmet 254, 258; Skelton 218–20; South Cave 139; Stokesley 148, 149, 264; Thirsk 226; Thwing 269; Tollerton 271; Walshford 139; Wakefield 176; Wetherby 139; Whorlton 204; Womersley? 187
Marl-pit 102
Marshal's eyre 109, 125, 176, 204, 278
Mayors of York 88, 90, 91, 92
Measures *see* Assize of weights and measures; Marshal's eyre
Mensurage 74, 75, 81
Merchants, corn 72
Merchants, general 31, 34, 41, 50, 51, 55, 74, 76, 106, 108, 220
Merchants, wool 32, 35, 40, 77, 85, 108, 110, 115
Merchet 73
Military service in Wales, Scotland, Ireland and Brittany 47
Mills 73, 79, 114; *see also* Lime, Watermill, Windmill
Ministers' roll 4, 45
Mint *see* Coiners
Missal 75
Murage 32, 41, 76, 106, 114; *see also* Hundred rolls, Article 48

Normans, escheat of 47

Outfangthief 139, 145, 172, 232, 233, 234, 235, 239, 240, 248, 249, 250, 254, 264, 265, 276, 277
Outlawry 35, 58, 135, 256, 257
Oxen 36, 46, 51, 52, 53, 57, 77, 85, 90, 91, 92, 95, 117

Pannage 82, 215, 243, 244, 248, 250
Parks 36, 48, 56, 78, 80, 82, 88, 96, 101, 102, 108, 112, 115, 117, 121, 127, 128, 130, 133, 141, 142, 143, 152, 154, 155, 158, 159, 167, 171, 172, 173, 199, 200, 206, 210, 239, 240, 241, 253, 254, 258, 274, 275, 278
Pigs 92, 107, 153; *see also* Pannage
Pillory, right to have 36, 185, 255, 263, 264, 265, 268, 271, 273, 274, 277, 279
Plough 57
Plough-team 50, 92; *see also* Horses, Oxen
Ports: Bawtry 54; Filey 61, 109, 132 Grimsby 37; Hedon 37; Hull 34, 37, 54, 76, 254, 258; Hunmanby 167; Ravenser Odd 37, 281; Scarborough 37, 108, 281; Whitby 108–9, 129
Prises 37, 76, 158, 159, 160, 258
Prisons 4, 36, 48, 51, 52, 53, 58, 64, 86, 91, 97, 98, 227, 277, 278

Quo warranto 5–7 *et passim*

Ragman, ragmen rolls 2, 3, 178
Receivers of Yorkshire 57, 72, 94, 104, 109, 278
Religious houses *see* names of individual houses in the Index of Personal Names
Return of writs *see* Writs
Roads, royal, encroachments on 31, 34, 39, 50, 54, 56, 59, 72, 80, 85, 89, 93, 102, 103, 107
Roofer of houses 100

Sacrabar 221, 274, 277, 279
Salt 92, 109
Seals 91, 138, 156, 170, 257; damaged 214; unknown to judges 197–8, 199
Seneschals: 30, 34, 40, 43–4, 45, 46, 52, 55, 56, 57, 62, 64, 69, 70, 74, 79, 84, 87, 95, 96, 97, 98, 110, 111, 116, 128, 131, 140, 143, 145, 147, 149, 159, 163, 164, 165, 166, 173, 202, 233, 235
Sequestrator of archbishop 35, 55
Serjeanty 79, 198; Holderness 36, 113; Pickering 40
Sheep 46, 77, 90, 91, 92, 153

Sheepfold 31
Sheepskin 36
Sheriff's tourn 33, 43, 44, 48, 52, 56, 87, 95, 97, 103, 105, 275, 277, 278
Sheriffs of Yorkshire 30, 31, 34, 35, 45, 46, 57, 60, 64, 65, 66, 71, 72, 74, 77, 79, 84, 88, 89, 90, 91, 94, 97, 103, 104, 105, 109, 113, 115, 125, 126, 133, 135, 136, 137, 140, 141, 147, 150, 161, 164, 165, 166, 169, 170, 174, 182, 183, 184, 185, 186, 187, 188, 198, 204, 235, 240, 254, 256, 265, 276, 278, 279; sheriff's clerk 44, 105; *see also* Under-sheriffs
Ships, boats 37, 41, 74, 89, 105, 107, 108, 210, 220, 234
Soke and sake, toll and team 172, 214, 215, 218, 219, 232, 233, 235, 243, 244, 251, 277
Sokes 29, 30, 31, 38, 41, 73, 87, 101, 106, 112, 114, 128, 129, 143, 145, 160, 170
Spurs 88
Stallage 109, 213
Stalls, at fair 74
Stones, building 75, 125
Suits and fines of court, *passim*; *see* Hundred rolls, Article 7

Tallage 73, 92, 108, 110, 135, 281
Tenter frame 71
Thew 55
Throughtoll, Thurtoll 92, 240, 241
Tiles 75
Timber 32, 49, 55, 75, 92, 105, 234, 255, 282
Tolls 33–4, 36, 37, 41, 47, 53, 55, 58, 61, 65, 67, 68, 70, 71, 72, 73, 74, 75–6, 77, 78, 79, 81, 82, 84, 86, 87, 88, 89, 92, 95, 96, 105, 108, 109, 111, 112, 113, 114, 116, 179, 194, 202, 209, 210, 213, 215, 222, 225, 232, 235, 239, 240; *see also* Soke and sake, toll and team
Tourn *see* Sheriff's tourn
Treasure trove 40, 54, 56, 70, 167, 168, 258
Tumbrils, right of 36, 43, 124, 125, 203, 210, 218, 219, 220, 221, 222, 223, 232, 233, 234, 235, 238, 254, 255, 258, 263, 264, 265, 268, 270, 271, 273, 277, 279

Under-sheriffs 37, 44, 45, 47, 54, 58, 60, 79, 82, 103, 104, 105, 127

Utlode 92

Venison 52, 69, 281; *see also* Deer
Verderers 39, 180, 205, 281, 282

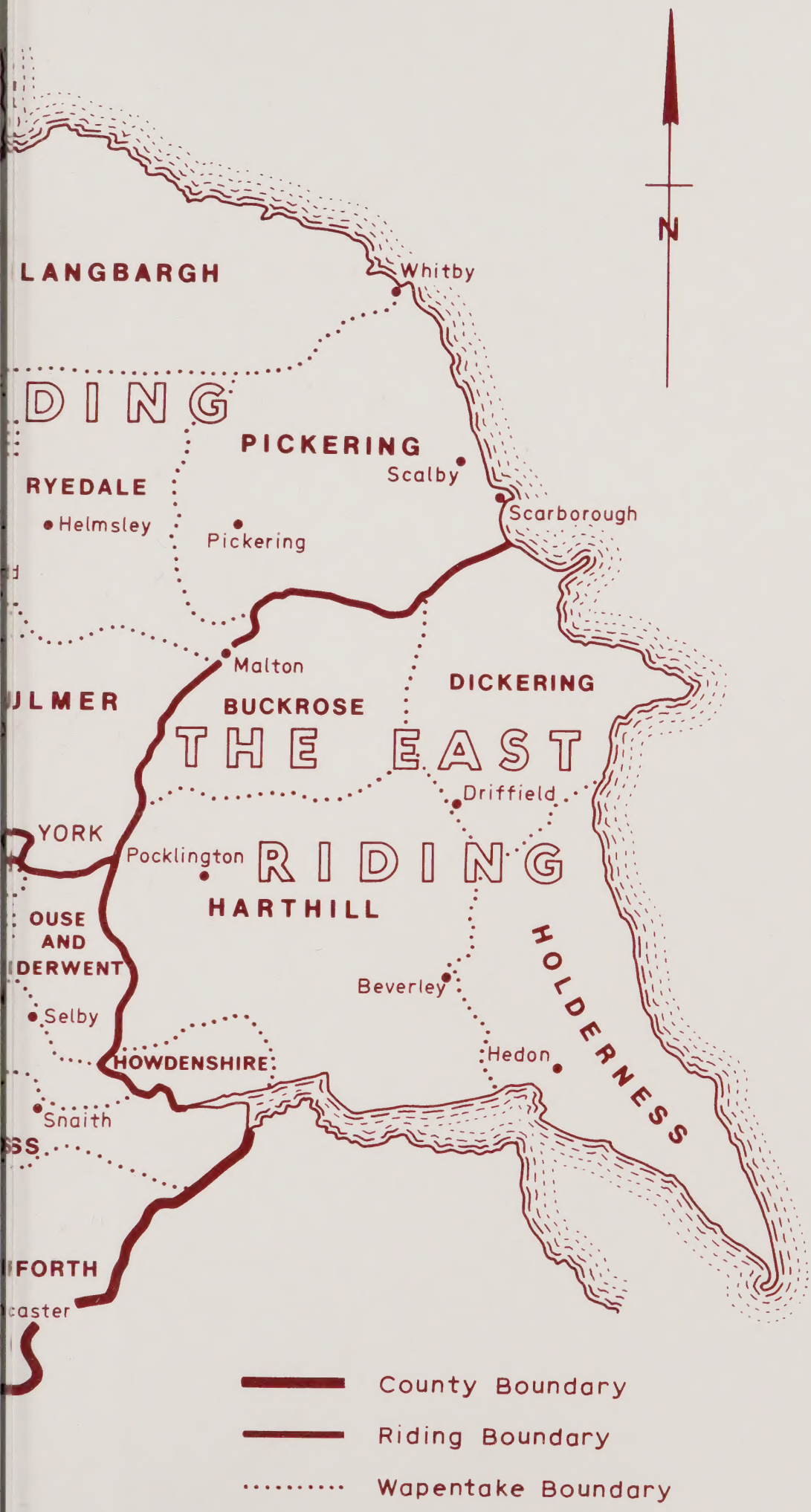
Waif 30, 36, 40, 43, 70, 78, 110, 124, 136, 137, 139, 144, 146, 156, 158, 159, 167, 168, 176, 210, 227, 228, 229, 232, 233, 235, 248, 249, 254, 255, 257, 276
Wake 209
Walls, town 41, 107 (Scarborough); *see also* Murage
Wapentake courts *see* Courts
Warren *passim*
Watermill 93
Weights and measures *see* Assize of weights and measures
Whales 109, 116, 127, 132, 142, 167, 271
White farm 61, 62, 63
Windmill 73
Wine 41, 42, 69, 101, 160, 220, 254, 258
Withernam 30, 33, 39, 43, 55, 62, 66, 69, 74, 78, 79, 84, 85, 88, 93, 98, 101, 107, 113, 124, 125, 126, 158, 162, 167, 168, 171, 172, 173, 176, 178, 249, 254, 256, 276, 279
Woods 32, 39, 44, 45, 49, 50, 51, 54, 56, 65, 66, 78, 80, 81, 88, 89, 91, 96, 142, 143, 145, 152, 153, 155, 159, 167, 170, 171, 172, 173, 176, 177, 180, 181, 185, 199, 205, 206, 209, 226, 248, 254, 257–8, 271, 278
Wool 32, 35, 40, 45, 47, 54, 61, 71, 72, 77, 79, 84, 85, 108, 109, 110, 112, 115, 220; *see also* Hundred rolls, Article 39
Wool merchants *see* Merchants, wool
Workshop 65
Wreck, right of 30, 36, 39, 60, 78, 93, 98, 101, 107, 115, 116, 125, 127, 128, 132, 142, 144, 158, 159, 167, 171, 173, 179, 218, 219, 220, 232, 233, 234, 237, 254, 255, 257, 271, 276, 279
Writs, estreats or extracts of 39, 43, 55, 59, 62, 67, 69, 74, 78, 79, 84, 85, 86, 98, 101, 104, 110, 112, 125, 126, 158, 167, 168, 178, 179
Writs, return of 30, 39, 43, 55, 59, 62, 65–6, 67, 69, 74, 78, 79, 84, 85, 86, 93, 101, 110, 112, 113, 125, 126, 127, 158, 162, 167, 168, 171, 172, 173, 174, 178, 210, 248, 249, 250, 254, 255, 257, 275, 281

Yorkshire Archaeological Society
Record Series

Attention is drawn to the fact that the *Record Series* volumes listed below are still available. Subscribers are entitled to a substantial discount. Some of these volumes are in very short supply. Orders should be sent to The Librarian, Yorkshire Archaeological Society, Claremont, 23 Clarendon Road, Leeds LS2 9NZ.

Vol.	*Year*	
40	1909	Paver's Marriage Licences: pt. 1: 1630–1645
41	1909	Yorkshire Star Chamber Proceedings: pt. 1
44	1911	Yorkshire Assize Rolls, John & Henry III
126	1960	Survey of Settrington, 1600
128	1965	Letters of James Tate
129	1966	Fasti Parochiales: pt. III; Deanery of Dickering
131 & 137	1968–75	Court Rolls of the Manor of Acomb: pts. 1 & 2
132	1969	Bolton Priory Rentals and Ministers' Accounts, 1473–1539
133	1970	Fasti Parochiales: pt. IV; Deanery of Craven
134	1972	Yorkshire Probate Inventories, 1542–1689
136	1974	Constable of Everingham Estate Correspondence
138	1976	York Civic Records, vol. IX
139	1977/8	Leeds Friends' Minute Book, 1692–1712
140	1979/80	The Fountains Abbey Lease Book
141	1981	Selected Rentals and Accounts of Medieval Hull, 1293–1528
142	1982	The Diary of Charles Fothergill, 1805
143	1983	Fasti Parochiales: pt. V; Deanery of Buckrose
144	1984	The Customs Accounts of Hull, 1453–1490
145	1985	Early Tudor Craven
146	1986	The Archdeaconry of Richmond in the Eighteenth Century
147	1987	Anonimalle Chronicle 1307–1334
148	1988/9	Charters of the Vicars Choral of York Minster
149	1990	Beverley Minster Fasti
150	1991/2	Monks, Friars and Nuns in Sixteenth Century Yorkshire

GILLING
Richmond
ALLERTON
-SHIRE
EWCROSS
HANG
NORTH
Northaller
BIRD
Thir
HALIKELD
STAINCLIFFE
Ripon
CLARO
Boroughbridge
THE WEST
Knaresborough
RIDING
SKYRACK
AGBRIGG
Pontef
OSG
MORLEY
STAINCROSS
TICKHILL
0 miles 20
0 km 30


N
LANGBARGH
Whitby
DING
PICKERING
Scalby
RYEDALE
Helmsley
Pickering
Scarborough
Malton
DICKERING
ULMER
BUCKROSE
THE EAST
Driffield
YORK
Pocklington
RIDING
HARTHILL
OUSE
AND
DERWENT
HOLDERNESS
Beverley
Selby
HOWDENSHIRE
Hedon
Snaith
SS
FORTH
caster
County Boundary
Riding Boundary
Wapentake Boundary

THE EDITOR

Barbara English was educated at the Mount School, York, at Prior's Field, Godalming and at the University of St Andrews. She worked as archivist to the National Register of Archives in the West Riding of Yorkshire, and subsequently in publishing in Edinburgh. She joined the staff of the University of Hull in 1979, and is currently Professor of History there. She is the author of *The Lords of Holderness 1086–1260* (1979), *The Great Landowners of East Yorkshire 1530–1910* (1990), and other books and articles, many on Yorkshire history. For seven years she has been joint editor of the Royal Historical Society's Annual Bibliography of British and Irish History.

The Yorkshire Archaeological Society
Founded 1863

Claremont, 23 Clarendon Road, Leeds
LS2 9NZ
Tel. 0113 245 7910

Particulars concerning membership, subscriptions and the availability of back numbers of the Society's publications may be obtained on application at Claremont.

Details of *Record Series* volumes in print are given at the end of this volume. The Society also publishes the *Yorkshire Archaeological Journal*, a *Parish Register Series* and the *Wakefield Court Rolls Series*.

Item de Symmnel fuit ad respondendum de quo homo eiusdem fuit fugitivus, [illegible]
apud Scrafford. et quod homo non amovet bellas suas et [illegible] ad officia sua exercenda. Et quod homo subiecit suo [illegible] et [illegible] suam de
sua de Hallam [illegible]. Et utrum quod homo [illegible] et [illegible] quosdam [illegible] apud
Sild. Et utrum quod homo eiusdem fuit de [illegible] de [illegible] fuit [illegible] emendacion
pannis et [illegible] fracta et [illegible] et [illegible] quietas et [illegible] in [illegible] sine [illegible]
Et [illegible] et dicit quod [illegible] fuit fugitivus.

Cum finis [illegible] et. Dicunt quod Petrus de [illegible] Abbas de [illegible] recognitus in curia [illegible] [illegible]
prestitit fecit cum [illegible] regem in Honedeyghud de [illegible] de Harrelliye [illegible] marcam anno [illegible] [illegible]
[illegible] et [illegible]
[illegible] et [illegible]

Item de presentacione officii et. Dicunt quod Henricus de [illegible] [illegible] malicose occasionant [illegible] [illegible]
et [illegible] et [illegible] ad [illegible] [illegible] et [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]
[illegible] capellam et [illegible] a [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] quae [illegible] [illegible] et [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]
[illegible] Henricus malicose [illegible] magistrum [illegible] de [illegible] [illegible] anno [illegible] [illegible] et. Item [illegible] de [illegible] [illegible] de [illegible]
[illegible] [illegible] de [illegible] et [illegible] de Hallacorp. Petrus de [illegible] [illegible] de Honedon. [illegible] [illegible] et Dominus [illegible]
[illegible] [illegible] [illegible].

Item recepte debitae Domino [illegible] et. Dicunt quod [illegible] de Honedon [illegible] de [illegible] [illegible] de [illegible] [illegible]
et [illegible] et debitae [illegible] et [illegible] non [illegible]. Item [illegible] de Hallacorp et Petrus de [illegible] et [illegible] [illegible]
Domino [illegible] ad [illegible] [illegible]. [illegible] de [illegible] [illegible] et [illegible]. [illegible] de [illegible] recepte debitae Domino [illegible]
[illegible] debitae Domino [illegible]. De [illegible] et [illegible] non [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] in manu.